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GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
DE VEAUX FAMILY

INTRODUCING THE  
NUMEROUS FORMS OF SPELLING THE NAME  
BY  
VARIOUS BRANCHES AND GENERATIONS IN THE  
PAST ELEVEN HUNDRED YEARS.

BY  
THOS. F. DE VOE,  
MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.

1885.

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## PREFACE.

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SOME fifty years ago the author's attention became much interested while glancing over some of our early city records, in which he found a great deal of remarkable and curious information pertaining to the past, especially that relating to the City of New York. This led to the examination of old newspapers, books, documents of various kinds, as well as traditionary accounts, all of which were most acceptable food for the mind of the hungry gatherer; but he must here admit that they were not satisfying, or only for the moment, as the want still continued for this species of ancient lore.

Among these gatherings the family name and position appeared rather attractive, and, of course, received considerable attention, but with no other thought at the time than the author's gratification. However, some few years ago, certain inquiries were made in relation to the *de Veaux* family, which rather stimulated the author to draw together all which related to the subject then in his possession. The quantity rather surprised him, but the quality was found *so mixed*, and the name so variously spelled, that it appeared rather formidable to attempt its compilation; but he believing it would be a record of interest to the descendants of the family generally, this, with a hope of assistance from some of the various branches connected, induced him with the attempt to place it into book form.

Although his researches since have been attended with many difficulties—especially and in consequence of his numerous letters of inquiry were either not answered or done in such a manner as to be almost worthless—yet there were some of the family who became much interested, and gave him all the information they possessed or could gather of their respective branches; and he admits that without their assistance the work would not have appeared in its present, but very unsatisfactory, form to represent a proper family genealogy.

It is not expected, however, that the public generally will take much interest in the following pages, except where some prominent fact is presented relative to general history, as the subject was written and intended principally for the use of the descendants of the *de Veaux* or De Voe family and their connecting branches, who, from their intimate knowledge of the no doubt various mistakes made by the compiler in recording the past generations, especially those connected with their immediate families; they, however, will have an opportunity to assist him or themselves in perfecting the same, and also of continuing on their several branches of the present and the future generations of an increasing and hitherto a respectable family.

THOS. F. DE VOE.

NO. 104 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.



## EARLY INTRODUCTION OF THE NAME.

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IN glancing over a large number of old records, genealogies, and late directories of French noble families, we find the name now generally known as *De Voe, De Veau, de Veaux, de Vaux*, etc., appears to have been originally known in France as *Vaux, Veaux*, etc., and was found to be prominent among the government officers at a very early period.

In a very elaborate genealogy \* we find: "The family of *Vaux* derived its surname from a district in Normandy, where it was originally seated. So early as the year 749 of the Christian era a branch of the *Vaux* Family is found in Provence, who was found to be allied by marriage to several of the Sovereign Princes of Europe."

Another early branch is noticed by "Bouvier," who says: "Eloi, Sire of Verchmont, had been appointed, in an Edict of Charles the Bald in the year 857, Vidame and *Lord of Vaux*, Count of Verchmont."

At a later period "*Eloi-Michel De Vaux* is called Sire & Count of Verchmont, Sire & Baron of Gaillon, great baillif of the sword (grand bailli d'epee) of the Dutchy of Nantes, Prince of the holy Roman Empire, and Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem of Malta. Another of the Verchmont branch was found in a rescript of <sup>1588</sup>Charles de Gonzague, when he made Charleville out of the small Town of Arches in 1698."

The name is further mentioned in the records of that and subsequent periods by the patronymic of *Beaux, Baux*, or *Vaux* (B and V being used indiscriminately in the south

\* "A <sup>1</sup>Count *Elie de Vaux* de Verchmont was taken, under the Republic, corresponding with the army of Condé; judged and condemned, he was executed on January 5, 1793, whilst his brother, <sup>2</sup>Michel Verchmont, was receiving a sword of honor for his brave conduct in front of the enemy."

of France), and the ancient possessions of the Princes of *Baux* in that country are still called "Les Terres Baussengues," comprising Aix, Marseilles, etc.

In the year 1140 the *Vauxes* disputed the sovereignty of Provence with the house of Barcelona, and in 1173 they acquired the principality of Orange by marriage with Tiburge, heiress of Orange.

"<sup>2</sup> *Bertram de Vaux* was Count of Montescaziosi, and married Beatrix, daughter of <sup>3</sup>Charles II., King of Naples and Sicily.

"His son, <sup>4</sup>*Francis de Vaux*, espoused Margaret of Anjou, widow of <sup>5</sup>Edward Baloil, King of Scotland, etc. Upon this marriage, *Francis de Vaux* was created Duke of Andrea in the Kingdom of Naples, &c., and his descendants enjoyed the highest offices, as the following inscription, translated from a monument erected in the year 1615 in the Church of St. Clair, at Naples, fully attests. This monument is dedicated to the most illustrious family of *Vaux*, a potent race, decorated with the royal insignia in the kingdom of Vienne and Arles, Princes of Orange, Counts of Geneva, and great rulers within the sovereignty of Provence, which they frequently subjugated to their dominion by force of arms." "<sup>6</sup>*Hyeronimus de Vaux* has here deposited the bones of as many of his name and lineage as he has been able to collect, and out of piety to them has erected this monument to their memory :

"*Videlicet*, to the memories of

"<sup>7</sup>Antonia de Vaux, Queen of Sicily.

<sup>8</sup>Isabella de Vaux, Queen of Naples.

<sup>9</sup>Cecilla de Vaux, Countess of Savoy.

<sup>10</sup>Sibella de Vaux, Princess of Piedmont.

<sup>11</sup>Maria de Vaux, Dauphiness of Vienne.

<sup>12</sup>Isabella de Vaux, Despotisses of Servia."

"The earliest account we have of the founders of the English branches of the Vaux family is that of <sup>13</sup>Bertrand

de Vaux; attended a tournament in the year 929, and was a favorite of <sup>1001</sup>Robert I., Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William *the Conqueror*. The names of the descendants of this Bertrand are traced through the Rolles Normand, written *Baux, Vaux, Vaulx, &c.*"

In the next earliest French records we find "<sup>13</sup>*Jean de Veau*, gallant (son of a chevalier), who assisted, with several other noblemen, in 1302 at the assizes of the Seneschal of Beauraime." Then appears:

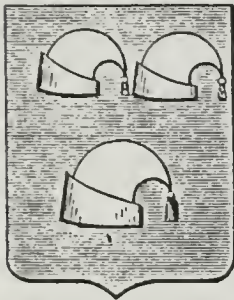
"*Raimond de Veau*, gallant son of <sup>14</sup>*Feu Pierre Garin de Vaux*; and

"<sup>15</sup>*Pierre Rigaud de Vaux* who pledged fidelity and duty to the <sup>1000</sup>Countess Elinore de Cominges in 1343."

## COATS OF ARMS.

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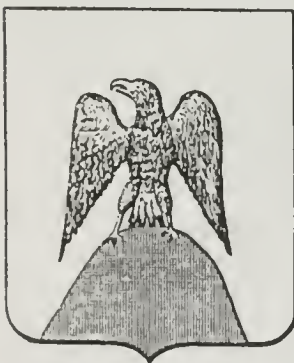
FRENCH Heraldic Genealogists have introduced various "Coats of Arms" of the family name at a very early period. "*Vaux-de-Salins*" thus appears :



"(*D'azur à 3 Chapeaux d'Albanois d'or.*) This Family, who recognized as its stem "*Jean de Vaux*, Councillor and Master of the Chamber des Comptes, a Court of Burgundy in 1496, became extinct or merged in the last century in that of the Alepy."

Another translation introduces in 1508 "*Jean de Veau*, magistrate of the Province of Languedoc, who was one of the Councillors of the Court of Parliament in Toulouse, and who solicited the king to establish a Criminal Court in the Parliament."

From the Grandmaison Dictionary of Heraldry we also introduce the following :



"*de Vaux.* D'argent, à une montagne de sable, surmontée d'une aigle de gueules."

Field, silver; eagle, red; mountain, black.



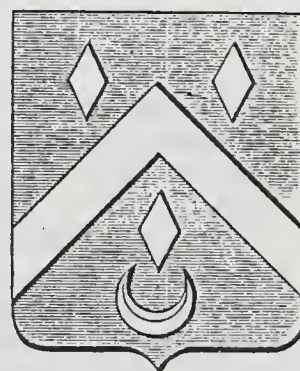
"*de Vaux*. Dauphiné. De gueules au lion passant d'argent."



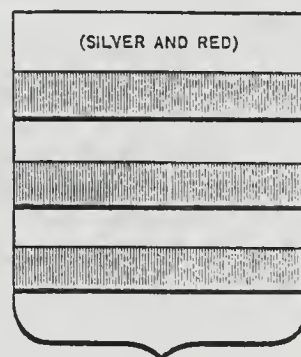
Field, red ; lion, silver.

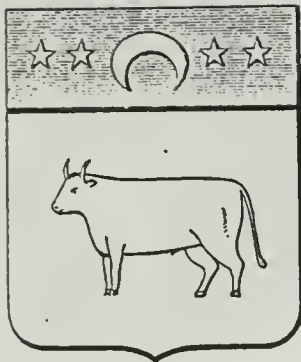
"*de Vaux* (Baron) or *Carra de Vaux* (Baron). Domicile, Château de Rieux (Marne).

*Armes*: D'azur, au chevron d'argent, accompagné de 3 losanges 2 & 1, & d'un croissant en pointe du même."



"The Arms of de Vaux and <sup>2660</sup>Isaac de Fancher, Esquire, Lord of Clozuron (Perigord), married on the 2d of May, 1598, by contract, the noble <sup>19</sup>Miss *Rebecca de Vaux*, who, by her testament of the 7th of July, 1625, declared that she wished to be buried in the Church of the Dames de Fontaine, in the place she acquired of the Nuns of the said place."





"*De Veau of Languedoc*," "Lords of Chavagnac, of Robiac and other places—*De au veau d'argent & un chef d'azur, chargé d'un croissant renversé d'or accosté de 4 étoiles d'argent.*"

"The family of De Veau of Robiac originally came from Languedoc, and enjoyed from time immemorial all the prerogatives exclusively reserved to the nobility of ancient extraction.

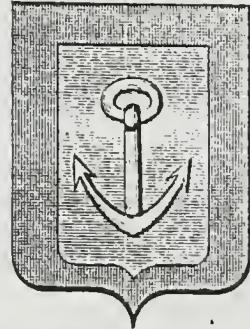
"The name, which is sometimes found written De Vault or De Vaux, is often quoted by historians of that province as distinguished in the magistracy, as in the profession of arms. The family have always allied themselves to the principal houses of that province, especially to those of d'Orneau, de Bernard, de Lassagne, de Narbonne, Lary, and of de Larcy.

"It was maintained in its nobility by the Royal Commissioners appointed to search out the usurpers of nobility in the Province of Languedoc in the year 1666.

"The Coat of Arms of this family, which are represented at the head of this notice, were to be seen in the year 1766 upon the outer walls of the Church of the Commune of Robiac, of which *MM. de Veau* were patron Lords."

Another branch of the family in France, who no doubt had performed important and gallant services for the "House of Lorraine," were ennobled with a "Coat of Arms" of that place, as here represented.

"*de Veaux, Lorraine*—D'azur à l'aure d'argent & bordée de sable."



"This family was long ago extinct in the male line, and the last representation was by "*Mad<sup>e</sup>. de Veaux*, a dowager at the Château de Ville."

## INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE FAMILY.

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REFERENCES to the family name, although differently spelled, are found in various places and periods, some of which may be interesting to the family by their introduction here.

The register of the parish church of Frith, England, contains in its marriages, baptisms, and deaths three names at an early period:

"1625, Octr. "Stephen Devorax was Baptised.

1628, Decr. 21. "John, son of "Christopher Devorax, do.

" " 28. "Philip, son of "Philip Devorax, Buried."

The register of the burials, etc., of the Collegiate Church or Abbey, known as the "Westminster Abbey," contains the name of "Katharine Devoucs, buried in the middle of the east cloister, August 10, 1710.

In the Massachusetts Historical Collection (4th series, vol. viii. p. 712) appears, under date September 9, 1688: "Count Davaux, the French Ambassador at the Hague, presents a Mem<sup>m</sup> to the States Gen. on their great armament by sea and Land, and declares that the first act of hostility committed by their Troops against the King of Great Britain, his Master would look on as an absolute rupture of Peace with them." \*

In 1632 "N. de Vaux, an officer in the regiment of Languedoc, was severely wounded at the battle of Castelnaudary, in which the Duke of Montmorency was taken prisoner.

"At the close of the 17th century the family was repre-

\* "Among the list of persons of the French nation admitted into the Colony of Massachusetts by the Governor and Council, dated Boston, Feb. 1, 1691, was <sup>24</sup>Peter De Vaux, with his wife, daughter, and an English maid"; and from the commissioners' record of the same place and year appears <sup>25</sup>Mons. De Vor.



sented by "Louis de Veau, born in 1680, Lord of Chavagnac, officer in the Infantry Regiment of Aumont. In 1707 he married ""Catharine d'Orneau, by whom he had two sons : 1st, "Louis, and 2d, "Francois de Veau, born in 1718, an officer of the Troops of the Isle of Bourbon. "Louis de Veau, born in 1715, Lord of Chavagnac, Robiac, and other places, and officer of the troops of the Isle of France, was married in 1751 to ""Miss Petronille de Benard, daughter of ""M. de Benard, Counsellor in the Court of Aides and King's Commissary at Rheims. The only issue of this marriage was "Louis Marie Madeline de Veau, Lord of Chavagnac, of Robiac, born in 1755. He, like his Father, was Captain of Infantry in the Regiment Penthievre. He was married in 1790 to ""Henriette de Lassaque, daughter of ""M. de Lassaque and ""Madame de Marboune Lara, and had one son."

From the works of Dezobry and Bachelet a translation introduces : "Vaux (Noel Jourda, "Count de Vaux), born in 1705, at the Castle of Vaux (diocese of Puy), died in 1788; entered the army in 1724 as a Lieutenant in the Auvergne Regiment; served with distinction in Italy and Bohemia; obtained the command of the Angoumois Regiment; was made Brigadier General by his exploits in Flanders under ""Marshall de Saxe; distinguished himself as a Lieutenant-General at the battle of Corback, at the Sieges of Cassel and Wolfenbuttel, at the battle of Johannisberg; was appointed Second in Command of the three Bishopricks; Commanded-in-Chief in Corsica in 1769, reduced that Island in three months (and was made a Marshall in 1783)\*; of which a more particular account is given in the press of that period as follows : "The "Count de Vaux, the new Commander of the French Troops (*in the month of April, 1769*), is taking every measure to open the Campaign against the Corsicans.

"The French reinforcements that already arrived at Corsica consist of 10,000 men, 3,000 mules, and 1,200 horses, besides ammunitions, provisions, and forage."

\* New York Journal, July 27, 1769.

"Letters from Bastia, dated May 7, brought the news that "*Count de Vaux* declared"—"that all the districts of Nebbio, composed of seven villages, had submitted to his Majesty's (French) Troops; that the Corsicans had abandoned their entrenchments in that quarter, and the inhabitants of Zouza had also submitted, and that we had possession of the Pass of Lento."

"The Corsicans were commanded by <sup>\*\*\*</sup>General Paoli, and it was noticed in a letter, May 26, that the French Troops carried all before them, and there are but few places in Corsica that have not submitted to the French Arms.

"The headquarters of <sup>\*\*\*</sup>*M. de Vaux*, the French General, is actually at Corte."—"Paoli very narrowly escaped being made a prisoner; his hat was taken and the Cockade which he wore is sent to M. le Duc de Choiseuil."—"The "*Count de Vaux* has taken near 9,000 Corsicans, with 300 French deserters."

The gallantry of *Count de Vaux*, no doubt, led the French government to name one of her war-vessels after him, as we find in an account of the French vessels taken by the British Virginia squadron, in 1778, one named "*Vicomte de Vaux*, in which was a French Vicount, an officer of the French Army, who was to have the rank of a Major-General in the Rebel Army."\* This vessel was brought to New York and advertised for sale at public auction—"The ship *Vicomte de Vaux*, a fine frigate built ship, mounts 24 carriage guns, &c.—taken by the English, &c."

After the close of the Revolution and peace established, vessels of various nations again began to visit the harbor of New York, and more especially those belonging to the English and French governments. A vessel of the latter nation, and no doubt the first after the opening of the port at New York, arrived in the month of March, 1785, which attracted a great deal of attention from prominent friends of our government from the fact that their nation had assisted

\* New York Gazette, April 8, 1778

us in our freedom from British rule. This arrival caused a considerable feeling against our French allies by some of the Tories yet remaining in New York, and more especially among the sailors belonging to the British vessels then lying in the harbor. The press announced that—"Last Thursday (March 31, 1785) arrived his most Christian Majesty's Packet, *Le Courier de New York*, "Mons. *De Veaux* commander, in sixty-two days from L'Orient." The French officers were welcomed in various ways, which, no doubt, further excited the jealousy of Tories and other enemies of the government, who wished for an opportunity to display their feelings, which soon after took place. The French officers had given a dinner to several prominent citizens on board of their vessel on the 17th of April following, and of what took place afterward the press gave the following account: \* "About six o'clock last evening an affair happened near the 'Old Slip' which should excite the indignation of every free American.

"This fracas happened between two boats on the river, which put the whole city in a ferment and excited the indignation of every true Whig. The circumstances which gave rise to this rencontre were as follows: "Capt. *De Veaux* of the French Packet (*Le Courier de New York*), <sup>2000</sup>Chevalier de Abbeville, Messieurs <sup>2007</sup>Lawrence and <sup>2007</sup>Morris, and <sup>2000</sup>Master Sears (son of Col. Sears) were coming on shore, having dined that day on board the Packet; were premeditatedly insulted by a boat full of sailors, said to have come from the British Packet, who endeavored to run foul of them, which was spiritedly resented by the gentlemen from the French Packet, which brought on a severe fray, and threatened consequences more fatal than did actually take place, as the British sailors from all the ships in the harbor, armed with bludgeons and aided by a *Tory junto*, some of whom were marked and since apprehended, assembled at the place of landing, where hostilities recommenced with double vigor, and compelled the French party to resort to

\* New York Journal, April 21, 1785.

their boat; but these insatiable and unmanly villains, not content with the advantage that numbers had given them, they poured in such volleys of stone that they sunk the boat and exposed the lives of those on board to the most imminent danger; but by the timely assistance of another boat they were rescued from that death which seemed to threaten them. Several of those gentry are in confinement, and it is expected they will meet the reward due to their demerits."

A few days later appeared in the press: "Last Friday (29th inst.) sailed his most Christian Majesty's Packet *Le Courier de New York*, "Capt. De Veaux, with a Foreign mail for L'Orient.—""Lady Ann Stuart is gone passenger in the Packet."

About this period the dauphin (Louis XVII.) having been under the instruction of a teacher, it was stated: "After the flight and return of the Royal Family from Varrennes, when the "*Abbe De Veau*, his tutor, was about to resume his instructions, he began his first lesson by reminding his pupil that he had broken off in his grammatical studies at the degrees of comparison, &c."

In the news from France dated April 22, 1793, appeared:\* "The Revolutionary Tribunal is eager to shed innocent blood, and new victims are daily and hourly sacrificed on the Guillotine. Eight General Officers have already suffered, and on the 18th "*Col. du Vaux*, Aid du Camp of Dumourier, added another to this number."

A few days after the press noticed "*M. Cadet de Vaux* had made, or given, some very interesting experiments in chemistry, in France, before the members of the Marine Council of Health.

\* *New York Journal*, etc., June 22, 1793.

## SUFFERING HUGUENOTS.

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THE Forefathers of the *De Voe* Family in America were found to be French Protestants, who with the many thousands early became known as Huguenots, all of whom were particularly obnoxious to the Roman Catholic authorities in France, especially to the infamous Catharine of Medicis, who persuaded her son, King Charles IX. of France, to massacre all the Protestants in the kingdom; and that detestable prince sent orders to the governors of the different provinces to put all the Huguenots to death in their respective districts. Some of them obeyed, but others immortalized their names by a spirited refusal. The "Vicount d'Orthe, Governor of Bayonne, wrote to the court that "the King had many brave soldiers in that garrison, but not a single *executioner*."

"Sire," answered another Catholic governor, who will ever be dear to humanity, "I have too much respect for your Majesty not to persuade myself that the order I have received must be forged: but if—God forbid!—it should be really your Majesty's order, I have too much respect for your Majesty to obey it."

The "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," as it was named, began on Sunday morning, August 24, 1572, and continued eight days, with scarce any intermission, when more than *five thousand* were slain. Old and young, male and female, rich and poor, all who were Huguenots, or suspected of favoring their principles, were mercilessly slaughtered.

After some twenty years of unsettled government, Henry IV. was found on the throne as a Protestant king; which



lasted but a few short years, when public policy led him to abjure Protestantism in 1593. This act naturally displeased the Protestants, when Henry, to conciliate this portion of his subjects, issued the celebrated Edict of Nantes in 1598, by which the Protestants were granted a perfect toleration of their religion, and full security both in person and property. After Henry's death the Huguenots became disappointed; the Edict of Nantes was flagrantly and repeatedly violated, which led them to resolve to defend themselves from continued insults and oppression. An assembly of their leaders was held at Rochelle, when it was resolved, unless their wrongs should be redressed, they would throw off the yoke of France and erect a republic on the model of the Dutch. A war was the consequence under Louis XIII., when the Huguenots were so formidable that the king was obliged to hold a treaty and confirm the "Edict of Nantes," although it proved an insecure peace. The Huguenots were afterwards attacked and besieged in Rochelle, where they bore all the horrors of a fierce siege and famine, by which more than two-thirds of the inhabitants had fallen victims, and those which were left in 1629 became wholly at the mercy of their enemies.

After this period the Protestants were gradually deprived of a great many of their rights as citizens, and then again followed persecutions of a most unbearable character, to which was added the prohibition of their leaving the kingdom. These numerous afflictions led thousands to expatriate themselves when opportunity offered.

Among the suffering Protestants the *de Veaux* family, or portions of them, had prepared themselves for flight; and when a favorable opportunity appeared they left their country and their home for ever.

## FIRST SETTLERS IN AMERICA.

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THE first member of the *de Veaux* or *De Vos* family who emigrated to America was found in New Amsterdam (New York), as early as the year 1653, named "Matheus De Vos (as it was then spelled), and his wife.

He appeared to be a man of considerable intelligence, as he was early engaged exercising the office of public notary, and frequently appeared in the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens as the attorney for litigant parties.

His wife died soon after his arrival, and in 1656 he married the widow of <sup>1651</sup>Philip Geraerdy, whose maiden name was <sup>1652</sup>Maria Pollet, and who was in possession of considerable property in Stone Street, where they resided.

Some two years later "Henry De Vos, with a young sister named "Anna, were also found here. Henry soon after married, and had a daughter named "Mary, born in 1659; afterwards had another named "Catalina, who married, in 1686, <sup>1687</sup>Nicholas Depuy. The sister Anna had previously married (1665) to <sup>1688</sup>Christian Lyerson.

These early settlers, when pronouncing their original name—if it was *de Veaux*—no doubt called and wrote it *De Vos*; afterwards the name was found differently spelled both in the records and the press. There appeared to be some persons among them who had, and others yet still continue to have, different ideas in relation to the pronunciation and spelling of the name, which they and their generations generally continue to use.

This change has been most remarkable within the past, as also in the present century, especially in the United States, where the name is found recorded in Bibles, church records, wills, letters, bills, and even on head-stones of the



dead, which shows the great variety of change in almost every conceivable form of spelling it. In fact there will appear in this work above fifty different ways of forming the name.

The next earliest arrival found here was "*David du Four*, whose surname appeared differently spelled from any other branch who had yet arrived here, either before or after him; we find, however, that other and later arrivals, whose surnames, though differently spelled, yet they were attracted near where *du Four* had settled; when their generations became connected, and after a period, the spelling of the name of *du Four* ceased to exist, or at least it became unknown in the settlement.

Our esteemed friend <sup>1661</sup>James Riker, in his interesting "History of Harlem," informs us that "*David du Four*, whose posterity, which became numerous in this country, changed the form of their name to *Devoor* and *Devoe*." He was a "native of Mons, in Hainault; upon this place being threatened by the successes of the French in the Walloon districts, retired with others of his family to Sedan, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where *du Four*, though fitted by education for a better position, became an 'opperman,' or drayman. Left by the death of his wife, <sup>1661</sup>Mary Boulen, with a young child, <sup>1661</sup>Jean or John, born during their stay at Sedan, he found another companion in <sup>1661</sup>Jeanne Frances, a lady of mature thirty-two years, from Queivrain, a little east of Mons, to whom he was married July 10, 1657. The same year, with his new wife and his little son aforesaid, he sailed for Manhattan Island," the present New York.

After *du Four's* arrival he settled at Harlem, where he obtained some ten morgens of land in 1662, on which he was residing in 1674, when <sup>1661</sup>Nicholas de Vaux arrived at that place. The surnames of each being so much alike, they perhaps came to the conclusion they were kinsmen; which no doubt led *du Four* to change the letter F in his name to V, and afterwards his generations altered it to De Vore and De Voe.

Du Four remained at Harlem until 1677, when he and his son obtained a grant of sixty acres of land near "Turtle Bay," on the East River, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1698, leaving his children named in his will, proved in 1699, "John, "David, "Peter, "Glaude, and "Adrien; last three no account of.

"JOHN DEVOOR was born about 1655, married <sup>207</sup>Janetie Van Isselteyn in 1676, by whom he had twelve children, when his wife died. His second wife was <sup>208</sup>Mary Van Woglum, of Albany, who left no children. He died about 1720, and his will names his children as follows: "Mary, "John, "Margaret, "David, "Peter, "Rachel, "Arientie (Harriet), "Jannetie, "Elizabeth, "Teunis, "William, and "Abraham. In his will he bequeaths—"To my eldest son, <sup>209</sup>*John Devoer*, three pounds currency, for his Birthright; to my sons, "Peter, "David, "William, "Teunis, and "Abraham, each a milch cow or its value; to my daughter, Arientie, wife of <sup>210</sup>Jacobus Montayne, a milch cow; to my daughter, Elizabeth, my painted Cubbard and a milch cow"; but to his daughter Rachel, he cuts her off with "one English Shilling, for her undutifulness"; then "I give unto my beloved wife *Mary Devoer*, one-fourth part of the crop of Wheat and Rye, &c; and the remainder of my estate to be equally divided"; which also included his daughter "Janette Devoer, wife of <sup>211</sup>Andrew Bisset, and ye children of my daughter "Mary (deceased), wife of <sup>212</sup>Garrit Roelifson."

"Mary, b. 1677; m. <sup>213</sup>Garrit Roelifson in 1699. She died before her father's will was made, as appears above. Children not named.

"<sup>214</sup>*John*, b. 1680; m. <sup>215</sup>Catharine Vander Werken, of Half Moon (near Albany, N. Y.), in 1706, in which place he and two of his brothers were found in 1724. He and his wife died about 1746, and his descendants were known as De Voc. His children were born and baptized as follows: "John, "Geertruy, "William, "Marretje, "Isaac, "Jannetje, (then twins, "Catharine and "Ariaantie, born in 1725).

"<sup>216</sup>*John*, b. 1707; m. <sup>217</sup>Fytie Vanderker in 1735; had children,

<sup>17</sup>John (b. 1737), <sup>18</sup>Lena, <sup>19</sup>Eva, <sup>20</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>21</sup>Catharine, <sup>22</sup>Dirk (b. 1752), and <sup>23</sup>William (b. 1755).

<sup>18</sup>Lena, b. 1739; m. <sup>2000</sup>Isaac Dox, of Half Moon, in 1766; had children.

<sup>19</sup>Eva, b. 1740; m. <sup>2001</sup>Hendrick Kaatsbah in 1759.

<sup>20</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1742; m. <sup>2002</sup>John Northern in 1762.

<sup>21</sup>Catharine, b. 1744; m. <sup>2003</sup>Peter Scheer in 1773.

<sup>22</sup>Geertruy, b. 1710; m. <sup>2004</sup>Peter Doxie in 1736.

<sup>23</sup>William, b. 1716; m. <sup>2005</sup>Sara Van Worst in 1745; had <sup>24</sup>Johannes; or

<sup>25</sup>John, b. 1746; m. <sup>2006</sup>Magdalena File in 1772; had <sup>26</sup>Isaac, b. 1773; <sup>27</sup>Maria, b. 1778; <sup>28</sup>Celia, b. 1788.

<sup>29</sup>Marretje, b. 1718; m. <sup>2007</sup>Abraham Van Derkar in 1759; had children.

<sup>30</sup>Isaac, b. 1720; m. <sup>2008</sup>Maritje Van Olinda in 1750; had <sup>31</sup>Catharine (b. 1752), <sup>32</sup>Martimus (b. 1754), <sup>33</sup>John, <sup>34</sup>Jannettje (b. 1760), <sup>35</sup>Isaac (b. 1763), and <sup>36</sup>Gerardus (b. 1766); three last no account of. <sup>37</sup>Isaac wrote his surname De Voe, which in 1747 was found on a receipted bill for carting goods at Albany.

<sup>38</sup>Catharine, b. 1752; m. <sup>2009</sup>Jacob Quackenbos; had children.

<sup>39</sup>John, b. 1757; m. <sup>2010</sup>Annatie Conover in 1778; had <sup>40</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1779, and <sup>41</sup>Maria, b. 1781.

<sup>42</sup>Catharine, b. 1725; m. <sup>2011</sup>Gerrit Quackenbos in 1750; had children.

<sup>43</sup>Margaret, b. 1681; m. <sup>2012</sup>Teunis Pier; he died soon after, when the widow married <sup>2013</sup>Alexander Beets.

<sup>44</sup>David, b. 1683; m. <sup>2014</sup>Anna Wakefield (widow of <sup>2015</sup>Jacob Van Bremen) in 1726.

<sup>45</sup>Peter, b. 1685; m. <sup>2016</sup>Annatje Bisset, at or near Albany, N. Y.; had children, <sup>46</sup>George, <sup>47</sup>Anna, <sup>48</sup>Michael, <sup>49</sup>Roelof, <sup>50</sup>Margarite (b. 1721), <sup>51</sup>Jacob (b. 1723), and <sup>52</sup>John. At an early period Peter became a boatman, and afterwards captain of a sloop from Albany to New York, carrying freight and passengers.

<sup>53</sup>George, b. 1713; m. <sup>2017</sup>Catharine Keller in 1735; had <sup>54</sup>George, <sup>55</sup>Daniel, and <sup>56</sup>Jannette (latter died young).

<sup>103</sup>*George*, b. 1736; m. <sup>1000</sup>*Anna Kelder*; had <sup>100</sup>*Anna*, b. 1759; <sup>107</sup>*Margarite*, b. 1761; <sup>100</sup>*Anthony*, b. 1764, when his wife died. *George's* second wife was <sup>1000</sup>*Elizabeth Dunning*; had <sup>100</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1768, and <sup>100</sup>*Maria*, b. 1771.

<sup>101</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1738; m. <sup>1000</sup>*Catharine Doxie* in 1760; had <sup>101</sup>*Annatje*, b. 1762, and others no doubt.

<sup>107</sup>*Anna*, b. 1715; m. <sup>1000</sup>*John Dret* in 1735; had <sup>1007</sup>*John*, b. 1736; <sup>1008</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1739; <sup>1009</sup>*Janette*, b. 1741; <sup>1010</sup>*Tobias*, b. 1743; <sup>1011</sup>*Isaac*, b. 1745, and <sup>1012</sup>*Rachel*, b. 1748.

<sup>100</sup>*Michael*, b. 1717; m. <sup>1013</sup>*Elizabeth Van Vleet* about 1740; had children, <sup>101</sup>*Abraham*, <sup>101</sup>*Jeremiah*, <sup>101</sup>*John*, <sup>101</sup>*Peter*, <sup>101</sup>*Jacob*, <sup>101</sup>*Hannah*, <sup>101</sup>*Isaac*, <sup>101</sup>*Maria*, and <sup>101</sup>*Catharine*. <sup>100</sup>*Michael*, at an early period, became engaged with his Father in boating on the Hudson River. Being somewhat prompt and energetic, and withal a good Pilot between Albany and New York, in the course of time he became the Captain of a vessel whose chief business was to carry passengers and freight to and from the City of New York. In the course of time he was enabled to become the owner of a stanch, fast-sailing Sloop, by which he prospered. He married and moved his residence to Esopus, in Ulster Co., N. Y., where one of his slaves left him, of whom he advertises as having "Run away on the 19th inst. (December, 1762), at night, from the subscriber, living at Esopus, in Ulster Co., a negro fellow named Prince, about 28 years old, about 6 feet high, and slender; has been used to the sea, and followed boating many years; he is much of the Madagascar color, and smooth skinned. Had on when he went away a Kersey coat, leather breeches, and a white linen shirt. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

MICHAEL DEVOE."

*Michael* soon after purchased a large farm, lying on the river near New Paltz, where he built a dock, which he used, in connection with his son <sup>101</sup>*Abraham*, in the freight business, having found that profitable.

In one of his early trips to New York, "Michael Devoe had some words with a man named "Robert Hannas, whom he suspected of being dishonest while at work at New Paltz, and for some cause Mr. Devoe exposed him; and while on a trip to New York, Hanna caused Mr. Devoe to be arrested for slander. The case was before the Court in the month of October, 1763, when a witness testified that Mr. Devoe said: "' Robert Hannas is a cursed thief, and I will prove him one, for he has stolen Rye of "'Isaac Beve'; and again he said ' Robert Hannis is a thief, and has stolen Pork of "'David Eckhart, and the pork was found in Hannas' House'; afterwards he again said, 'Robert Hannas, of New Paltz, is a thief'; and at the time the said last mentioned scandalous and false words and lies were spoken by him the said Michael, as aforesaid, did live at a place called the New Paltz; and he again said afterwards, 'Robert Hannas stole two Fox skins.'" The case appeared to have been decided in favor of the defendant, and the consequence was the loss of the character of the plaintiff.

On the opening of the Revolutionary War "Michael and his son ("Abraham) joined and signed the "Associators' Agreement," on the 10th of May, 1775, which no doubt was the cause of his being taken a prisoner at his home (New Paltz), by the British, in the month of October, when they went up the North River in their war vessels. This fact is set forth by Michael Devoe in a deposition before the War Committee, which appears to have been dated "Marble Town, Saturday night, 8th November, 1777" (Ulster Co., N. Y.), "'Michael Devoe, of the precinct of New Paltz, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That on Wednesday, the 15th of October last, a certain "Captain Clark, belonging to the enemy, came to the landing belonging to the deponent and presented a firelock at him, desired him to come aboard his boat. That the Deponent then went on board the said boat because he could not help himself. That the deponent was then asked if he had heard any news about Burgoyne; to which he replied that he had, for that he had heard that



Burgoyne had retreated beyond the Fish Creek, and that our people had taken some guns from him; to which some of the enemy answered it was a damned lie. The deponent was then asked if he stood for the King; he answered he did, and partly for the Country; they told him he was reported as a damned Reble and ought to be hang'd on the yard arm; but since he, the deponent, and his wife were at home they would not burn his house, otherwise they would have burnt his house and barn to ashes. That the deponent was carried up to Sahatie, and then to New York in a row galley, without stopping by the way excepting at the Cheveux du Frize, where the galley stayed for about a day and a half. That when arrived at New York the deponent was immediately put on board the *Commodore* man of war, of fifty guns. That on the complaint of the deponent for want of clothes, and his being an old man of *sixty years of age*, he was sent ashore to <sup>2618</sup>General Jones, who asked his name. That a woman at that time interposing with a complaint against a soldier, the deponent took the opportunity and escaped to the house of <sup>2619</sup>Andrew Loshe, behind the college, where he staid four days and exchanged clothes with the said Loshe while he stayed at his house. That he re-exchanged clothes with said Loshe, and on Sunday evening, the 2d instant, about 7 o'clock, he got a canoe, and about 12 o'clock the same night landed near Fort Lee, travelling through the mountains to Tappen, then took the public road and travelled to Clarkstown, where he was challenged by Continental officer, and giving them satisfaction, <sup>2620</sup>Major John Smith gave him a pass to Esopus. That the deponent went to King's Ferry, being the best road, and crossing the ferry he landed at Verplank's Point, where he found two officers, who desired him to go and inform <sup>2620</sup>Genl. Putnam that he was come from New York. Whilst the deponent was going to the General's he met an officer, who went with him to the General's quarters, and was there examined by one of the General's Aid de Camps, who gave the deponent another pass to carry him to <sup>2621</sup>Doctor Bard's,

which is almost opposite the deponent's house, where he arrived on Wednesday night last.

"The deponent further saith, that when he got down to New York there was about 100 Transport vessels and five Men of War in the North river; that by the time he left New York there lay about 70 Transports in the said river with the five ships of war, and that he saw several at the Watering place. That he heard from the aforesaid Loshe that several Transports with Soldiers had gone off, while the deponent was in Town, to the Delaware. That the deponent saw between six and seven hundred regulars on parade in New York, about the half which were Hessians. That while deponent was on board the Galley, going to New York, news was brought that <sup>1779</sup>General Putnam had, by one shot from Doctor Bard's land, killed a Lieut. and five privates; that another Lieut. was shot through the head at Livingston's Manor, and that <sup>1777</sup>Capt. Clark and six men on setting fire to <sup>1777</sup>Teunis Houghtaling's house, near the strand at Esopus, were terribly burned by the explosion of some gunpowder, which they said had been in the said house. The deponent saith that about a dozen of large cannon, about 18-pounders, were mounted at the Bridwell (City of New York). That he had heard that a number of the Greencoat Troops had marched to King's bridge and were making forts there, and that they were much afraid of an attack from the Yankees; and further this deponent saith not.

. "Mikel Devou."

After the war <sup>1777</sup>Capt. Michael Devoe advertises, on the 6th of December, 1784, and offers "Twenty dollars reward for a runaway negro man, named Amos." Dated at "New Paltz, Ulster County, State of New York." Soon after this period he must have died, as the press, April 18, 1785, notices: "For sale.—The Farm formerly belonging to Captain Michael Devoe, on the North River, about six miles north of Poughkeepsie, and nine south of Esopus; exceedingly pleasantly situated, very convenient for shipbuilding.

The buildings are a good stone house, two rooms on a Floor; a stone kitchen adjoining, a good Dutch Barn, two barracks, and a good Saw Mill, all on the banks of the river; a fine young bearing Orchard of about 1,000 Apple Trees. The Farm contains 800 acres of land, 200 of which are under improvement. It is a good stand for a Tavern or Trader. It is also convenient for a Ferry. The Post road leads through it from Albany to New Winsor. Apply to <sup>100</sup>"I. Hervey." We turn to his descendants:

<sup>101</sup>"*Abraham*, b. 1741; married. He became early engaged with his father as a boatman on his vessels, until the Revolution, when he and his father joined the Associators in 1775.

<sup>102</sup>"*Jeremiah*, b. 1743; m. <sup>103</sup>"*Margaret Donaldson* in 1765. He served in the war of the Revolution, afterwards was placed on the Pension Roll in the State of New York in 1792, at which period he proved service and drew Bounty land, or lot No. 94, in Junius Township, Seneca Co., N. Y., and settled upon it; afterwards he moved about seven miles from New Paltz, where he remained until his death. Had children, <sup>104</sup>"*David*, <sup>105</sup>"*Samuel* (b. 1768), <sup>106</sup>"*Charles* (b. 1770), <sup>107</sup>"*Abraham*, <sup>108</sup>"*Caroline*, <sup>109</sup>"*Nathan*, <sup>110</sup>"*Maria*, and <sup>111</sup>"*Margaret*.

<sup>112</sup>"*David*, b. 1766; married and had several children; resided in Hyde Park, D. C., following the trade of a Cordwainer.

<sup>113</sup>"*Abraham*, b. 1773; married; afterwards was drafted in the war of 1812, and while in camp near Harlem took a fever and died.

<sup>114</sup>"*John*, b. 1745; resided for a period at New Paltz, then moved to Vermont

<sup>115</sup>"*Peter*, b. 1747; m. <sup>116</sup>"*Jane Kater*, late in life, in Ulster Co., N. Y. Had children, <sup>117</sup>"*John*, <sup>118</sup>"*Elizabeth*, <sup>119</sup>"*Mary* (b. 1796, died unmarried), <sup>120</sup>"*Cornelius*, <sup>121</sup>"*Catharine*, <sup>122</sup>"*James*, <sup>123</sup>"*Peter*, and <sup>124</sup>"*Jane*.

<sup>125</sup>"*John*, b. 1779; m. <sup>126</sup>"*Sarah Ward*. Had but one son, named <sup>127</sup>"*John*, when the father died suddenly while at work on the fortifications near New York, in 1814.



<sup>137</sup>*John*, b. 1814; m. <sup>237</sup>Ann Howland, in Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1843. Had children, <sup>138</sup>Jennie, <sup>139</sup>Hattie (b. 1848, died 1869), <sup>140</sup>John H., <sup>141</sup>Charles M., <sup>142</sup>Welling E., and <sup>143</sup>Hiram P. (b. 1855), and <sup>144</sup>Celestia A. (b. 1858); last two unmarried.

<sup>138</sup>*Fennie*, b. 1845; m. <sup>238</sup>Benjamin B. Dow in 1871; had children and lives in Dwight, Illinois.

<sup>140</sup>*John H.*, b. 1846; m. <sup>239</sup>Emma Smith in 1880, at Washington, Illinois. Now engaged in business in De Voe, Faulk Co., Dakota. On the opening of the war of Rebellion John H. joined, September 8, 1862, Company G, Ninth Regiment N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served to the end of the war with an honorable record.

<sup>141</sup>*Charles M.*, b. 1850; m. <sup>240</sup>Julia Spence in 1875. Has one daughter. He is in the drugs and medicines, etc., in Minneapolis, Minn.

<sup>142</sup>*Welling E.*, b. 1852; m. Kate — in 1879. No children.

<sup>143</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1794; m. <sup>241</sup>George Quirk, in Ulster Co., N. Y.; had children.

<sup>144</sup>*Cornelius*, b. 1800; m. <sup>242</sup>Margaret Bonker; had children.

<sup>145</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1802; m. <sup>243</sup>John Springer, and moved to Pontiac, Michigan.

<sup>146</sup>*James*, b. 1804; m. <sup>244</sup>Catharine Hart, in Poppleton, Ulster Co., N. Y. Had a son, <sup>147</sup>James, who was an engineer at Kingston, N. Y.

<sup>148</sup>*Peter*, b. 1806; m. <sup>245</sup>Isabella Bonce. Peter was a well-known pilot on the North River many years. Had <sup>149</sup>Mary Jane and <sup>150</sup>Helen Frances.

<sup>149</sup>*Mary Jane*, b. 1836; m. first <sup>246</sup>George H. Kaspandike in 1851; had <sup>247</sup>Josiah (b. 1852) and <sup>248</sup>Peter Devoe (b. 1858). Her second husband was named <sup>249</sup>James Miller, whom she married in 1876.

<sup>150</sup>*Helen Frances*, b. 1838; m. <sup>250</sup>Cornelius Hulsapple in 1855; had <sup>251</sup>Samuel Schuyler, b. 1863; and <sup>252</sup>Thomas Burnett, b. 1866.

<sup>136</sup>*Jane*, b. 1808 ; m. <sup>2443</sup>Thomas Jobs, and soon after moved to Canada.

<sup>99</sup>*Roeloff*, b. 1719 ; m. <sup>2444</sup>Elizabeth Goeldin in 1742, had <sup>146</sup>Maria, <sup>149</sup>John, <sup>150</sup>Samuel, <sup>151</sup>Catharine, and <sup>152</sup>William, b. 1760. Several died young.

<sup>146</sup>*Maria*, b. 1745 ; m. <sup>2445</sup>John Dox.

<sup>149</sup>*John*, b. 1748 ; m. 1st, <sup>2446</sup>Margaret Redly ; had <sup>153</sup>Heiltje, b. 1777. By second wife, <sup>2447</sup>Annatje Connor, had <sup>154</sup>Maria, b. 1779 ; and <sup>155</sup>Anaatje, b. 1781. Moved to Schenectady, N. Y.

<sup>150</sup>*Samuel*, b. 1751 ; m. <sup>2448</sup>Polly Crown ; had <sup>156</sup>Maritje, b. 1788.

<sup>151</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1757 ; m. <sup>2449</sup>Joseph Quackenbos in 1776.

<sup>152</sup>*John* (or Johan Ernst), b. 1726 ; m. <sup>2450</sup>Maria Keller, in 1752 ; had <sup>157</sup>Coenraet ; <sup>158</sup>Johannes, b. 1758 ; <sup>159</sup>Jacob, b. 1761 ; and <sup>160</sup>Daniel.

<sup>157</sup>*Coenraet*, b. 1753 ; m. <sup>2451</sup>Elizabeth Keller ; had daughter, <sup>161</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1778 ; m. <sup>2452</sup>John Morrison.

<sup>160</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1769 ; m. <sup>2453</sup>Carrie Loomis in 1796 ; had children, <sup>162</sup>John D., b. 1798 ; and <sup>163</sup>David, b. 1801 ; both born at Helderburgh, Bethlehem, N. Y.

<sup>62</sup>*Rachel*, b. 1687 ; m. <sup>2454</sup>Hendriksen Grootvelt in 1706 ; had children.

<sup>63</sup>*Adrientie*, b. 1688 ; m. 1st, <sup>2455</sup>Conrad Vanderbeck ; 2d, <sup>2456</sup>Jacob Montanye.

<sup>64</sup>*Fannetje*, b. 1690 ; m. <sup>2457</sup>Andrew Bisset in 1712 ; had children.

<sup>65</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1693 ; m. <sup>2458</sup>Michael Cornelius in 1717 ; had children.

<sup>66</sup>*Teunis*, b. 1696 ; m. <sup>2459</sup>Geortjie (or Margaret) Barhout in 1726. She died soon after. His second wife was <sup>2460</sup>Sarah Oblenus, whom he married in 1731.

<sup>67</sup>*William*, b. 1698 ; m. <sup>2461</sup>Charity Conklin, in Albany ; had <sup>164</sup>William, <sup>165</sup>Frederick, <sup>166</sup>Charity, <sup>167</sup>Henry, and another daughter, who married <sup>2462</sup>Henry Van Valkenbergh.

It is said that <sup>168</sup>Charity married a Mr. Fox at Albany.

<sup>68</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1701 ; married and settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

<sup>18</sup>David, b. 1659; m. <sup>1888</sup>Elizabeth Jansen in 1689; had children, <sup>168</sup>Margaret, b. 1690; <sup>169</sup>David, b. 1693; <sup>170</sup>Jannetie, b. 1695; <sup>171</sup>John, b. 1697; <sup>172</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1708; and <sup>173</sup>Matthew, b. 1710.

<sup>188</sup>Margaret, b. 1690; m. <sup>1888</sup>Janse Ryer in 1714; had children.

<sup>169</sup>David, b. 1693; m. <sup>1888</sup>Jannetie De Lamontayne, of Harlem, N. Y., in 1715; had children, <sup>174</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>175</sup>David, and <sup>176</sup>Jane or Jannetie.

In 1717 <sup>169</sup>David was engaged in public office as a collector of the Bowery Division, and reported in that year as having collected the sum of £2,352 towards the expense of "making the Common Shore and Cleaning the Dock"; the latter, at that period, was located at the foot of Broad Street, and the "Common Shore" extended along up the East River to the ferry (then at the foot of Maiden Lane) which crossed over to Brooklyn.

In 1738 David belonged to <sup>1888</sup>Captain G. Stuyvesant's Company. In 1776 he was one of the Addressors of <sup>1888</sup>Lord and Sir William Howe. Many years before the Revolution he was a miller. His death was found noticed in the press, August 14, 1780: "Mr. David Devoor, of the Out Ward of this City, died last Wednesday, after a short illness, in the 97th year of his age. Innocence, simplicity, and honesty through a long life adorned his manners, and recommended him to the esteem of every good man who knew him." We turn to his children and find:

<sup>174</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1716; m. <sup>1888</sup>John Burger in 1741; had children.

<sup>175</sup>David, b. 1718; m. <sup>1888</sup>Mary (or Maritie) Van Vlekkeren in 1740; had <sup>177</sup>Ann, b. 1742; who married first, <sup>1888</sup>Abraham Brevoort; after his death she married <sup>1888</sup>General Jacob Odell, of Westchester Co., N. Y. David Devoor owned a tract of land near "Turtle Bay," on the East River, from which place he advertises in 1761: "A mulatto Wench, who ran away from his place at 'Turtle Bay.'" In 1767 he had some trouble with his wife, whom he advertised that "he

will pay no debts of her contracting," and signs "<sup>176</sup>David Devore, at Turtle Bay." No doubt this trouble with her induced him also, in the same year, to advertise his farm for sale or to let: "Sixty acres of Land, lying in two parcells, 10 acres of the same makes 'Turtle Bay,' and the remainder, a little above that lying on the river, and bounded by the lands of <sup>2672</sup>Mr. John Provoost and <sup>2673</sup>Cornelius Clopper; it will be sold in 5, 10, or 15 acre lots. Also 9 acres of Woodland in Harlem Commons. Apply to <sup>176</sup>*David Devoore*, living on the premises." Then he advertises on 22d of May, 1771, "One Mary Ann, a negro girl about 13 years of age, belonging to <sup>176</sup>Mr. David Devoor, at 'Turtle Bay,' was found drowned there. It appeared on the Coroner's inquest that she had met with a disappointment from her sisters, who went to a *Frolic* without taking her along with them, which had such an effect upon her that it was the occasion of destroying herself."

David soon after gave up farming and opened a tavern, near the 4-mile stone, where we find in 1778 he advertises a gray mare found on his premises, and signs *David De Voore*.

Early in the year 1780 he died, a tavern-keeper in the "Out Ward," and in his will he says: "I leave and devise unto my wife, Maritje, the yearly sum of £25, heretofore settled upon her by a deed of seperation, bearing date 17th March, 1768, made between *David Devore*, 1st part, <sup>2669</sup>*Maritje Devore*, 2d part, and <sup>2672</sup>Jacob Van Waganan, of the City of New York, 3 part, which is in full of all Dower, thirds, or Interest. I leave, devise, and bequeath to <sup>2675</sup>Mrs. Ann Hardman the yearly sum of £20, for and during her natural life, provided she lives single; but in case she should marry after my decease, then the sum is left to his daughter, <sup>177</sup>Ann Devore, by the said <sup>2676</sup>Ann Hardman." The residue of his estate, "after providing for the children of my sister, <sup>176</sup>Jane Burger, viz: <sup>2676</sup>David, <sup>2677</sup>Ann, <sup>2678</sup>Nicholas, and <sup>2679</sup>Elizabeth." He appoints the "<sup>2680</sup>Hon. Whitehead Hicks, of Nassau (Long) Island; <sup>2672</sup>Cornelius Clopper, and <sup>2681</sup>Samuel Brown his executors.

<sup>176</sup>*Fane*, b. 1719; m. <sup>2002</sup>Nicholas Burger, Sen., in 1749; had children, <sup>2076</sup>David, <sup>2077</sup>Ann, <sup>2078</sup>Nicholas, and <sup>2079</sup>Elizabeth.

<sup>176</sup>*Fannetje*, b. 1695; m. <sup>2003</sup>Edward Cock in 1721; had children.

<sup>177</sup>*John*, b. 1697; m. <sup>2004</sup>Aefie Kortright in 1722; had children, <sup>178</sup>Jelante, <sup>179</sup>John, Junr., and <sup>180</sup>Aefie. John resided below Yorkville, on the East River, in the Harlem Division. He was appointed a constable in 1732. Four years after he had a difficulty about the boundary line of his land, when the authorities appointed a committee "to cause the land of <sup>17</sup>Johannes De Voor to be surveyed." The question, however, was not then settled; after a long period of time—of some forty years—it was again agitated and finally settled, which will be again referred to.

Among the incidents noticed in the press, the following was found in 1768: "Went adrift on Saturday night, the 20<sup>th</sup> (of February) instant, a Canoe about Twenty-two feet long, Painted brown and her bottom laid with Turpentine. Whoever takes her up, and brings her to the Subscriber, living near Hell Gate, shall have a reward of Twelve Shillings, paid by <sup>177</sup>*John De Vore*." The next year the poll list contains the names of *John De Vore, Senr.*, and *John De Vore, Junr.*

In 1772 the question came up again in relation to the lands in the Harlem Division, occupied by John De Vore & Son, and which brought forth the following letter, addressed to <sup>2005</sup>John T. Kempe, Esq., dated "22<sup>d</sup> July, 1772."

"The Mayor &c. vs. *John De Voor*."

"*Sir*: As it is alledged by the people of Harlem that the lands in the possession of *Jno. De Voor & Son*, ejected from by the Corporation, are a part of the land in dispute, to settle w<sup>ch</sup> by Commissioners, an Act is now gone home for the Royal assent, it is agreed that those suits should not be further prosecuted till we hear from the fate of the said Act.

"From S<sup>r</sup> Your Hum. Ser<sup>t</sup>."

"<sup>2050</sup>WHITEHEAD HICKS,

"<sup>2055</sup>THOMAS JONES."



In the month of April, 1780, was advertised: "To be sold.—The farm of <sup>171</sup>*Johannes Devore*, in the Out Ward of the City of New York, Miller, containing 38 acres and 3-4 qrs. Also a small lot of ground containing five acres of excellent good land, with a convenient dwelling-house and stable, with a very fine garden, pleasantly situated on the East River. For Term apply to *Johannes Devore*, living on the premises."

In the same year John Devoor, Farmer, died, and by his will he bequeaths to his son <sup>172</sup>John, Jr., a birthright gift of £5 and 14 acres of land, "part of my tract over against Manning's (*Blackwell's*) Island, adjoining my son John's Land of five acres." "To my daughter <sup>173</sup>Affee, wife of <sup>2087</sup>John Cortright, 24½ acres, with a run of water, formerly called the 'Saw-Mill,' where a Water Mill was formerly set." (The Bridge over this "run of water," on the road to Boston, was then and afterwards known as the "Kissing Bridge"; the water emptied into the East River at Kip's Bay.) He wills his daughter, <sup>174</sup>*Yellantis (Doretha)*, the widow of <sup>2088</sup>Abraham Ackerman, married in 1749, £100 and leasehold estate in the city. He then orders "That piece of ground on my land which is kept for a burial place to be reserved for my children and their heirs *forever*, and that they shall be allowed a free passage to it at all times without interruption." His children were (married) as follows:

<sup>175</sup>*Jelante*, b. 1723; m. <sup>2089</sup>Abraham Ackerman, who resided in the City of New York, on property presented by her father. She died before her father, as noticed in his will.

<sup>176</sup>*John*, b. 1728; m. <sup>2090</sup>Isabella Bogert in 1752; had children. <sup>177</sup>*John, Jr.*, b. 1757; m. —; had also a son <sup>178</sup>John, b. 1784.

<sup>179</sup>John, Junr., inherited some 14 acres of land from his father; this, with a few acres added, he advertised in 1783: "To be sold --about 20 acres of land, part of which may be made good mowing ground. There is a good Garden, with some fruit-trees and a dwelling house and barn, on the

premises, which is situated on the East River, near Marston's Wharf; and fit for a gentleman's Country seat or a man of buisness. Enquire of <sup>100</sup>*John Devoier*, on the premises." John, Jun<sup>r</sup>., the next year advertised his farm to be sold at "Public Auction on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May (1784), at the Merchant's Coffee House.—The Farm on which the subscriber now lives, situate in the Outward of the City of New York, opposite to Blackwell's Island, containing nineteen acres. There is on the premises a House and barn, an orchard, and collection of other Fruit trees. Its situation for prospect is equal to any on New York Island. The land is good, and will answer either as a gentleman's Country seat, or for a person who wishes to attend the New York Markets, As it is but six miles from this city either by land or water."

<sup>102</sup>*John*<sup>rd</sup> (son of <sup>101</sup>*John*) married <sup>2000</sup>Cornelia Ackerman, who had a son named <sup>103</sup>David.

<sup>100</sup>*Aefie*, b. 1730; m. <sup>2007</sup>John Cortright. She inherited 24½ acres; the other portion of her father's farm, which was also offered for sale in 1786, and described as "A farm containing 24 acres and a quarter, with good meadow, situated on the East River, adjoining the Farm of <sup>2001</sup>David Provoost. It formerly belonged to John Devore, dec<sup>d</sup>."

## NICHOLAS AND DANIEL.

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THE next arrival of the *de Vaux* family here was two of our forefather's brothers, the eldest named <sup>184</sup>Nicholas and a younger one named <sup>185</sup>Daniel. They came in company with several other French refugee families, many of whom had, at an early period, fled to Manheim, in Germany. This place afterwards was invaded by <sup>200</sup>Louis XIV., when the family of Nicholas and others escaped to England; and in 1674 they accompanied <sup>200</sup>Sir Edmund Andros across the ocean when he became the second Governor of New York.

The family of <sup>184</sup>Nicholas de Vaux consisted of his wife with one child and his young brother, <sup>185</sup>Daniel, when he settled at Harlem. The next year (1675) Nicholas was found in the "Night Watch," at that place, having been called upon by the Governor to assist in protecting the inhabitants against an attack from the Indians; and two years after he was again enrolled by the Governor to assist in cutting 5,000 trees to erect a "Palisade Wall," on the line of the present "Wall Street" (New York), to guard against an expected attack of the Indians. This fact gave this prominent business street its name.

<sup>184</sup>Nicholas had previously obtained some land at Harlem, as we find him taxed for property there in 1677. He remained here, however, but a few years, when he removed to New Jersey, where he and his wife joined the church at Bergen, in 1679. It appeared afterwards that several of his wife's relatives had moved to Hackensack, which induced him to change his residence to that place. Here they erected "The French Church," near where still remains "The Old French burying-ground," in which he and his first wife were buried; his second marriage was with <sup>200</sup>Margaret



Jans, in 1706, when he was about sixty-four years old. By his first wife he had children, <sup>166</sup>Abraham, b. 1667; <sup>167</sup>John, b. 1669; <sup>168</sup>Hester, b. 1671; <sup>169</sup>Susannah, b. 1673; and <sup>170</sup>Marytie, b. 1675.

<sup>171</sup>Abraham married <sup>200</sup>Mynno (Menno or Minnie) de Maree in 1688, and joined the "First Reformed Dutch Church" in Hackensack, the records of which show the name of *Abraham De Vouw*, registered in 1694; afterwards the name appears *de Vouw* and *De Vouw*, with nearly all of this branch many years after. He had six children born at Hackensack, and about the year 1705 for some cause he removed to Tarrytown, N. Y., where he became a member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of the Manor of Philipsburgh, at "Sleepy Hollow," and served in the offices of deacon (in 1708) and elder off and on for about twenty years.

An old book of records shows on the 16th August, 1710, "At a meeting of the Consistory, Abraham de Vouw was honourably discharged from his official service as Deacon, after serving two years; his accounts were approved, and were as follows: Paid from receipts to <sup>2000</sup>Dominie Bartholf, 29-10 (perhaps Guilders); paid for Communion bread, 10; *whole amount, 39-10.*"

The children of <sup>166</sup>Abraham were, <sup>161</sup>Nicholas, <sup>162</sup>Maria, <sup>163</sup>Elsie, <sup>164</sup>Rachel, <sup>165</sup>John, and <sup>166</sup>Christina, b. 1699.

<sup>161</sup>Nicholas, b. 1689; m. <sup>200</sup>Catharine Ecker in 1713; had <sup>167</sup>Abraham, <sup>168</sup>Daniel, and <sup>169</sup>Nicholas, the latter born after the death of his father in 1718. His widow married <sup>201</sup>Harman Blauvelt in 1730.

<sup>167</sup>Abraham, b. 1714; m. and settled in Poughkeepsie.

<sup>168</sup>Daniel, b. 1716; m. <sup>202</sup>Sarah Mapes, of Fordham, by which he became invested in a farm on that Manor, described as "running eastward by the land of <sup>203</sup>Richard Morris, northerly by the land of <sup>204</sup>Benjamin Archer and <sup>205</sup>Jacob Lent, south by the land of Richard Morris; containing 40 acres, more or less."

At an early date he wrote his name De Voo and Devoo, and for several years when recording his vote he was known

as Daniel Devoe the third. He died in 1773, and in his will he bequeaths, to his eldest son David—"shall have three pounds; my son Levi Devoo, the sum of 20 shillings; son John De Voo, my real estate, a negro lad named Tom, two of my best horses, one cow, grain, leather in the tanpits; as to my two old negroes, Windsor and Jean shall not be sold. My large Psalm Book to <sup>2700</sup>Rev. Mr. Shoemaker, minister at Harlem." His children were named <sup>200</sup>Margaret, <sup>201</sup>David, <sup>202</sup>Levi, <sup>203</sup>John, <sup>204</sup>Cornelius, <sup>205</sup>Magdalena, <sup>206</sup>Mary, and <sup>207</sup>Abigail.

<sup>200</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1740; m. <sup>2707</sup>David Mapes; had a daughter <sup>2708</sup>Margaret, when he soon after died. His wife remained a widow until after her father's death.

<sup>201</sup>*David*, b. 1742; m. <sup>2709</sup>Mary Storms; had daughter <sup>208</sup>Elizabeth, to whom her grandfather leaves a small psalm book, etc.

<sup>202</sup>*Levi*, b. 1745; m. <sup>2710</sup>Margaret Duyster. He was a protestor in 1775; afterwards confined in the Exeter jail in New Hampshire, but the evidence appeared insufficient to confiscate his property, when he was released. He then moved to Mount Pleasant, in Westchester Co., N. Y., where he became possessed of property, slaves, etc. He died in 1804, leaving his wife Margaret certain property. He also gave freedom to two of his negro slave girls, called *Lill* and *Dion* when 25 years old, and *Hannah* never to be sold. Had children, <sup>209</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>210</sup>Sarah, and <sup>211</sup>Mary.

<sup>209</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. about 1768; m. <sup>2711</sup>Daniel Hunt; had a daughter.

<sup>210</sup>*Sarah*, b. about 1771; m. <sup>2712</sup>John Oakley.

<sup>211</sup>*Mary*, b. about 1773; m. <sup>2713</sup>David Purdy.

<sup>203</sup>*John*, b. 1746; m. <sup>2714</sup>Mary Purdy; had daughter <sup>212</sup>Elizabeth.

<sup>204</sup>*Cornelius*, b. 1748; m. <sup>2715</sup>Mary Rudder; had <sup>213</sup>Margaret.

<sup>205</sup>*Magdalene*, b. 1754; m. <sup>2716</sup>Richard Odell.

<sup>206</sup>*Mary*, b. 1756; m. <sup>2717</sup>Nicholas Vredenbergh; had children.

<sup>207</sup>*Abigail*, b. 1759; m. <sup>2718</sup>Henry Odell; had children.

<sup>139</sup>*Nicholas*, b. 1718; m. <sup>214</sup>*Catharine de Vouw* (his cousin) in 1751; had a son <sup>215</sup>*Nicholas*, b. 1752, who died young. The father died soon after the widow <sup>214</sup>*Catharine*.

<sup>142</sup>*Maria* (the second child of <sup>180</sup>*Abraham*), b. 1691; m. <sup>219</sup>*Jacob Buys* (Boyce) in 1709; had <sup>2120</sup>*Jacob, Jr.*, and <sup>2121</sup>*Abraham*, when her husband died; the widow afterwards married <sup>2122</sup>*Hendrick Bancker*, by whom she had <sup>2123</sup>*John*, b. 1718, and <sup>2124</sup>*Rachel*, b. in 1726.

<sup>143</sup>*Elsie*, b. 1693; m. <sup>2125</sup>*Henry Meyer*, at Hackensack, in 1716; had children.

<sup>144</sup>*Rachel*, b. 1695; m. <sup>2126</sup>*Abraham Martling* in 1715; had children, <sup>2127</sup>*John*, b. 1717; <sup>2128</sup>*Aeltie*, b. 1721; <sup>2129</sup>*Henry*, b. 1724; <sup>2130</sup>*Myntie* (or *Wilhelmina*), b. 1727; <sup>2131</sup>*Barent*, b. 1730; <sup>2132</sup>*Peter*, b. 1734; <sup>2133</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1737; and <sup>2134</sup>*Isaac*, b. 1742.

<sup>145</sup>*John*, b. 1697; m. <sup>2135</sup>*Hester See* in 1723, and became a prominent member in the "Old Sleepy Hollow Church." He had children, <sup>2136</sup>*Abraham*, <sup>2137</sup>*Jacob*, <sup>2138</sup>*John*, <sup>2139</sup>*Catharine*, <sup>2140</sup>*Nicholas*; <sup>2141</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1737; <sup>2142</sup>*Minnie*, b. 1739; <sup>2143</sup>*Mary*, <sup>2144</sup>*Isaac*, and <sup>2145</sup>*David*.

<sup>214</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1725, at Mount Pleasant, W. C. C., N. Y. The records show *Abm. de Voe's* marriage with <sup>2146</sup>*Lea Storms* in 1753, by whom he had children, <sup>2147</sup>*Anna*, <sup>2148</sup>*Esther* (or *Hester*), and <sup>2149</sup>*Abraham*, when his wife died. In 1765 *Abraham* married a second wife, named <sup>2150</sup>*Mary Davis*, by whom he had <sup>2151</sup>*John*, <sup>2152</sup>*Isaac*, <sup>2153</sup>*Jacob*, and <sup>2154</sup>*Lena*, and others who died young. From the descendants the author has gathered the following:

In early life <sup>215</sup>*Abraham* (father) was unfortunate in having one of his legs broken near the thigh, which rendered him lame for life; he was, however, able to do some kinds of farm work until quite an old man.

During the Revolution he and his wife became well acquainted with <sup>2155</sup>*General Washington*, who usually stopped at his house when passing that way; in fact *Washington* knew all the friendly families between the lines, through his "Life Guards," several of which, previous to the war, were residents of Westchester County.

At Abraham De Voe's he was sometimes an unexpected but always a welcome guest, he being perfectly satisfied with such accommodations and food as this family could give him, which in the latter years of the war was of a very plain character. At times provisions of all kinds were so scarce that Mr. De Voe was without seed or animals to work the ground, and thus but little food could be raised, or only what could be attended to by himself and children.

Then much of their Indian corn was pounded or broken up, and in this coarse state was cooked into a dish called *samp*. This with the milk of one cow, which had to be housed every night, and a few potatoes and fruit, was their principal living for years. Occasionally a little rye flour and Indian meal and a few pounds of pork were procured from friends in the upper counties, through the assistance of Washington or his orders; and thus many families in Westchester County lived during the dark days of the Revolution.

On Washington's arrival at the house of Abraham De Voe, the usual salute from him was "How do you do, Uncle Brom? And how is Aunt Molly to-day?" After shaking hands with them he turned to their children, and perhaps left a kiss for the girls and some token for the boys; he would usually ask: "Aunt Molly, have you any *suppan* and milk for me?" "Yes, General," was her usual reply. "As poor as we are we have always something for you, General." If she had no *suppan* or *samp*, he would say, "Aunt Molly, a little bread and milk will answer just as well." Then the round rye loaf and a good-sized pewter bowl, half filled with milk, was set before him, into which he broke up his bread, and eat of this dish with a good relish; then followed a few friendly words, when he mounted his charger, and with a few Life Guards, who had been waiting for him, disappeared from the sight of his clever host and hostess, who afterwards often related these interesting incidents of the Revolution to their generations, who have faithfully preserved them.

<sup>228</sup> *Aanetje* (or Anna), b. 1754; m. <sup>2739</sup> William Buys (Boyce)

in 1773; had children, <sup>2710</sup>Isaac, b. 1774, and <sup>2711</sup>William, b. 1777.

<sup>2712</sup>*Hester*, b. 1737; m. <sup>2713</sup>Abraham Van Tassel; had children, <sup>2713</sup>Catharine, b. 1789; <sup>2714</sup>Abraham, Jr., b. 1791; <sup>2715</sup>Jude, b. 1794; <sup>2716</sup>Anna, b. 1796; <sup>2717</sup>Mariah, b. 1799; <sup>2718</sup>John, b. 1801; <sup>2719</sup>Andrew, b. 1803; and <sup>2720</sup>Emeline, b. 1806. (<sup>2721</sup>Hester's name is found Ester and Esther Devoues.)

<sup>2722</sup>Abraham Van Tassel was represented as being large, coarse-boned, and a man of great strength, very broad-shouldered, but exceedingly active, and without fear. During the Revolution he joined the Washington "Life Guards," in which he served to the end of the war. He was commonly known as "Brom Van Tassel," until an incident occurred during the war which, by common consent, changed it. It was said that two British soldiers discovered "Brom" while he was visiting some friends near the lower lines, and captured him, and while they were leading him off as a prisoner he watched the opportunity to knock down one of his captors, then seized his musket, when he made both of them prisoners, and managed to bring them into the guard-house, when he used the expression that he "bounced" them both at once, and ever after this exploit, he became known as "Brom Bounce," which stuck to him until his death.

<sup>2723</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1759, on the commencement of the Revolution enlisted in 4th Company (of the 2d Regt.), under the command of <sup>2724</sup>Capt. Philip Van Cortlandt, where he served to the end of the war; during that period, it is said, he married <sup>2725</sup>Tientje Martling, who died with her first born. This marriage, no doubt, many years after originated the following sketch and verses by a writer whose pen thus tells the story: "The house in which they lived was an ancient-looking structure, of weather-stained and unpainted wood, one story and an attic in height, and built against the side of a steep hill, with a huge black rock to the north of it known as the 'Raven's Rock,' because of the great flock of ravens (or crows) that built there.



"Over the old house the myrtle climbed and hung in blue garlands, and the trumpet-flowers climbed up either side of the half-doors, while in the front a garden full of damask roses and tall lilies, and grass as tall, where the black snake hid, sloped down to the pond.

"The old couple were buried in the little church at 'Unionville.' After their death the house was occupied by a fortune-teller, and after she left no one seemed to care to occupy it, and it went to decay, and the wild garden was left to the owls and whippoorwills, and the pond to frogs, all of whom held high carnival there of summer nights. A graphic picture of the scene where once dwelt those primitive New Yorkers is here also introduced :

"<sup>226</sup>BROMEY DEVOO AND <sup>2092</sup>TEINY TOO."

"There's a house that stood in the days of old,  
Where the poplars shivered as if a-cold,  
And the willows drooped in the moss and mold ;  
The black snake coiled where the weeds were damp  
With the wet that streamed from the marshy bank,  
And the lizard slipped in the grasses rank,  
The alders waved in the twilights long,  
Where an owl, from an old oak's branches strong,  
Answered a frog in his evening song.  
As he sat on a stump,  
'Mid the ooze and slime,  
And croaked this tale  
Of the olden time,  
When men were good  
And women were true,  
As Bromey Devoo  
And Teiny Too.

"On a Sunday morn in the long ago,  
When the apple orchard was white as snow,  
Two lovers came from the church below ;  
From under her bonnet she glanced at him,  
He was clumsy and she was prim ;  
But overhead on the flowery limb  
The robin sang his liveliest lay  
To the pretty maid in her robe of gray  
For that was Teiny's wedding day.

Oh, the falling blossoms  
 Played hide and seek,  
 And the roses bloomed  
 On the young bride's cheek ;  
 Then men were good,  
 And women were true,  
 As Bromey Devoo  
 And Teiny 'Too.'

" The frog let fall a briny tear,  
 And paused in his recital here,  
 His voice to rest and throat to clear,  
 Ere he again took up the tale,  
 The while the moonbeams glistened pale  
 Upon his emerald coat of mail.  
 ' The Summers came and the light winds blew  
 On the trumpet-flowers the long days through,  
 And the Summers went, as Summers do ;  
 Till her eyes were dim,  
 And his form was bent,  
 But side by side  
 Their years were spent ;  
 Then men were good,  
 And women were true,  
 As Bromey Devoo  
 And Teiny Too.

" ' But one day there came for him men who bore  
 Him out with them to return no more ;  
 Though long she watched at the open door,  
 Till I missed her form on a dewy night,  
 When Will-o'-the-wisp, with his lantern light,  
 Danced up the hill and out of sight.  
 I called to the owl and the owl replied :  
 ' There's a new-made grave on the other side  
 Of the hill, where Teiny walked a bride.'  
 Faithful hearts  
 That were laid to rest,  
 Where the myrtle clammers  
 From breast to breast ;  
 Then men were good,  
 And women were true,  
 As Bromey Devoo  
 And Teiny 'Too.'



" The frog splashed down in the pond ; I heard  
 Its stagnant waters, to ripples stirred ;  
 And the owl to the wild wood heavily whirred.  
 But the old house stood in the gloaming still,  
 The cricket chirped by the broken sill,  
 And over it wailed the whippoorwill ;  
 It is long decayed, and the woods grow there,  
 Mouldered away like the peaceful pair—  
 The wedded lovers with silver hair.

You may find their graves

In the churchyard near,

Names and lettering

Quaint and queer ;

But, oh ! men be good,

And women be true,

As Bromy Devoo

And Teiny Too !

MINNIE IRVING."

In 1785 <sup>228</sup>Abraham m. <sup>2152</sup>Catharine de Reviere; had <sup>223</sup>Sophia, b. 1786, died 1878; <sup>224</sup>Hester, b. 1788, died 1872—both unmarried; then followed <sup>225</sup>Catharine, <sup>226</sup>Abraham, <sup>227</sup>Leah, <sup>228</sup>Rebecca, and <sup>229</sup>Cornelius (b. 1804, remained single and died 1857).

<sup>222</sup>Catharine, b. 1790; m. <sup>2152</sup>Isaac Tompkins; had <sup>2254</sup>Nancy See, b. 1812; <sup>2265</sup>Abraham, b. 1815; <sup>2266</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1816; <sup>2157</sup>Sophy, b. 1819; and <sup>2268</sup>Lucy Ann, b. 1826.

<sup>228</sup>Abraham, b. 1792; m. <sup>2279</sup>Jane Briggs; had <sup>229</sup>James Briggs, <sup>231</sup>Lysander, <sup>232</sup>Catharine, and <sup>233</sup>Frederick (b. 1827; died unmarried, age 29 years).

<sup>240</sup>James B., b. 1818; m. <sup>2280</sup>Catharine Smith; had <sup>244</sup>Frederick, <sup>245</sup>Cornite B., b. 1843; <sup>246</sup>Louis, b. 1845; <sup>247</sup>Wesley Lyon, b. 1847; and <sup>248</sup>Charles.

<sup>244</sup>Frederick, b. 1840; m. <sup>2281</sup>Anne Fitzgerald; had son named <sup>249</sup>William F., when she died.

<sup>240</sup>Charles, b. 1858; m. <sup>2692</sup>Mary Finn in 1871; the others single.

<sup>241</sup>Lysander, b. 1822; m. <sup>2282</sup>Eliza M. Dean; had <sup>250</sup>James B., who was in the drug and medicine trade in Brooklyn in 1880.

<sup>242</sup>Catharine, b. 1825; m. <sup>2283</sup>John Green in 1840; had <sup>2761</sup>Ly-

sander, b. 1844, died 1868; <sup>2700</sup>Jane Briggs, b. 1856; and <sup>2708</sup>William B., b. 1858.

<sup>271</sup>*Leah*, b. 1794; m. <sup>2767</sup>Thomas Wright; had <sup>2788</sup>Edgar, b. 1814; and <sup>2789</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1816. Leah died in 1858.

<sup>279</sup>*Rebecca*, b. 1798; m. <sup>2770</sup>Miller Brown; had <sup>2771</sup>Sarah, b. 1820; married. <sup>279</sup>Rebecca died in 1879.

<sup>280</sup>*John*, b. 1780; m. <sup>2772</sup>Elizabeth Landrine; had <sup>281</sup>Abraham, <sup>282</sup>Isaac, <sup>283</sup>Mary (b. 1811, d. 1842), <sup>284</sup>Catharine, <sup>285</sup>Susannah, <sup>286</sup>Jacob, <sup>287</sup>Hester (b. 1820), and <sup>288</sup>Elizabeth (b. 1822).

<sup>281</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1807; m. <sup>2773</sup>Maria Clarrissa See, 1831 (she died in 1862); had <sup>289</sup>Jane, <sup>290</sup>John, <sup>291</sup>George, <sup>292</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>293</sup>Leander, <sup>294</sup>Mary Ann, <sup>295</sup>Maria, and <sup>296</sup>Jessie Emma.

<sup>298</sup>*Jane*, b. 1832; m. <sup>2774</sup>Isaac H. Mannerly in 1854; left two sons. She died in 1860.

<sup>290</sup>*John*, b. 1834; m. <sup>2775</sup>Sophia L. See in 1857; had <sup>297</sup>John Alexander, b. 1860. Father died 1859.

<sup>291</sup>*George*, b. 1836; m. <sup>2776</sup>Selena Bell Tompkins in 1862; had <sup>298</sup>Linson, b. 1863; <sup>299</sup>Herbert, b. 1865.

<sup>292</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1838; m. <sup>2777</sup>John Pattison in 1872.

<sup>293</sup>*Leander*, b. 1840; m. <sup>2778</sup>Amanda Van Nostrand in 1869; had <sup>278</sup>Ada Milfred.

<sup>294</sup>*Mary Ann*, b. 1843; m. <sup>2779</sup>David E. Van Orden in 1866; had two children.

<sup>295</sup>*Maria*, b. 1847; unmarried and her father's housekeeper.

<sup>296</sup>*Jessie Emma*, b. 1851; m. <sup>2780</sup>Theodore Griffith; had children.

<sup>293</sup>*Isaac*, b. 1809; m. 1st, <sup>2781</sup>Susan Fox (she died); 2d wife, <sup>2782</sup>Cordelia Oakley, daughter of <sup>2783</sup>William Oakley, of Lower Yonkers, N. Y. They now reside at Tarrytown (1876). Had <sup>2784</sup>William Landrine, b. 1860, d. 1864; <sup>2785</sup>Anna Ella, b. 1861; <sup>2786</sup>Ida Mannetta, b. 1863; <sup>2787</sup>John Herbert, b. 1865; <sup>2788</sup>Edward, b. 1866; <sup>2789</sup>William Henry, b. 1868; <sup>2790</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1869; <sup>2791</sup>Bertha Emily, b. 1871; then twins—<sup>2792</sup>Frank Quinlan and <sup>2793</sup>Frederick B., b. 1875; and <sup>2794</sup>Arthur, b. 1877. <sup>2795</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1813; m. <sup>2796</sup>John A. Armstrong in 1833; had three sons.

<sup>258</sup>*Susannah*, b. 1816; m. <sup>259</sup>Anthony M. See; had children.

<sup>260</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1818; m. <sup>261</sup>Sarah Ellen Sendale in 1848; had <sup>262</sup>Ellen V., b. 1850; <sup>263</sup>Edward L., b. 1852; <sup>264</sup>Margaret, b. 1855; <sup>265</sup>Hickman, b. 1856; and <sup>266</sup>Clarence, b. 1858. Reside in West Chester, Pa.

<sup>267</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1786; m. <sup>268</sup>Maria Pinckney in 1815, at Mount Pleasant. He left no children, and died in 1824. By his will, he directs his farm to be sold; leaves an income to his wife; "To my half-brother, Abraham," a certain sum of money; and to his three nephews, "sons of my brother John" (<sup>269</sup>Abraham, <sup>270</sup>Isaac, and <sup>271</sup>Jacob), other money, to be put at interest and paid to each when of age. The widow, Maria, afterwards married <sup>272</sup>Simeon M. Tompkins. She died in 1875.

<sup>273</sup>*Jacob de Voe*, born in Tarrytown in 1727; m. <sup>274</sup>Catharine Storms in 1750; had a son, <sup>275</sup>William, b. 1752, when she died. His second wife, <sup>276</sup>Elizabeth Williams, he married in 1754 (her brother, <sup>277</sup>Abraham Williams, married her husband's sister, <sup>278</sup>Mary de Voe, at a later period). By the second wife Jacob had <sup>279</sup>David; <sup>280</sup>Jacob, b. 1759; <sup>281</sup>Catharine; <sup>282</sup>Rachel, b. 1765; <sup>283</sup>John, b. 1767; <sup>284</sup>Nicholas, and <sup>285</sup>James.

On the opening of the Revolution Jacob moved to Orange County, N. Y., at a place then known as the Cornwall Precinct, where he joined the Associators in 1775. After the close of the war he removed to Saratoga, near the "High Rock Spring," where he obtained some land. One of his descendants stated that the place at that period "was so infested with Rattlesnakes that he could not remain there. Having no house, he was compelled to suspend his beds from the trees to keep these snakes out of them while he remained there." The family moved back to a place called Half Moon, where one of his generation still owns a farm.

Jacob died in 1824 at the great age of 103 years. His wife, Elizabeth, exceeded this by two years, as it is recorded that she died aged 105 years. But few of the children can

now be traced. The first-born, <sup>200</sup>William, b. 1752, left home in early life.

<sup>200</sup>David, b. 1755; died unmarried; several others no account of.

<sup>200</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1763; m. <sup>2100</sup>Henry Van Wart in 1787; had son <sup>2102</sup>Abraham.

<sup>202</sup>*Nicholas Devere*, b. 1769; m. <sup>2104</sup>Catharine Van Wart in 1793. He died in 1828, and his wife in 1832. Had children, <sup>206</sup>Anna Boyce, <sup>206</sup>James, <sup>207</sup>William (b. 1800, d. in 1822), <sup>208</sup>Jacob, and <sup>209</sup>Catharine H.

<sup>202</sup>*Anna B.*, b. 1794; m. <sup>2106</sup>George Hill in 1815.

<sup>202</sup>*James*, b. 1798; m. <sup>2108</sup>Sarah Ann Smith in 1829. He died in 1874.

<sup>202</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1803; m. <sup>2107</sup>Sally Ann Henyoun in 1827.

<sup>220</sup>Catharine H., b. 1815; m. <sup>2108</sup>Robert Rue; she died in 1850.

<sup>204</sup>*James*, b. 1771; m. <sup>2100</sup>Laurena Root in 1797; had <sup>200</sup>David, <sup>201</sup>Sally, <sup>202</sup>Isaac, <sup>203</sup>Oliva, <sup>204</sup>Hiram, <sup>205</sup>Laurena, <sup>206</sup>James, Jr., <sup>207</sup>Polly, and <sup>208</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1817. They resided in Mechanicsville, N. Y. James died in Half Moon in 1841.

<sup>200</sup>*David*, b. 1799; m. <sup>2000</sup>Polly Peek. *Sally*, b. 1801; m. <sup>2001</sup>Peter Degraff. Had a large family.

<sup>202</sup>Isaac, b. 1803; m. <sup>2002</sup>Mary E. Richards in 1825. He was a minister of the Gospel. Had children.

<sup>202</sup>*Oliva*, b. 1805; m. <sup>2003</sup>Ezekiel Sheek; had children. *Hiram*, b. 1808; m. <sup>2004</sup>Mahale Boker.

<sup>205</sup>*Laurena*, b. 1810; m. <sup>2005</sup>Chester Groesbeck; had several children.

<sup>208</sup>*James, Jr.*, b. 1812; m. <sup>2006</sup>Sophrana Tallman; she died in 1852, leaving children: <sup>209</sup>Asa, <sup>210</sup>Lydia M., <sup>211</sup>Cynthia, <sup>212</sup>Elias T., <sup>213</sup>Christopher, <sup>214</sup>James H., <sup>215</sup>Emily, <sup>216</sup>Lucas, <sup>217</sup>Sarah, and <sup>218</sup>Harriet F. (It was said there were one or two pairs of twins.) In 1855 James, Jr., married his second wife, <sup>2007</sup>Margaret Hunt, by whom he had, <sup>219</sup>Caroline (b. 1857, d. young); <sup>220</sup>Martin H., b. 1859; <sup>221</sup>Ambrose, b. 1861; <sup>222</sup>Frederick, b. 1864; <sup>223</sup>William W., b. 1866; and <sup>224</sup>Cora, b. 1871.

<sup>207</sup>*Polly*, b. 1815; m. <sup>208</sup>Martin H. Peck.

<sup>218</sup>*John*, b. 1729; m. <sup>260</sup>Mary Storms in 1750; had <sup>220</sup>William (b. 1758; m. <sup>281</sup>Mary Buckhout); had <sup>220</sup>Mary, b. 1782; <sup>227</sup>Abraham, b. 1786; and <sup>228</sup>John. (The latter only one traced.)

<sup>328</sup>*John*, b. 1788; m. <sup>311</sup>Lydia Lyon in 1808; had <sup>330</sup>Mary Ann, <sup>340</sup>Frederick, <sup>341</sup>Joseph, <sup>342</sup>Jane, <sup>343</sup>John, <sup>344</sup>Lydia, <sup>346</sup>Eliza (b. 1827; m. a sea captain), and <sup>348</sup>Harriet.

<sup>338</sup>*Mary Ann*, b. 1809; m. <sup>3612</sup>Philip Smith; had children.

<sup>340</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1812; m. <sup>3813</sup>Eliza Lyon Parcell; had children.

<sup>342</sup>*Jane*, b. 1816; m. <sup>3814</sup>William Jacobus; had children.

<sup>343</sup>*John*, b. 1819; m. <sup>3816</sup>Harriet Ferris; had <sup>347</sup>William Henry and <sup>348</sup>John; both sons were killed in the Rebellion.

<sup>344</sup>*Lydia*, b. 1823, m. <sup>3816</sup>Joseph Beach; and <sup>346</sup>*Harriet*, b. 1831, m. <sup>3817</sup>Denton Kortright.

<sup>214</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1732; m. <sup>2818</sup>William Van Nostrand, 1756; had <sup>2810</sup>Hester, b. 1757 (m. <sup>2820</sup>Jacob Van Wart; had <sup>2821</sup>Abraham, b. 1777); <sup>2822</sup>William, Jr., b. 1764; and <sup>2823</sup>Adaline, b. 1768.

<sup>220</sup>*Nicholas*, b. 1734; m. <sup>2824</sup>Hannah Van Wart in 1755 (she was an aunt to <sup>2826</sup>Isaac Van Wart,\* one of the captors of Major André); had a daughter, <sup>349</sup>Wyntie, b. 1757.

<sup>223</sup>*Mary*, b. 1741; m. <sup>2826</sup>Abraham Williams in 1761; had <sup>2827</sup>Rachel, b. 1762; <sup>2828</sup>Catharine, b. 1764; and <sup>2829</sup>Mary, b. 1767. He resided near Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

<sup>2828</sup>Abraham Williams was one of the seven volunteers who, in the month of September, 1780, engaged in an expedition to prevent cattle from being driven by the thieving "Cow-Boys" down to the city of New York; and to seize as a loyal prize any such cows or other cattle passing on the road in that direction. The seven men were divided as follows: <sup>2830</sup>John Yerks, <sup>2831</sup>Isaac See, <sup>2832</sup>James Romer,

\* <sup>2826</sup>Isaac Van Wart was the son of <sup>2830</sup>Martimus Van Wart, who married <sup>2827</sup>Rachel Williams in 1752. His grandfather was <sup>2838</sup>Abraham Van Wart, married <sup>2837</sup>Antie Mey in 1729. Isaac married <sup>2838</sup>Rachel Storms in 1778, when 20 years of age, having been born in 1758.

and <sup>2828</sup>Abraham Williams were stationed on the hill half a mile above Tarrytown, to watch the road above, while <sup>2833</sup>John Paulding, <sup>2825</sup>Isaac Van Wart, and <sup>2824</sup>David Williams took a position near the Post Road, and concealed themselves in the bushes.

In about an hour and a half a horseman was discovered coming down the road, when they left their hiding-place and stopped him. His answers to their questions led them to search him, when they discovered he was a spy and they made him a prisoner. He was tried and afterwards hung. Thus ended the life of the accomplished <sup>2826</sup>Major André.

<sup>224</sup>Isaac, b. 1744; m. <sup>2829</sup>Sarah Delamater, daughter of <sup>2810</sup>Barent Delamater.

<sup>223</sup>David, b. 1748; m. <sup>2841</sup>Rebecca Delamater in 1768; had <sup>280</sup>John, <sup>281</sup>Jane, <sup>282</sup>Catharine, <sup>283</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>284</sup>Isaac, <sup>285</sup>David, and <sup>286</sup>Moses. The father <sup>220</sup>David was a soldier in the Revolution, served to the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged, and afterwards was placed on the Pension Roll. He died in 1835, aged 87 years.

<sup>280</sup>John, born 1770; m. <sup>2812</sup>Mary Storms; had <sup>287</sup>Nathaniel, b. 1794.

<sup>287</sup>Nathaniel, b. 1794; m. <sup>2843</sup>Ellen Lasher in 1816; had <sup>288</sup>Emma, b. 1821; m. <sup>2844</sup>Christopher Stimis, of Newark, N. J.

<sup>281</sup>Jane, b. 1772; m. <sup>2816</sup>Francis Coutrel; moved to New Jersey (Keyport).

<sup>282</sup>Catharine, b. 1775; m. <sup>2846</sup>Henry Hurd; resided in Fishkill, N. Y.; she died in Keyport, N. J.

<sup>283</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1777; m. 1st, <sup>2847</sup>Isaac Demarest, who deceased; afterwards she m. <sup>2848</sup>James Hall; had <sup>2849</sup>Sarah Ann, b. 1798; m. 1st, <sup>2860</sup>J. Brown; 2d, <sup>2861</sup>Thomas Hill.

<sup>284</sup>Isaac, b. 1779; m. <sup>2852</sup>Lavina Gilbert in 1802; moved to city of New York; by trade a ship-carpenter; joined the Fire Department in 1815 and served out his time. Had children, <sup>289</sup>Mary, <sup>290</sup>Abraham, <sup>291</sup>Isaac; <sup>292</sup>Rebecca, b. 1809, died; <sup>293</sup>Jacob, <sup>294</sup>Isabella, <sup>295</sup>Gilbert, <sup>296</sup>William Henry, and <sup>297</sup>Frances Henrietta.

<sup>285</sup>Mary, b. 1803; m. <sup>2852</sup>Thomas W. Pooley in 1823; had



children, <sup>2864</sup>William Isaac, b. 1824; <sup>2865</sup>Mary Lavina, b. 1826; <sup>2866</sup>Rachel Cooper, b. 1831; <sup>2867</sup>Emily Jane, b. 1833; <sup>2868</sup>Louisa, b. 1836; <sup>2869</sup>Thomas Jefferson, b. 1839; <sup>2870</sup>Samuel James and <sup>2871</sup>Joseph, twins, b. 1843; <sup>2872</sup>John Mariner, b. 1845, and <sup>2873</sup>Frances Henrietta, b. 1847. <sup>2874</sup>Samuel James volunteered in the War of the Rebellion, and while serving his country died in 1864. Mary died in 1882.

<sup>2875</sup>Abraham, b. 1805; m. <sup>2876</sup>Adaline A. Bayles in 1829. He was at that period a prominent blind-maker in New York; died of cholera in 1849. Had children, <sup>2877</sup>Maria Theresa, <sup>2878</sup>Sarah Ann; <sup>2879</sup>Emily Rebecca (b. 1835; unmarried); <sup>2880</sup>James Harvey, <sup>2881</sup>Margaret Lavina, <sup>2882</sup>Eugene Augustus, and <sup>2883</sup>Adaline Louisa.

<sup>2884</sup>Maria T., b. 1830; m. <sup>2885</sup>James Taylor; had <sup>2886</sup>Frank, b. 1856, and <sup>2887</sup>Jessie, b. 1862.

<sup>2888</sup>Sarah Ann, b. 1832; m. <sup>2889</sup>Frederick W. Talkinton. He died in 1880. Had <sup>2890</sup>Adaline Augusta (b. 1855; m. <sup>2891</sup>J. Arthur Hollick), and <sup>2892</sup>Grace Valeria, b. 1856.

<sup>2893</sup>James H., b. 1837; m. <sup>2894</sup>Margarite Lefesure; reside in New York.

<sup>2895</sup>Margaret L., b. 1839; m. <sup>2896</sup>Stephen Kenward; had <sup>2897</sup>Alice Augusta, b. 1862; <sup>2898</sup>George, b. 1865, and <sup>2899</sup>Edna Moore, b. 1876.

<sup>2900</sup>Eugene A., b. 1845; m. <sup>2901</sup>Frances Willard; had <sup>2902</sup>Chas. Terry, b. 1878.

<sup>2903</sup>Isaac, Jr., b. 1807; m. <sup>2904</sup>Mary E. Jones in 1833. He died in Philadelphia in 186-. Had <sup>2905</sup>Isaac, <sup>2906</sup>Thomas, and <sup>2907</sup>Ida (b. 1839; unmarried).

<sup>2908</sup>Isaac, b. 1834; m. <sup>2909</sup>Martha Hedden in 1868; had <sup>2910</sup>Mattie A., b. 1869.

<sup>2911</sup>Thomas, b. 1836; m. <sup>2912</sup>Elizabeth Horn in 1860; had children.

<sup>2913</sup>Jacob, b. 1812; m. <sup>2914</sup>Catharine Tallac in 1833; had <sup>2915</sup>Mary Elizabeth, <sup>2916</sup>Catharine Lavina, <sup>2917</sup>Jane Maria (b. 1840, d. 1852), <sup>2918</sup>Jacob N., <sup>2919</sup>Charles (b. 1844, d. unmarried); <sup>2920</sup>Thomas (b. 1847, d. 1867), and <sup>2921</sup>Maria Louisa. <sup>2922</sup>Jacob resides in Yonkers, W. C. C., N. Y.



<sup>360</sup>*Mary E.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>3602</sup>Charles Marsden; had <sup>3603</sup>Ada, <sup>3604</sup>George, and <sup>3605</sup>Charles Henry.

<sup>361</sup>*Catharine L.*, b. 1838; m. <sup>3610</sup>Jonathan Vail; had <sup>3611</sup>Clara Jane, b. 1864, and <sup>3612</sup>Frederick Charles, b. 1869.

<sup>362</sup>*Jacob N.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>3620</sup>Hannah R. Kinney in 1869.

<sup>363</sup>*Maria L.*, b. 1852; m. <sup>3630</sup>John H. Morehead in 1872; had <sup>3631</sup>Mabel Louise, b. 1873, and <sup>3632</sup>Jenny De Voe, b. 1874.

<sup>364</sup>*Isabella*, b. 1814; m. <sup>3640</sup>William Jernigan; moved to Georgia; had <sup>3641</sup>Celia (b. 1842, d. 1881); <sup>3642</sup>Augusta (b. 1844; m. <sup>3643</sup>Julius Isaacs); <sup>3644</sup>Alonzo, b. 1847, and <sup>3645</sup>Paul Bradford, b. 1851.

<sup>365</sup>*Gilbert*, b. 1817; m. <sup>3650</sup>Martha Conover; resides in Keyport, N. J.; had <sup>3651</sup>William Isaac, <sup>3652</sup>Martha, and <sup>3653</sup>Mary Melissa.

<sup>366</sup>*William I.*, b. 1839; unmarried. He volunteered in the War of the Rebellion, was mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; died soon after. His body was brought home, and now lies in a soldier's grave at Keyport, N. J.

<sup>367</sup>*Martha*, b. 1840; m. <sup>3670</sup>John Mitzger. She was left a widow in 1875.

<sup>368</sup>*Mary M.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>3680</sup>Mathias Pease; had <sup>3681</sup>William Isaac, b. 1872; <sup>3682</sup>George, b. 1876, and <sup>3683</sup>Francis, b. 1879. Reside in Keyport, N. J.

<sup>369</sup>*William H.*, b. 1819; m. <sup>3690</sup>Charlotte Orr; had <sup>3691</sup>William, b. 1844; single. Parents dead.

<sup>370</sup>*Frances H.*, b. 1823; m. <sup>3700</sup>Joseph Gerish in 1841; had children in a very remarkable manner: First, <sup>3701</sup>Mary Ellen, b. 1839; <sup>3702</sup>Edward Thomas, b. 1841; <sup>3703</sup>Odessa, b. 1843; <sup>3704</sup>Andrew Jackson, b. 1844; <sup>3705</sup>Isaac, b. 1846; then twins <sup>3706</sup>Missouri and <sup>3707</sup>Frank, b. 1848; and then triplets!—<sup>3708</sup>George Washington, <sup>3709</sup>Martha Washington, and <sup>3710</sup>Ida, b. 1850. The triplets died young.

<sup>371</sup>*David*, b. 1782; m. <sup>3710</sup>Jane Gilbert in 1807; had <sup>3711</sup>Leonard, <sup>3712</sup>David (b. 1810), and <sup>3713</sup>Hiram.

*Leonard*, b. 1808; m. <sup>3714</sup>Mary Sherwood; had <sup>3715</sup>Alonzo and <sup>3716</sup>David, b. 1835.

<sup>394</sup>*Alonso*, b. 1832; m. <sup>395</sup>*Mary Allen*; had <sup>396</sup>*Welcome*, b. 1856.

*Hiram*, b. 1812; m. <sup>397</sup>*Lauretta Trout*; had <sup>398</sup>*George L.* (b. 1836, d. 1883), <sup>399</sup>*Amelia*, <sup>400</sup>*Agatha*, <sup>401</sup>*Laura*, <sup>402</sup>*Emma*, <sup>403</sup>*Benjamin* (b. 1848), and <sup>404</sup>*Kate*, b. 1851.

<sup>405</sup>*Amelia*, b. 1838; m. <sup>406</sup>*William Darrow*; had children.

<sup>407</sup>*Agatha*, b. 1840; m. <sup>408</sup>*Pitt Allen*.

<sup>409</sup>*Laura*, b. 1841; m. <sup>410</sup>*William Purdy*.

<sup>411</sup>*Emma*, b. 1844; m. <sup>412</sup>*John Oliver*.

<sup>413</sup>*Moses*, b. 1784; m. <sup>414</sup>*Margaret Arnold*; had <sup>415</sup>*Margaret Ann*, b. 1810; m. <sup>416</sup>*William Heyer*. Reside in New Jersey.

<sup>417</sup>*Christina*, b. 1699; m. <sup>418</sup>*Joghem Van Wart* in 1724; had <sup>419</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1733; <sup>420</sup>*Johannes*, b. 1735; <sup>421</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1738, and <sup>422</sup>*Maritie*, b. 1741.

## FREDERICK.

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“*FREDERICK DE VEAUX* (our Forefather) was born about the year 1645 in the province of Annis (said to be near Rochelle), in France. When a boy of 12 or 14 years of age he, with his parents and two brothers, at least, set out from their home to escape the various inflictions put upon them by the authorities, and, after much difficulty and suffering, they arrived at Manheim, in Germany.

Their absence from their home soon became known to the king's murderous troopers, who trailed them over the country, and were so close on these Huguenot refugees that it was only by the friendship of a woman that they escaped; after which they dared only to travel at night and hide in the day, and this with almost starvation among them, as they were not provided for such an emergency.

The incident of their narrow escape has been handed down through the several generations of those who settled near New York, which appeared as follows: When the small party left their home they made a rapid flight for several days and nights, and supposed they had a good start unknown to the authorities; then, by travelling through the forests as opportunity offered in the daytime, and the fields and bypaths at night, they had great hopes of having eluded any troops which might have been sent after them. On one occasion, however, they had become short of food and were almost starving, but on arriving near a friendly-looking farm-house early one morning one of the party cautiously advanced toward the house, when he saw a woman come out, who became very much alarmed when she discovered him. She, however, knew by his haggard looks who and what he was, and what he wanted. She then motioned him to hide behind one of the small out-buildings in which swine were kept, when she turned back into the

house and in a few minutes brought out a pan of milk and made towards the pen as if to feed her hogs, but conveyed it around to him, at the same time informing him that there were a number of the king's troopers then lying asleep on the floor of her house who, no doubt, had been on their trail.

The Huguenot took the pan of milk and carried it to the others who were hid, when it was soon emptied by them. In the meantime the woman had returned with other food, gave it to them, and hurried them off in a new direction, and they safely arrived in the town of Manheim, Germany, where they found some of the earlier fugitives of the family who had escaped at various periods before.

Here <sup>408</sup>Frederick de Veaux grew up to manhood and became enabled to enter into trade in the town, where he married about the year 1673. His wife, however, was not long his companion; death claimed her soon after. Being without children, and having received favorable accounts from America, he made up his mind to close his business and follow his brothers and other relatives, who had been several years in this new country, and whose continued glowing accounts had also induced other relatives and friends to emigrate at various periods to this land of peace and plenty.

After having obtained the necessary passport \* from the magistrates of Manheim, in 1675, he took passage for England, and from there came to New York, and soon after settled at Harlem, where on the 24th of June, 1677 (old style), appears in the Dutch Church records the marriage of <sup>408</sup>*Fredrik du Voix*, widower, to <sup>409</sup>*Hester Terneur*, daughter of <sup>409</sup>Daniel Tourneur," of Harlem.

By this marriage he came into possession of a tract of

\* Passport, translated into English, reads: "We, President, Mayor, Burgomaster and Council of the Electoral Pfaltztown Manheim—Do make known and proclaim herewith, that the bearer of this, <sup>408</sup>*Frederick de Veaux*, has been a citizen of this Town, and intends now to travel in Holland and then further to England: therefore We request, according to custom, to let the said Frederick de Veaux pass, free, safe and unmolested at all places, and also to insure him all good Will and help. We shall do the same in return, according to his rank, to all persons.

"In Witness hereof we have put Our customary Seal. Done Manheim, this 23d February Syl. Vet. Anno, One thousand six hundred and seventy-five. (Signed.)"

land, known afterwards as the "Cromwell Farm," located on the eastern shore of the cove into which "Cromwell Creek" connects with the Harlem River, near the "Central Bridge."

The first four children of Frederick and his wife were also found recorded in the records of the Dutch Church. The first noticed were twins, born on the 1st of May, 1678, a boy, named <sup>40</sup>Jacob, and a girl, named <sup>41</sup>Rachel. The boy was named after his father's youngest brother <sup>104</sup>Jacob. It was supposed that the boy died young; no further account of him. <sup>42</sup>Esther follows, born May 8, 1680; next, <sup>43</sup>Susannah, born July 1, 1682, and then appears (perhaps not in their order) <sup>44</sup>Frederick, <sup>45</sup>Daniel, <sup>46</sup>Abel, <sup>47</sup>Mary, <sup>48</sup>Leah, <sup>49</sup>Dinah, <sup>50</sup>Joseph, <sup>51</sup>Judith, and <sup>52</sup>Abigail.

In 1694 <sup>53</sup>Frederick purchased the neck of land (afterwards known as "Devoe's Point," which connected McComb's Dam—now Central Bridge) on the east end across the Harlem River, from <sup>54</sup>William Bickley, Senr., who held a patent for it, which contained 184 acres, for which Frederick agreed to pay £14, and to have three years to pay for it, as shown in the following document:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, <sup>55</sup>Fredrick Duvou, of Menepis, Yeomen, sendeth greeting: Know yee I, for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>u</sup>me of fourteen pounds, to me in hand paid by William Bickley, Senior, have transported unto y<sup>e</sup> South of Spitendivell, Bought & Transported to me by s<sup>d</sup> Wm. Bickley this day, to have & to hold the said *neck of Land* & apurtenances unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Wm. Bickley, Senr, his heires and assigns for ever. Provided always, That in Case the s<sup>d</sup> *Fredrick Duvou*, my heires, Exec<sup>rs</sup> or adm<sup>rs</sup> Shall well & truly pay or cause to be paid to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Wm. Bickley, Senr, his heires or assigns, in y<sup>e</sup> time of three years after y<sup>e</sup> date of this present, viz: four pounds tenn Shillings y<sup>e</sup> first yeare, four pounds tenn Shillings y<sup>e</sup> Second yeare & five pounds y<sup>e</sup> third yeare, being all Currant money of New Yorke, in this Citty, then this present deed and transport

and every article there in Contained, is to be absolutely void and null, as iff no such deed or transport had been made, otherwise to stand in force according to law.

"In wittnesse where of I, y<sup>e</sup> said Fredrick Duvou, have here unto Sett my hand and Seal, In New Yorke the 25 day of June, in y<sup>e</sup> 6th yeare of their Maj<sup>ties</sup> reigne, Annoy Domini 1694. Sealed and Delivered in y<sup>e</sup> presence of <sup>2023</sup>Jn. Barberic.—<sup>100</sup>*Frederck de Vaux*." "Appeared before me, Stevanus Van Cortland, one of their Ma<sup>ties</sup> Justice of y<sup>e</sup> peace for y<sup>e</sup> City of New York, the above named *Fredrick Deuain*, & acknowledged the above writing to be his act & deed the day above written. <sup>2024</sup>S. V. CORTLANDT."

On the back of this document was written: "<sup>2025</sup>Philip Wells, Surveyor, laid out for Wm. Bickley a certain neck of Land joining upon Harlem River, beginning at a certain Spring or Run of Water to the South of Crabb Island, which is the South east Corner of the land of <sup>2026</sup>John Archer's, so round by the Run to a Creek to the land of Daniel Turneir, so round by to Harlem River, then by the Harlem River to a Creek bounded north by the land of John Archer, to the east by a run of water, the west bound of <sup>2021</sup>Daniel Turneir; Containing 184 acres, which parcel of Land the said Wm. Bickley sold to *Ffredrick Devou*" (for the sum of £14). The receipts show that the money was paid according to the agreement.

The attempted assassination of <sup>2027</sup>King William in 1698 called forth an expression in favor of the King's Christian principles, in which several hundred French Protestants of Westchester County, New York, signed against "these heretical acts," and among these appears the name of <sup>100</sup>*Ffredrick Devou*.

In 1705 he purchased a tract of land from <sup>2028</sup>Col. Lewis Morris, in Morrisania, and in 1715 he took the oath of allegiance; three years after (1718) he purchased 200 acres of land in New Rochelle from his daughter, Leah Gendron, who was left a widow by the death of her husband, <sup>2029</sup>Peter



Gendron, for which he paid £213 through <sup>2940</sup>Andrew Nau-dain, another son-in-law. The next year (1719), Frederick bought the farm adjoining the last purchased in New Rochelle from <sup>2941</sup>"Susannah Couton, "containing one hundred acres," for which he paid £150, and in the transfer deed his name is written *Ffreadrick De Vose* (long s). In the same year a receipt is found for the payment of one pound at "Mile Square"; he signs his name <sup>400</sup>*Fredrick de Vone*.

In 1721, having lost his wife by death, <sup>406</sup>*Frederick Devoese, Sen.*, deeds to his son, <sup>410</sup>*Frederick Devoose, Jun.*, the farm or "certain lands & meadows"—he "was invested by his intermarriage with his wife <sup>2930</sup>*Easter Deroose*, daughter of <sup>2931</sup>Daniel Turneir," on condition that after his death his son shall pay, within three years, the sum of five pounds to each of his daughters, named, and also the names of their husbands. His will, made twenty years after, shows a considerable change in his children's families, caused by death and remarriage.

The two farms which Frederick, Sen., had purchased in the years 1718-19, of about 300 acres at New Rochelle, became occupied by his son Abel, where his father soon after moved, having all his children married except his youngest daughter <sup>411</sup>Abigal, who perhaps resided with one of her sisters until her death, which took place before the death of her father, as her name is not noticed in his will.

The introduction of the following receipt, besides being a curiosity, also introduces another change in the spelling of his name:

"Janury y<sup>e</sup> thirteenth 1724.—Then Received of <sup>403</sup>*Frederick De Voo* the summ of *six shillings and nine pence*, which is in full of all accounts, Debts, dues and Demands, together with all Law Sutes, Cost of Law Sutes, which Ever was *from y<sup>e</sup> beginnig of y<sup>e</sup> world to this Day* of y<sup>e</sup> Date hearof, as witness my hand.

<sup>2042</sup>HENDRICK SLOTT.

"Witness: <sup>2942</sup>Clement Daniels."

In 1728 we find <sup>408</sup>*Ffredrick Devoe*, of y<sup>e</sup> Township of New

Rochelle, yeoman, for the sum of £35," disposes of his Bickley farm ("De Voe's point") of 184½ acres of land to his son "Daniel Devoe, of y<sup>e</sup> Bourrough Town of Westchester. Two years after (1730) he is found boarding with his son-in-law, "Andrew Naudain, at New Rochelle, with whom he resided until a few months before his death, which occurred in the month of November, 1743, at the house of his son Daniel, at Morrisania, or town of Westchester.

The inventory of his money, bonds, goods, etc., after his death shows that for that period he was a man of considerable wealth, as also by his will, in which he divides up his property, giving each certain sums of money and other property, and to his grandson, "John Devooise, twenty pounds, and his daughter "Judith, "Shall have my *Frentch Psalm Book*," while his "*Parcel of old Ffrench Books*" are inventoried at "*one pound*."

He appointed his sons "Frederick and "Daniel Devooise, and his friend "Abraham Martling, of Westchester County, as his executors.

In the division of the money to his daughters, each of which receives about £165 in cash, besides household goods, etc.

Some of the funeral expenses are shown in the bills containing the articles used at the time of his funeral, which now appears rather strange proceedings for such an occasion. They were made out against the estate, but addressed to his son "Frederick, one of his executors. The first presented was to:

"Nov. 11, 1743.

"Mr. "Frederick Devoe, Dr. To "Petr <sup>s</sup> . Rutgers:—			
To 3 Gallons wyne a 7/6.....	£1	2	6
to 4 Galln. Rum a 4/6.....	0	18	0
to 5 lbs. Sugar.....	0	2	6
	2	3	0
		to 1 groce Pipes.....	£0 3 0
		to 9 paire Gloves at 1/6.....	0 13 6
		to 2 Glassis (Tumblers).....	0 1 0
		(Whole amount).....	£3 0 6

"Nov. 11, 1743. Mr. "Frederick — Voe at y<sup>e</sup> Mannor Dr.

To 1½ Bark Dubd Beer for his funeral. Quarter Scale....	£1	9	3
To 2 Abany Empty Cask	"	"	5 6
			1 14 9

"Decembr. y<sup>e</sup> 28th, 1743. — Receiv<sup>d</sup> of <sup>419</sup>*Eftradrick Devose*, one of y<sup>e</sup> Executors of y<sup>e</sup> Easteat of <sup>100</sup>*Eftradrick Devose*, Deceased, the sum of Twelve Shillings for two day<sup>s</sup> Service Inventorying y<sup>e</sup> Eastate. Rec<sup>d</sup> by me, <sup>2013</sup>Thomas Lawrence. <sup>2016</sup>JONATHAN LAWRENCE."

We turn to his children and present his first-born, one of twins, named <sup>407</sup>*Rachel*, born in 1678, who married <sup>2017</sup>John or Johannes Dyckman in 1702; had children, <sup>2048</sup>Elizabeth, born 1703; <sup>2049</sup>Janneck, born 1705; <sup>2050</sup>Cornelius, born 1707; <sup>2051</sup>Hester, born 1709, and <sup>2052</sup>Frederick, born 1711. <sup>407</sup>Rachel and her husband first settled in the Beekman Precinct; afterwards moved to Hackensack, N. J., where their last two children were baptized. <sup>408</sup>Jacob, the twin brother to <sup>407</sup>Rachel, supposed to have died young.

<sup>408</sup>Hester was born in 1680; married <sup>2053</sup>Levi Vincent. In a deed and other papers she is called <sup>408</sup>Easter and Esther.

*Susannah* (Susan in Bible), born in 1682; married <sup>2040</sup>Andrew Naudain (or Nodine), Junr., in 1698. They resided in New Rochelle, where in 1705 his father <sup>2054</sup>*Andrew Noddin* sold to his son <sup>2040</sup>*Andrew Nodin*, Junr., several acres of land, for which he paid £110. The next year the son was chosen Overseer of Roads; in 1711, one of the Assessors; and in the same year he sold to <sup>2055</sup>Anne Swere, for the sum of one hundred and seven pounds, "a certain home lott of land bounded northerly by Boston Road, southerly joining to y<sup>e</sup> land of <sup>2056</sup>Peter Bertaine's, westerly by <sup>2057</sup>Alexander Affears, and easterly by <sup>2057</sup>Elias Bourepeans, containing by estimation 18 acres; also another great lott of land bounded westerly by <sup>2058</sup>Zachariah Angevine (his brother-in-law), easterly by y<sup>e</sup> Land of <sup>2059</sup>Col. Gabrielle Mininle, northerly by Zachariah Angevine, and southerly to y<sup>e</sup> Land of <sup>2061</sup>Louis Guion, containing thirty one acres"—and with it "a ffresh and salt meadows."

In 1720 he agrees in writing with <sup>2062</sup>Anthony Lisenard to keep up the fences between them. Nine years after he was chosen pound-master, and sets forth he "will make a

pound at his own expense, and shall be paid for each horned beast and horse 9 shillings and 1 shilling for each sheep"; this office he kept until 1732. In 1756 he was chosen "Damage Viewer" of property. Had children, <sup>2003</sup>Anne, born 1706, and <sup>2004</sup>Andrew, born 1708. At the time of the death of this *almost* centenarian (who is found recorded as being born in 1708) the press of that period (1802) thus notices his obituary:

*New Milford*, April 12, 1802.—"On Friday, the 9th inst., died in this Town Mr. <sup>2010</sup>*Andrew Nodine*, the period of whose life has been an extraordinary instance of *longevity* in these parts. He was *one hundred and two years*, wanting but 12 days. The place of his nativity was New Rochelle, in the State of New York; was born in the place 1700 (1708), April 10, old-stile, which was the last year of the 17 century and the last of the reign of <sup>2005</sup>William III. of England; so that he has seen *one whole century* and a part of two others. He was of French extraction both by Father and *Mother*." \*

"His Father, of the same name, was a native of Rochelle, a City and port Town in the former Province and Territory of Annis in France, was born in 1666. He died about 40 years ago (1762), aged 95 years; he had a brother who lived to the age of 105 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

"Mr. Nodine (son) lived great part of his days in the State of New York, but a number of years the latter part of his life in the Town of Stratford, Connt., and for many years had the superintendency of the Ferry between the village of *Oronoque*, so called, and Old Milford. He had seven children, three sons and four daughters. Two sons and three daughters are still living. For several years past he has resided at New Milford with one of his daughters." †

Before introducing the genealogy of the sons of our *Forefather* Frederick in their order, according to his will, it was thought proper to continue and finish up the balance of his daughters' genealogy before taking up those of his sons and their numerous generations.

\* *Connt. Gazette*, April 28, 1802.

† *American Mercury*, April 15, 1802.

<sup>412</sup>*Mary*, b. 1689; m. first <sup>2200</sup>Eavourt Brown, by whom she had children, <sup>2207</sup>Eavourt, <sup>2208</sup>David, <sup>2209</sup>Benjamin, <sup>2210</sup>Afia, and <sup>2211</sup>Elizabeth. He died about 1720.

<sup>2200</sup>*Eavourt*, b. 1710; m. <sup>2277</sup>Jemima Dyckman, daughter of <sup>2272</sup>William Dyckman.

<sup>413</sup>*Mary's* second husband was <sup>2274</sup>Joshua Bishop, whom she married just before her father's death, as he is noticed in her father's will.

<sup>414</sup>*Leah* (or Lena), b. 1691; m. first to <sup>2230</sup>Peter Gendron, who owned a farm at New Rochelle, and after Gendron's death Lena's father purchased her farm. She afterwards married <sup>2219</sup>Nathaniel Bailey, when they moved to Rye. In 1728 Bayley purchased land at Budd's Neck, part of which he sold in 1738. Some five years later a part or all of his estate was sold, which leads to the supposition that he had previously died, leaving two sons, named <sup>2277</sup>Levi and <sup>2278</sup>Nicholas.

<sup>2217</sup>*Levi* married Mary Gilchrist, and <sup>2278</sup>*Nicholas* became a prominent physician before the Revolution, living near New Rochelle.

<sup>415</sup>*Dinah*, b. 1694; m. 1st <sup>2280</sup>Lewis Guyon in 1712. He was by trade a blacksmith. He died in 1731, after having several children, named <sup>2281</sup>Leah, <sup>2282</sup>Hester, <sup>2283</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>2284</sup>Margaret, <sup>2285</sup>Susannah, <sup>2286</sup>John, and <sup>2287</sup>Lewis.

<sup>2281</sup>*Leah*, b. 1713; m. <sup>2288</sup>John O. Brian.

<sup>2282</sup>*Hester*, b. 1715; m. <sup>2290</sup>Charles Vincent.

<sup>2283</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1717; m. <sup>2290</sup>Charles Johnston, a school-master, city of New York.

<sup>2284</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1719; m. <sup>2291</sup>Elias Chadayne.

<sup>2285</sup>*Susannah*, b. 1721; m. 1st <sup>2292</sup>Joshua Soulice, who had a son named <sup>2293</sup>*Joshua, Jr.*, b. 1742; m. <sup>2294</sup>Mary Bonnett. The 1st husband of Susannah died, when she married 2d husband, <sup>2295</sup>Charles Morgan.

<sup>2286</sup>*John*, b. 1725; m. <sup>2296</sup>Anna Hunt about 1750. He was a man of considerable talent, and late in life he was appointed a judge. In the month of September, 1767, the press notices: "From New Rochelle we have an account of the



dwelling-house of <sup>2988</sup>Justice Guion, of that place, being entirely consumed by Fire on Friday last about 12 o'clock. The Fire catch'd by a crack in the oven, and there being nobody but Mrs. Guion then in the house, the flames spread with such rapidity that very few of the effects could be saved, and 'tis said almost all Mr. Guion's papers were destroyed."

<sup>2987</sup>Lewis, b. 1728; m. <sup>2997</sup>Martha Hunt.

"<sup>10</sup>*Dinah* became a widow by the death of Guyon, her (first) husband. She afterwards married <sup>2998</sup>Tobias Cochlin, who also died before the will of her father was made.

"<sup>17</sup>*Judith* was born about 1698; married John or <sup>2999</sup>Johannes Barhyte in 1718. This daughter was left in her father's will his "*Frentch Psalm Book*," which, no doubt, was an heirloom which he thought his daughter would value highly, and perhaps she might have been able to read it. Barhyte was considerably older than "*Judith*, as we find in 1710 he had transferred property in New Rochelle which he had sold, and in 1720 a portion of his land lay next to <sup>3000</sup>Zacharie Angevine, with whom he made a public agreement about the fences between them; six years after he was chosen one of the assessors, and in 1760 he transferred to his son Andrew the island lying at the mouth of the harbor, then known by the name of "Goose Island," containing by estimation fifteen acres of land, with the houses, orchards, gardens, etc. Had son, <sup>3000</sup>Andrew, born 1718.

"<sup>18</sup>*Abigal*, no doubt the youngest child of the 1st Frederick, was born about 1700, and perhaps remained single until her death, which took place about 1720. Her father then, or about that period, gave up housekeeping, and, perhaps being alone, he went to live with his son-in-law, Andrew Naudain. Abigal was not noticed in her father's transfer of his farm to his son Frederick in 1721, nor in his will in 1742; we may therefore conclude that she died previous to the first period.



## FREDERICK, JR.

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<sup>410</sup>FREDERICK, JR. (the eldest son of the 1st Frederick de Veaux), was born in 1684. Married <sup>3001</sup>Hester Dykman, by whom he had three children: <sup>421</sup>Frederick, <sup>422</sup>Hester, and <sup>423</sup>Abigal; after which his wife died. Two years after (1721) he married his second wife, <sup>3002</sup>Mary Odell, by whom he had children: <sup>427</sup>Daniel, <sup>428</sup>David, <sup>429</sup>Mary, <sup>430</sup>John, <sup>431</sup>Leah, <sup>432</sup>Thomas, <sup>433</sup>Abraham, and <sup>434</sup>Sarah.

His first daughter, <sup>435</sup>Hester, b. 1712, m. <sup>3003</sup>Peter Bant in 1735; the second daughter, <sup>436</sup>Abigal, b. 1716, m. <sup>3004</sup>Jacob Brown; the third daughter, <sup>437</sup>Mary, b. 1724, remained single; then <sup>438</sup>Leah, b. 1730, m. <sup>3005</sup>Isaac Odell in 1749, and <sup>439</sup>Sarah, b. 1738, m. <sup>3006</sup>Nathaniel Tompkins.

In 1721 the father of <sup>440</sup>Frederick deeded the farm (afterwards known as the "Cromwell Farm," now located east of the Central Bridge, across the inlet which is now crossed by the Hudson River Railroad) to his son <sup>441</sup>Frederick, which he got by his wife as a marriage portion, and on which his father had resided until the death of his wife took place, when the farm was transferred to his son Frederick, who resided on these premises until his death, which appears was early in the year 1753, when an "Inventory of the personal estate of Frederick *De Vooc*, late of the Manner of Morrisania, Deceased, Taken and appraised this 30 Day of April, 1753, by <sup>442</sup>Joshua Bishop & <sup>3007</sup>James Collard."

Among the numerous and various articles were several bonds of different amounts held against eight named persons; then follows "six farrow Cows," several "2 year-old cattle, valued each 40 shillings; two old mayrs and one Colt, £4; twelve small swine, £2; fourteen sheep, £3." These prices tend to show the value of that kind of farm stock at that period.

In his will he appointed his wife Mary, his brother,

"Daniel De Voee, and his brother-in law, <sup>2940</sup>Andrew Nodine, as his executors, who advertise (in the New York *Mercury*), August 8, 1757: "To be sold at Public Vendue, on the 5th day of September next, by the executors of Frederick De Voee, deceased, by virtue of his Will, the farm or plantation on which he lived, together with the salt meadows belonging thereto. The sale to begin at ten of the clock in the morning, at the premises, situate within the bounds of the manner of Morrisania." Signed by the executors.

The farm, however, was afterwards sold to <sup>3000</sup>Lewis Morris, Jr., and the papers signed by the sons of Frederick on the 10th of May, 1758, when we find his eldest son signs <sup>424</sup>*Fredrick de Voe*, another <sup>430</sup>*John Devoo*, and the others *Devoe*.

<sup>44</sup>*Frederick*, the eldest son, by his father's first wife, was born about 1710, lived with his parents until the death of his father; in the meantime he married <sup>3010</sup>Jane Doty, and after the settlement of his father's estate he leased a farm on the Philips Manor, in Lower Yonkers, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Here he was living when the Revolution began; being then over 60 years of age and not in very robust health he was not called upon for duty as a soldier, but his oldest son, <sup>435</sup>John (*the author's Grandfather*), joined the company raised in that district, who will be found noticed hereafter.

In the latter part of the year 1776, and after the battle of White Plains took place, this portion of Westchester County was for years the unprotected "neutral ground," where numerous depredations and scenes of atrocity took place, some instances of which were of the worst character that fiends of the human form could invent upon those who were so unfortunate as to reside in that section of the country.

One portion of these notorious scoundrels were known as "Cow Boys," of the lower or British side, and the other portion were styled "Skinners," who belonged to the upper or Provincial side, both of which, however, were found to be the off-scourings and deserters of both parties. They both

began with stealing. The "Cow Boys" first turned their attention to cattle and horses; the first-named animals, when in good order or condition, found a ready market in the city of New York, and after a period all sorts of beef-animals became scarce and in great demand at high prices. Good horses were always wanted for the cavalry service. The "Skinners," however, were a different sort of thieves; they commenced foraging after food, and would take anything else of the least value; first they attacked the hen-roosts, or picked up any unprotected sheep, lambs, or even a calf from the side of a cow, which they soon stripped of their *skins* (these last acts gave them the name of "*Skinners*"), and the flesh or meat found a ready sale in the upper camps.

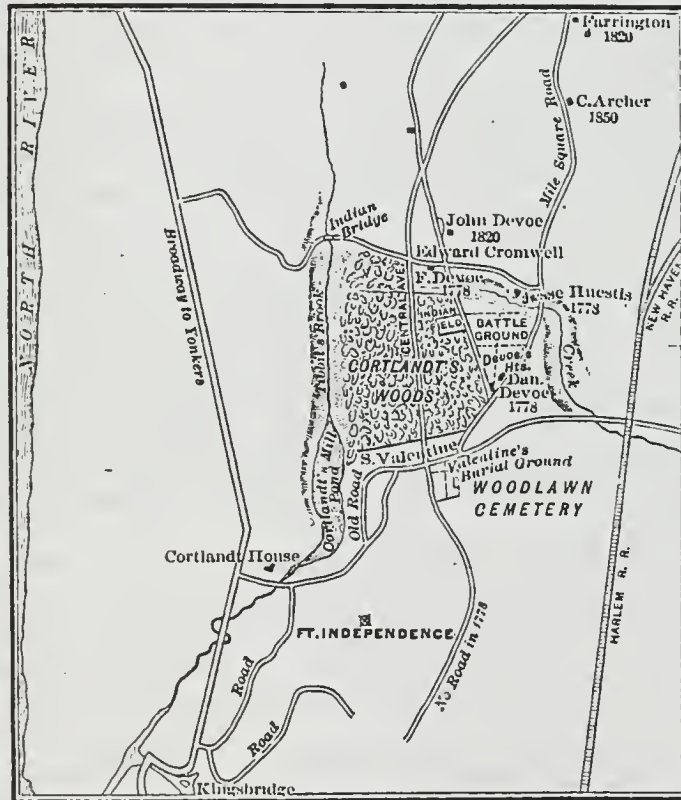
The "Cow-Boys" paid an early visit to the farm of "Frederick De Voe, where they first stole his best cattle and all of his horses, leaving one old milch cow, which afterwards, to protect, was at night housed in one of the bedrooms of his house, and through the day his children watched the animal while grazing near their dwelling.

After Mr. De Voe's cattle and horses were stolen he had no sort of animal to carry a little grain to the mill or to do light ploughing. Hearing of a fine young mare for sale he became a purchaser at £25 cash, and to protect this animal he put her in an enclosed shed near his house and fastened her legs together with a pair of strong iron hobbles. In the meantime all his poultry had been stolen or eaten by the family, but the "Skinners" continued their visits, usually quite unexpected and often came disguised with blackened faces, forced their way into the farm-houses and demanded food; if not given them, they would search every nook and corner, and even in the beds, where it was sometimes hid.

One night they broke open the doors of Mr. De Voe and ordered him to give up his money and all other valuables. Having none of the first and very little of anything else left, however, they were not satisfied, but seized him and hung

him twice up until life was almost extinct, when they cut him down, and he was at last obliged to give up his last pieces of silver, consisting of his shoe and knee buckles—the heirlooms of his fathers—and nearly all of his clothing good

BATTLE-GROUND ON DE VEAUX'S HEIGHTS, AUGUST 31, 1778.



(From *Magazine of American History*, vol. v., September, 1880. Notes furnished by me.)

for anything. Then, to cap the climax, a few days after the "Cow-Boys" also paid him a visit, after having obtained the knowledge of his being in possession of the fine mare, and also how she was fastened up every night. They came with large files, by which they succeeded in getting the hop-

ples off of the animal's legs; but in doing so the fretful beast created a considerable noise, which awakened Mr. De Voe, who rushed to the door to find one of the thieves leading off the noble animal, which so incensed him that he grasped his old musket, which he had kept hid but loaded with coarse shot, when he quickly fired and badly wounded the thief; the other desperadoes, however, managed to get him and the mare off, but they threatened to have his life the first opportunity offered.

For several weeks after Mr. De Voe was obliged to lay hid in the woods or thickets, as the thieves were discovered watching for him, and no doubt would have quickly taken his life had opportunity offered.

From the great hardships and exposure of <sup>22</sup>Frederick De Voe during the war he rapidly sank and died about the close of it, when his body as well as that of his wife were buried in the then existing private burial-ground on the farm of a neighbor named <sup>23</sup>Gilbert Valentine, located on the upper west corner, and just outside of, the present "Woodlawn Cemetery." He left seven children: <sup>24</sup>John, <sup>25</sup>Elanor, <sup>26</sup>Frederick, <sup>27</sup>Daniel, <sup>28</sup>Hannah, <sup>29</sup>Abraham, and <sup>30</sup>Mary.

<sup>31</sup>John was born in 1756, and just 19 years old when the Revolution began, living in the Southern Battalion district of the town of Yonkers. The inhabitants of this company beat met on the 24th of August, 1775, and voted for company officers, "and by a very great majority" selected <sup>32</sup>John Cock for captain; <sup>33</sup>William Betts, first-lieutenant; <sup>34</sup>John Warner, second-lieutenant; and <sup>35</sup>Jacob Post, ensign. The return of these officers were made to the Committee of Safety of New York, who refused to commission John Cock in consequence of receiving from the committee of Yonkers charges against him, as he had previously objected to sign the "General Association," or before doing so said: "I sign with my hand but not with my heart, for I would not have signed it had it not been for my wife and family's sake." Two other persons also made affidavits that



he "had damned the Provincial Congress of this Colony and spoke disrespectfully of them." Before these facts were made known to the Committee of Safety the members of the company, or rather some 58, had petitioned to have said John Cock commissioned, and among these signers was <sup>300</sup>John De Voe.\* The "Committee," however, "determined Cock to be disqualified for a Commission," and they ordered a new election, which took place on the 18th of March, 1776, when the following persons were elected: John Warner, captain; Jacob Post, first-lieutenant; <sup>301</sup>Samuel Lawrence, second-lieutenant; and <sup>302</sup>Isaac Post, ensign. This company was ordered into service, and when the enemy's ships-of-war passed up the North River in the month of July following the company had previously marched to the river-banks, where they erected a sort of breastwork and quarters for the troops. The enemy's vessels when within reach were fired into by some of the company's sharpshooters, which somewhat annoyed them, and of course it drew firing from their heavy pieces on shipboard, which caused a good deal of dodging among some of the jolly young farmers, who, on seeing the flash and smoke from their cannonading, had a saying of "Down, boys!" and then immediately followed a whistling or screeching noise made by the flying cannon-balls, which sometimes struck near or were buried below in the river's bank. After the vessels were withdrawn from the neighborhood the company were marched back to their rendezvous, and when their term of service had expired they were discharged.

The farm which the father of <sup>303</sup>John De Voe had so long occupied by a lease from <sup>304</sup>Colonel Frederick Philips was, after the war, confiscated with other portions or farms of his manor by the State of New York, and sold in the month of December, 1785, by the Commissioners of Forfeiture, when John De Voe, by the assistance of his friend <sup>305</sup>Augustus Van Cortlandt (whose land lay adjoining), purchased

\* In that petition were found the signatures of 15 relatives of the author's parents; nearly all of them performed various duties for the Provincial Government.



the plot of 136 acres. A few years after he selected a new site for a house, some 200 yards above the old one, where he erected a larger and a more convenient one; and again in 1799 he built an additional one of stone adjoining, as his family had then much increased.

In this "old homestead" how many happy hours were spent at intervals by the author! who so much enjoyed especially the incidents of the Revolution as told by his Grandfather and his next neighbor, <sup>1799</sup>Jacob Taylor, both of whom had served under Captain John Warner in the company noticed before. These visits were quite frequent, especially when the cider-barrels of Uncle Jacob were about empty; then he was almost a daily visitor, and after his arrival often some interesting incidents were brought forth, to the great enjoyment especially of the boy present, who stored them up for future use and thought.

<sup>1799</sup>John De Voe married during the War, in the year 1779, <sup>1799</sup>Rebecca De Voe, his cousin (or rather the daughter of his father's half-brother, Daniel De Voe). She was born in 1760 and resided on the adjoining farm, south side. They had children, <sup>1799</sup>Isaac, <sup>1799</sup>Frederick, <sup>1799</sup>John, <sup>1799</sup>Daniel, <sup>1799</sup>Sarah, <sup>1799</sup>Auley (or Alliday), <sup>1799</sup>James, <sup>1799</sup>William, <sup>1799</sup>Jane, <sup>1799</sup>Rebecca, and <sup>1799</sup>Abraham. The father died September 8, 1824; mother, March 10, 1841.

<sup>1799</sup>Isaac, b. 1780 at Lower Yonkers, having received an excellent education for that period, became a school teacher at Lower Yonkers, and afterwards at Greensburgh for several years. Among his scholars was <sup>1799</sup>Miss Zipporah Tompkins, daughter of <sup>1799</sup>Nathaniel Tompkins (cousin to <sup>1799</sup>Gov. D. D. Tompkins), whom he married in 1812, after which he moved to New York, where with his brother-in-law opened a dry-good store on Chatham Square, of which they kept several years, when Isaac De Voe withdrew and changed back again to teaching, but on a larger scale, in the Bowery. This he continued until his death, which occurred in 1825, leaving one son named <sup>1799</sup>James, b. 1814; m. <sup>1799</sup>Ann Eliza Barnes in 1838 at Hart's Corner, Westchester County. Had

children, <sup>102</sup>Nelson H., b. 1840, who died in 1865; <sup>103</sup>Malinda, b. 1842 and died in 1860. The widow is yet living (1878) at the same place.

<sup>104</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1782, came to New York when a young man to study in the higher branches of education, among which was surveying, etc., after which he became a teacher in English Neighborhood, New Jersey, where he remained about 7 years. He married <sup>105</sup>Sarah Quick in 1814, moved to New York, where he became engaged in business just at the close of the war. The death of his wife occurred soon after, when he sold out and returned again to teaching at the same place. In 1822 he married his second wife, <sup>106</sup>Sarah Terhune, and again moved to New York, entered into business and was successful. Had children, <sup>107</sup>Eliza Jane, <sup>108</sup>John, <sup>109</sup>Isaac, <sup>110</sup>Abraham, <sup>111</sup>William, and <sup>112</sup>Stephen. He (father) died in 1868, and his widow in 1883, in her 81st year. Their children were as follows: <sup>113</sup>Eliza Jane, b. 1824, died 1838; <sup>114</sup>William, b. 1839, died 1859; <sup>115</sup>Stephen, b. 1846, died 1859—all unmarried. Four others died young.

<sup>116</sup>*John*, b. 1827; m. 1st, <sup>117</sup>Anna Arbuckle, who died in 1864; had children, <sup>118</sup>Charles Edwin, b. 1851, died 1875; <sup>119</sup>Sarah Louisa, b. 1853, died 1870; <sup>120</sup>William W. M., b. 1856, died 1878.

<sup>121</sup>*Isaac*, b. 1832; m. <sup>122</sup>Miriam Coddington. He died in Yonkers, 1858.

<sup>123</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1837; m. Catharine —, from whom he was divorced. 2d wife <sup>124</sup>Mary Merry. No children.

<sup>125</sup>*John*, b. 1785; m. <sup>126</sup>Sophia Farrington (b. 1787), daughter of <sup>127</sup>Thomas Farrington, of Mile Square, Yonkers, in 1807. Had children, <sup>128</sup>Isaac, <sup>129</sup>Thomas Farrington, <sup>130</sup>James, <sup>131</sup>Moses, <sup>132</sup>Susannah Jane, <sup>133</sup>Mary Adelia† (b. 1818), <sup>134</sup>Harriet Amelia† (b. 1820), <sup>135</sup>John Appleby, <sup>136</sup>George Washington, and <sup>137</sup>Frederick William. The first four were born in Lower Yonkers; the last six in the City of New York. (†Died young.) <sup>138</sup>*John* (the father) died in 1855. His wife, <sup>139</sup>Sophia, died in 1876, aged 89 years.

Previous to the War of 1812 <sup>140</sup>John De Voe (then Junior)

was a non-commissioned officer in <sup>1812</sup>Capt. Lewis Rich's company, Yonkers, in <sup>1812</sup>Lt.-Col. Jonathan Varian's regiment, Westchester Co.; but on the opening of the War a draft was ordered in the regiment, by which every tenth man was enrolled, and Mr. De Voe became one of the successful "for six months' duty any time within two years, three months' service at a time." The 64 drafted men, or those who presented themselves, were mustered together at the house of <sup>1812</sup>Ensign Abijah Morgan, East Chester, on Sunday morning, September 13, 1812, under <sup>1812</sup>Capt. Lawrence Davenport (of New Rochelle), <sup>1812</sup>Lieut. John Butler (of Fordham), and Ensign Abijah Morgan; then, without arms, they marched to Yonkers village, where they were joined by several other companies, who proceeded to Kingsbridge. The next morning marched to New York, received their equipments from the arsenal, and at night encamped on "Dyde's Parade," on the west side of Broadway, near Prince Street; next day (Tuesday, 15th) crossed the ferry at Brooklyn, where the Regiment (12th) was organized with a Troop of Cavalry under <sup>1812</sup>Capt. Pierce and <sup>1812</sup>Lieut. Jesse Husted, one Rifle Corps organized in Brooklyn, under <sup>1812</sup>Capt. Burdett Stryker, and four Infantry companies organized in the City of New York, under <sup>1812</sup>Captains Delafield, <sup>1812</sup>Clark, <sup>1812</sup>McClure, and <sup>1812</sup>Lieut. Stephenson (Commandant).

The Regiment, organized, was marched down to the high grounds east of Fort Hamilton, where they were without tents for two nights, and a short allowance of improper food. John De Voe, however, with several others were fortunate in getting into <sup>1812</sup>Dennis Denyse's barn. On these grounds they were drilled daily, varied with guard-duty, from the 15th of September until in December, and for three weeks from the day he left his home neither his anxious wife nor his other relatives had any news from him during that exciting period. The food first provided for this Regiment was quite unfit to be eaten—sour or rusty pork, wormy biscuits, etc.: in fact, it became so unbearable

that some of the men were almost mutinous, when <sup>303</sup>Lieut. John Butler ordered all the improper food sent back to the Commissary, whom he reported at headquarters; after that the supplies became good.

On the 3d of December the Regiment left the camp, marched back to New York, where they were paid off, and all gladly returned to their homes.

<sup>304</sup>Isaac, b. 1808; m. <sup>305</sup>Mary Appleby, of Spotswood, New Jersey, in 1839, where he has since resided a much respected citizen. For several years he held the office of a Justice of the Peace, and also was a prominent officer in the Episcopal Church in that place. Had children, <sup>306</sup>Harriet Elizabeth (b. 1839, d. 1846), <sup>307</sup>William Henry Harrison, <sup>308</sup>Augustus Appleby, <sup>309</sup>Mary Frances, <sup>310</sup>Charity Farrington (b. 1855, died in 1879), and <sup>311</sup>Isaac Walton (b. 1863 and died in 1877). Isaac's wife <sup>312</sup>Mary died in 1866, aged 50 years; his second wife was <sup>313</sup>Ann Appleford, married in 1871; no issue.

<sup>314</sup>William H. H., b. 1841; m. <sup>315</sup>Caroline S. Ayres in 1876; had children, <sup>316</sup>Charles H., b. 1877, and <sup>317</sup>Mary A., b. 1883. William H. H. died in 1884.

<sup>318</sup>Augustus A., b. 1845; m. <sup>319</sup>Mary D. Mixsell in 1871; had children, <sup>320</sup>Sophia Farrington, b. 1872, died 1877; <sup>321</sup>John Mixsell, b. 1874; <sup>322</sup>Henry Garner, b. 1877; <sup>323</sup>Isaac Walton, b. 1879.

<sup>324</sup>Mary F., b. 1848; m. <sup>325</sup>Edward B. Bissett in 1872. She died in 1874.

<sup>326</sup>Thomas F., b. 1811; m. <sup>327</sup>Lucy Bock (b. 1818) in 1836, in St. Thomas' Church, New York; had children, <sup>328</sup>Sophia, <sup>329</sup>Lucy Ann, <sup>330</sup>Mary Louisa, <sup>331</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>332</sup>Sarah Appleby, <sup>333</sup>George Albert, <sup>334</sup>William Bock, <sup>335</sup>Susannah Jane, <sup>336</sup>Thomas Farrington, Jr., <sup>337</sup>Louis Anthony, <sup>338</sup>Kate (b. 1859; m. Charles S. Macy, M.D., Aug. 9, 1884), and <sup>339</sup>Jessie (b. 1864, died 1867). <sup>340</sup>Sarah A., b. 1847; <sup>341</sup>George A., b. 1849, and <sup>342</sup>Jessie, b. 1864, died under five years of age.

<sup>343</sup>Sophia, b. 1839; m. <sup>344</sup>William H. Farrington in 1860; had children, <sup>345</sup>Fanny, b. 1861; <sup>346</sup>Albert, b. 1863; <sup>347</sup>Lucy, † b. 1865; <sup>348</sup>Mary Louisa, † b. 1866; <sup>349</sup>William Hyatt, b. 1871;

<sup>3037</sup>Philip,† b. 1872; <sup>3038</sup>Lizzie De Voe,† b. 1877; <sup>3039</sup>Thomas Cogshall, b. 1878, and <sup>3040</sup>Nellie Congdon, b. 1881. (Those marked with † died young.)

"*Lucy A.*, b. 1841, died in 1863; unmarried. The following notice appeared in the *New York Home Journal* soon after her death:

"*In Memoriam.*—Lucy A. De Voe, the second daughter of "Colonel Thomas F. and <sup>3040</sup>Lucy De Voe, of this city, suddenly deceased on Friday morning, June 12, 1863, in the 22d year of her age. The mysteries that ever attend the dispensation of death are never more keenly experienced as when his dart strikes down in the spring-time of life the young, the fair, and the innocent. 'Tis true we all alike await the inevitable hour. But few of the many serene, the good, and all that is beautiful to dwell upon have been called upon to quit this earthly tenement of the soul whose brief candle burnt with a brighter or more genial lustre than did that of Lucy A. De Voe, or whose claims upon our affection were greater for those many virtues, amiable traits, and graces of the mind that tend to form the perfection of female character.

"The characteristics of Lucy A. De Voe must ever be impressed with fond remembrances upon the minds of the large circle of friends whose happiness it was to know, to feel, and to appreciate, and now to dwell upon the merits of her undying worth and to mourn her passed away.

"Lucy A. De Voe was an affectionate and most dutiful daughter; a kind, considerate, feeling, loving sister; a sincere and never-failing friend. While she was the life, the luminary of her home and family fireside, the charm of her many friends, she was the never-failing companion of her mother and of the wearied and the sick. She possessed those Christian, heavenly attributes in word, action, and address that are sometimes vouchsafed to mortals, that impress upon the senses that such beings are the visitation of angels set in human form, sent upon the earth the beneficent light of a higher world.



"The decease of this accomplished young lady, while it bereaves her father and mother and family of her charms, it deprives the musical world of one of its most devoted votaries, a most accomplished artist. Although as yet to fame unknown, she possessed the highest order of musical genius; intuitively a musician, she had diligently studied the great musical masters of this, as well as the highest and most distinguished composers of the last century. She had completely mastered their chief classical productions. As a pianist certainly few musicians of the present day, either in public or private circles of society, could surpass her classical appreciation of the composer, or the appreciation of the music and brilliancy of its execution upon the piano-forte, her never-failing musical companion in all.

" 'She summ'd her life up every day—  
Modest as morn : as midday bright,  
Gentle as evening : pure as night.  
'Tis true. But all so weakly said,  
'Twere more significant—she's dead.'

"The <sup>3001</sup>Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, in his *Sermon* given in St. Ann's Church (18th Street) Sunday morning, June 21, 1863, thus noticed her death :

" 'We, as a parish, brethren, are again forcibly reminded of the great propriety of *at once* responding to all the gracious calls which come to us from our Heavenly Father, for on Monday last our touching burial service was said over the mortal remains of two persons who were recently of our number. One was just passing into the maturity of early womanhood—a dutiful, affectionate daughter; a faithful, motherly sister; a lowly-minded, sincere Christian. Though most suddenly called away, she was ready. Being borne by Angels to Paradise, she is now enjoying that gracious feast of good things which the Divine Saviour has prepared for all who love Him. What greater comfort can those who loved her have than the thought that for Christ's sake she is happy, enjoying to-day far sweeter music than



that in which she delighted while still a pilgrim and a sojourner here? God grant that all who loved her may so respond to the Gospel invitation that bye-and-bye they may meet her again, never more to separate.' "

<sup>402</sup>*Maria Louisa*, b. 1843; m. <sup>3002</sup>Henry H. Wotherspoon, 1863; had <sup>3003</sup>James, b. 1865; <sup>404</sup>Henry H., Jr., b. 1870; <sup>3005</sup>George Albert, b. 1872; and <sup>3006</sup>Herman Gulcke, b. 1880.

<sup>403</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1844; m. <sup>3007</sup>Gustavus Van Deventer, 1869; no children; she died in 1881, at the home of her parents, a bright luminary.

<sup>406</sup>*William B.*, b. 1850; m. <sup>3008</sup>Marion M. Wilkins, 1875; had <sup>302</sup>William B., b. 1876.

<sup>407</sup>*Susie F.*, b. 1852; died unmarried in 1872.

<sup>408</sup>*Thomas F., Jr.*, b. 1854; m. <sup>3009</sup>Annie G. Jardine in 1881; had <sup>503</sup>Grace Duncan, b. 1882; and <sup>504</sup>Louis Jardine, b. 1884.

<sup>409</sup>*Louis A.*, b. 1856; unmarried; in 1878 he joined Company II, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., a short period before his death took place, which was noticed at a meeting of the company in a "Company Order No. 1. The Commandant regrets to announce the death of private Louis A. De Voe on the 20 (May, 1878) inst. Members are requested to attend the Funeral services at his late residence, No. 104 West 13th Street, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 5 P.M.

"By order of <sup>3070</sup>CAPT. JAMES L. PRICE."

<sup>400</sup>*James*, b. 1812; m. <sup>3071</sup>Sarah C. Webb in 1838; had <sup>300</sup>Sarah Elizabeth and <sup>500</sup>James Frederick. He died in 1881 and his wife in 1880.

<sup>502</sup>*Sarah E.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>3009</sup>Henry Buckhout, 1860; had children (see <sup>3806</sup>).

<sup>506</sup>*James F.*, b. 1847; m. <sup>3076</sup>Lizzie A. Jefferds in 1871; no children.

<sup>460</sup>*Moses*, b. 1814; m. <sup>3077</sup>Eleanor Valentine, 1836, daughter of <sup>3078</sup>Dennis Valentine, Sr., of Fordham; had <sup>507</sup>Charles Henry, <sup>508</sup>Sarah Amelia, <sup>509</sup>Walter Briggs, <sup>510</sup>Dennis Valentine, <sup>511</sup>Mary Eleanor, <sup>512</sup>Isaac Brown, and <sup>513</sup>Emma Frances (latter b. 1857, died in 1880; single).

<sup>507</sup>*Charles H.*, b. 1837; m. <sup>5070</sup>*Mary F. Gleason*, 1873; had <sup>511</sup>*Walter Briggs*, b. 1873; <sup>518</sup>*Eleanor Ann*, b. 1875; <sup>519</sup>*Marion*, b. 1877; and <sup>510-2</sup>*Gertrude*, b. 1884; resides in Worcester, Mass.

<sup>508</sup>*Sarah A.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>5080</sup>*Wade Hampton Hill* in 1865; had <sup>5091</sup>*George Hampton*, b. 1868; <sup>5082</sup>*Agnes Gertrude*, b. 1877; <sup>5083</sup>*Charles Edwin*, b. 1878; resides in Worcester, Mass.

<sup>509</sup>*Walter B.*, b. 1841; m. <sup>5084</sup>*Letitia J. Mixsell*, 1864; he died in 1869, leaving one son named <sup>511</sup>*Edmund Mixsell*, b. 1865.

<sup>510</sup>*Dennis V.*, b. 1847; m. <sup>5085</sup>*Alice Louisa Van Winkle*, 1868; had <sup>511</sup>*Florence Eleanor*, b. 1870; <sup>510</sup>*Alice Louisa*, b. 1875; <sup>510-2</sup>*Ira Reed*, b. 1880.

<sup>511</sup>*Mary E.*, b. 1852; m. <sup>5088</sup>*Elmer A. Allen*, 1876; had <sup>5087</sup>*Ethel De Voe*, b. 1878.

<sup>512</sup>*Isaac B.*, b. 1854; m. <sup>5088</sup>*Julia Hill*, 1880; had <sup>520</sup>*Emma Frances*, b. 1882.

<sup>180</sup>*Moses De Voe* in 1856 purchased a portion of the old farm at Fordham, once owned by his wife's grandfather, <sup>5089</sup>*Peter Valentine*, on which at a very early period stood the "First Dutch Church," built in 1706, and remained standing until about the year 1800; the last 20 years it was but seldom used as a church.

The site of this old building was located on the old road which led to the landing place on the Harlem River. On the right-hand side of the entrance gateway leading up to the old parsonage the present improved residence of *Moses De Voe*, which appears to have been erected in 1702 from marks on the wall-stones yet to be seen, one of which is found with a deep cutting I. K. M. 1702; on another, in the addition added to the western side, is marked 1792. On two others taken from the old church wall appear the I. B. and R. M. supposed to be the initials of the builders.

Several years previous to the Revolution <sup>5080</sup>*Peter Valentine*, a carpenter by trade, purchased the large farm of about 190 acres, resided in this old parsonage with his family, con-

sisting of his wife, <sup>2090</sup>Mary, and sons, <sup>2091</sup>Jacob and <sup>2092</sup>Dennis. The latter (the father-in-law of Moses De Voe) was quite a stout boy, and often assisted his father in rowing his skiff, which carried the market products to the City of New York, when he became well acquainted with the channel of the Harlem River and the tides, which saved a great deal of the labor of rowing. Jacob, his brother, being older, was more usefully employed in farm work and caring for the live stock, as well as a more proper guardian for his mother in his father's absence.

<sup>2092</sup>Dennis was about 12 years of age when the battle of Fort Washington was fought, and he often related the scene as it appeared to him. He says: "On that Sunday (Nov. 16, 1776), while the battle was progressing, he got on the crest of the hill near his father's house (known afterwards as Valentine's Hill), where he lay nearly all day watching the movements of the Troops crossing the river (Harlem) and their marching towards Fort Washington; the terrible and fierce cannonading followed from all sides, while both cannon and musket balls flew in every direction, and occasionally they would strike or drop quite near him; but the great and continued noise, with his excited state, led him in a short time to have but little fear, and there he remained until the Fort was taken.

Numerous cannon-balls were afterwards found in and near the "hill," and when <sup>2093</sup>Moses De Voe was digging out a place for a pond near his house two 28-pound balls were found encrusted with rust, and preserved by him.

The British troops, having taken possession of that part of Westchester County, Peter Valentine was ordered with his carpenter's tools to assist in building the bridges, barracks, huts, etc., for which he was afterwards paid, and at the same time he and his family were protected from all annoyance of thieves or disreputable soldiers.

While the father was thus employed he could not give much attention to the sale of his farm products, so that his son <sup>2094</sup>Dennis was obliged to row his laden skiff, accom-

panied usually by his mother, down to the city; and although they were protected by a pass, yet before they had become known they were stopped or annoyed by the numerous guards, which occasionally detained them from meeting the proper tides and caused a late return through the night; and an anxious husband and son at home. Dennis, however, had become a very good pilot, both day and night, to and from the city. An incident in that exciting period is thus handed down: After a laborious day's work Dennis had gone to bed, and in a sound sleep he was with difficulty awakened by a (British) officer, who had with him a file of soldiers, when he was ordered to get up and dress himself, as they wanted him to pilot up the Harlem River a sloop laden with timber and boards. Dennis demurred, and said he could not and would not attempt it; but the officer was inexorable and threatened him with the bayonet, and so drove him down to Harlem. He, however, successfully piloted the vessel to her destination.

Not long after a neighbor living south, on the adjoining farm, named Berrian, had his house burnt down, and having no place to protect his family in these exciting times was allowed to take possession of the old church building until such time as he could build another house. The old church being much out of repair, he was some time engaged in tightening the roof, windows, etc., when his family were made in a degree somewhat comfortable. The Cow Boys, however, had a suspicion that he kept considerable money on the premises, and one night they called upon him, but found the old building pretty well fastened up, when they ordered him to open the doors or they would break them down. He, however, resisted as long as he could. Their united strength at last forced open the door; they then demanded his money, and as he would not accede to them he was tied hands and feet, when they sat him down on a pan of live coals to force him to discover his money; but his very loud cries attracted the attention of his neighbor, Peter Valentine, who, with his two sons, ran to his assis-

tance, but before they reached the old church they were fired upon by the Cow Boys. Dennis, being in advance, received a charge of small shot, many of which struck him in the face and head, several of which were taken out of his face; but others remained in his head until about the year 1830, when his son cut out all he could find.

The Cow Boys, fearing to alarm the British guards stationed near, decamped without securing the booty they expected to have obtained.

Peter Valentine died in 1810, then aged 74 years, and his wife, Mary, died 1831, aged 83 years, both of whom were buried in the "Berrian Grave Yard," which at an early period was attached to the "Old Church," and which now lies some 200 yards west from the site where the Old Church once stood. The burial place was a free ground, containing about one and a half acres; now (1878) lies shaded by numerous old trees and rank bushes. In 1878, when "Sedgewick Avenue" was graded through its western side, numerous graves were turned up of those whose bodies were laid there as their last resting place. Several of the families, however, having a knowledge of the intended desecration, removed the remains of those once belonging to their household to other cemeteries. The ground, however, yet contains the bones and ashes of perhaps over one thousand persons who have been buried during the last 175 years, many of which belonged to families now almost or quite extinct.

It would be a very difficult matter now to designate the grave of any one who was buried here above 50 years ago, except a few whose headstones are marked; all the other graves, being very numerous, are composed of rough head and foot unmarked, flat stones, many of them nearly covered by the earth, with roots of trees and bushes interlaced through and over them, and nothing now left to designate one from another, except perhaps some private mark to the aged yet living. There are yet a few head and foot stones remaining to show at least some of the names of the families



of the Berrians, Valentines, De Voes, Corsas, Crowells, Bakers, Harts, Raes, Rowlands, Lawrences, etc., etc., buried here many years ago.

<sup>470</sup>*Susannah F.*, b. 1816; m. <sup>3093</sup>Lemuel Valentine in 1841; had <sup>3004</sup>Sophia De Voe, <sup>3096</sup>Harriet Hall, <sup>3090</sup>Lemuel Sidney, and others who died young. <sup>3093</sup>Lemuel Valentine died August 8, 1883, aged 65 years.

<sup>3004</sup>*Sophia D.*, b. 1843; m. <sup>3097</sup>James W. Hamilton in 1864; had <sup>3099</sup>James Cameron, b. 1865; <sup>3099</sup>Helen Murray, b. 1868, died in 1881; and <sup>3100</sup>Clara Louisa, b. 1871. The <sup>3097</sup>father died in 1884.

<sup>3006</sup>*Harriet H.*, b. 1848; m. <sup>3101</sup>Charles H. Holder in 1867; had <sup>3102</sup>Susan Valentine, b. 1868; <sup>3103</sup>Annie Potter, b. 1870; <sup>3104</sup>Charles Adam, b. 1872; <sup>3106</sup>Lemuel Valentine, b. 1875; and <sup>3109</sup>Frederick, b. 1877.

<sup>3008</sup>*Lemuel S.*, b. 1855; m. <sup>3107</sup>Mamie W. Van Nostrand in 1878; had children.

<sup>473</sup>*John A.*, b. 1822; m. <sup>3108</sup>Frances A. Stubbs in 1849; had <sup>631</sup>Emma Louisa, b. 1850, died young; and <sup>632</sup>*Mary Frances*, b. 1852; m. <sup>3109</sup>Benjamin T. McDougal. <sup>473</sup>John A. died in 1852; his widow m. <sup>3110</sup>Richard S. Jones in 1857; had daughter <sup>3111</sup>Ella.

<sup>474</sup>*George W.*, b. 1825; m. <sup>3116</sup>Emily Williams; had <sup>633</sup>Frances Helen, b. 1855; <sup>634</sup>Frederick William, b. 1857, died in 1881; <sup>635</sup>Susannah Jane, b. 1858; <sup>636</sup>George Washington, b. 1862; <sup>637</sup>Thomas Pennington, b. 1865; and <sup>638</sup>Emily. All were single in 1878. In 1868 <sup>474</sup>George W. (father) became President of the "De Voe Manufacturing Co.," who dealt largely in petroleum oil in New York; after a period he became lame from injury; this, together with ill health, induced him to quit the business and afterwards engaged in farming, and now (1879) he is enjoying good health and recovered from his lameness, and able to attend the cultivation of his fine farms near Old Bridge, N. J.

<sup>476</sup>*Frederick W.*, b. 1828; m. <sup>3114</sup>Sarah M. Briggs; had <sup>639</sup>Henry Meyer; <sup>640</sup>Harriet Elizabeth, b. 1865; and <sup>641</sup>Sarah Alston, b. 1868; two others died young. <sup>476</sup>Frederick W.



is largely engaged in the manufacture of paints, brushes, etc., which are disposed of at his stores corner Fulton and William Streets, N. Y. City.

<sup>116</sup>Daniel, b. 1787; m. 1st, <sup>117</sup>Sarah Rich in 1817; had <sup>118</sup>James; <sup>119</sup>Lewis, b. 1820, and <sup>120</sup>John, b. 1822—two last died young. Daniel's 2d wife was <sup>121</sup>Rachel Post; m. 1828; had <sup>122</sup>Rebecca Jane; <sup>123</sup>Charles Henry, b. 1831; <sup>124</sup>Mary Augusta; <sup>125</sup>Thomas, b. 1838; <sup>126</sup>Abigal Celia; and <sup>127</sup>John Lewis, b. 1845.

<sup>128</sup>James, b. 1818; m. <sup>129</sup>Eliza Ackerly; he died in 1857, leaving no children.

<sup>130</sup>Rebecca J., b. 1830; m. <sup>131</sup>Oscar Lawrence; she died in 1852; no children. Her sister <sup>132</sup>Mary A., b. 1834, m. <sup>133</sup>Oscar Lawrence; had <sup>134</sup>Louisa.

<sup>135</sup>Abigal C., b. 1840; m. <sup>136</sup>David F. Campbell in 1866; had children.

<sup>137</sup>Daniel (the father) died in 1857; his wife <sup>138</sup>Rachel died in 1866.

<sup>139</sup>Sarah, b. 1789; m. <sup>140</sup>Isaac Brown (b. 1788) in 1810; had <sup>141</sup>Elizabeth; <sup>142</sup>Mary; and <sup>143</sup>Sarah, b. 1817, died young. He was a great many years engaged in the grocery trade at the corner of Church and White Streets in N. Y. (from 1813 to 1843), in which time he was an active fireman of Engine No. 23. He died in 1869, and his wife in 1870.

<sup>144</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1811; m. <sup>145</sup>William J. Valentine in 1830; had <sup>146</sup>Lewis and <sup>147</sup>Mary Elizabeth. The mother died in 1835. <sup>148</sup>Lewis, b. 1832; m. 1st, <sup>149</sup>Cordelia Hill; had two children when she died. Lewis' 2d wife was <sup>150</sup>Emily Chapman; had children.

<sup>151</sup>Mary, b. 1815; also m. <sup>152</sup>William J. Valentine; had <sup>153</sup>Anna Louisa, b. 1847, died in 1863. The wife (Mary) died in 1869.

<sup>154</sup>Ella (or Alliday), b. 1792; m. 1st, <sup>155</sup>Lewis Terrill in 1816; no children. He died; the widow married <sup>156</sup>John Valentine, of Fordham; no children. She died in 1854, and he in 1866.

<sup>157</sup>James, b. 1794; m. <sup>158</sup>Mary Cromwell in 1817; had <sup>159</sup>Su-

sannah Cromwell; <sup>42</sup>*Oliver Cromwell*, b. 1821, died 1856; <sup>43</sup>Rebecca; <sup>44</sup>Edward Cromwell; <sup>45</sup>William Hartman; and <sup>46</sup>*Mary Ann*, b. 1835, died 1850.

<sup>47</sup>*Susannah C.*, b. 1819; m. <sup>48</sup>William Eaton; had <sup>49</sup>Garret, <sup>50</sup>William Benjamin, and <sup>51</sup>Anna. The wife (<sup>52</sup>*Susannah C.*) died —; <sup>53</sup>James died in 1837.

<sup>54</sup>Rebecca, b. 1823; m. <sup>55</sup>Albert Eaton; had <sup>56</sup>Mary, <sup>57</sup>Sarah, and <sup>58</sup>Eliza. <sup>59</sup>Rebecca died in 1858.

<sup>60</sup>*Edward C.*, b. 1824; m. <sup>61</sup>Sarah A. Runnels.

<sup>62</sup>*William H.*, b. 1833; m. <sup>63</sup>Sarah H. Parmlee, of Aurora, N. Y.; resides in New York City.

<sup>64</sup>*William*, b. 1796; m. <sup>65</sup>Sarah A. Garrison in 1826; no children. He died in 1866, she in 1883.

<sup>66</sup>*Jane*, b. 1798; m. <sup>67</sup>Edward Cromwell in 1818; no children. He died in 1865.

<sup>68</sup>Rebecca, b. 1802; m. <sup>69</sup>Jehiel Conklin in 1829; no children. She died in 1841 at Kingsbridge.

<sup>70</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1805; died unmarried on the homestead in 1828, at Lower Yonkers.

<sup>71</sup>*Elanor* (or Laney), b. 1758; m. 1st, <sup>72</sup>George Tippet in 1776, and had one child, when she was left a widow; a few years after (1782) she married <sup>73</sup>William Cook; had children, <sup>74</sup>William and <sup>75</sup>Charlotte. The latter married, first, <sup>76</sup>Thomas West, who died; afterwards she married <sup>77</sup>William Marsh. <sup>78</sup>Elanor's 2d husband died about 1801; she married a third husband, named <sup>79</sup>William Alberson.

Her death was somewhat remarkable, being occasioned by the bite of a rat. It was thought the animal was poisoned from eating the clippings of some fur-skins in which poison had been used in their dressing. She had previously worked many years in making up all kinds of fur used for ladies' wear.

<sup>80</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1760; m. <sup>81</sup>Eunice Oakley, daughter of <sup>82</sup>David Oakley, of Yonkers; had children, <sup>83</sup>James, <sup>84</sup>Phebe, <sup>85</sup>Jane (b. 1791; died, unmarried, in 1877), <sup>86</sup>Thomas Oakley, <sup>87</sup>Maria, <sup>88</sup>Charlotte, <sup>89</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>90</sup>Alfred, and <sup>91</sup>Henry F. The father, <sup>92</sup>*Frederick*, died in 1855, was buried at the

N.W. corner of Second Avenue and First Street, and a few years after all the bodies or bones were dug up and removed. His wife, Eunice, died in 1857, aged 92 years.

"*James*, b. 1786; m. "*Elizabeth Owen*; had "*Susan Adela*, "*Henrietta Matilda* (b. 1818, died 1857), "*James William*, and "*Catharine Eliza* (J. 1824, died 1825).

"*Susan A.*, b. 1814; m. "*Roswell G. Allen*, of Brooklyn; had "*George* (m. "*Amanda Smith*), "*Maria* (m. "*John Negus*).

"*James W.*, b. 1822; went to the Sandwich Islands, where he married and had two boys, which were sent to New York to be educated after the death of their father.

"*Phebe*, b. 1788; m. "*Benjamin Disbrow*; had "*Eliza*, "*Louisa*, "*Benjamin*, "*Angelina*, "*Matilda*, "*Charlotte*, and "*Harriet M.*

"*Eliza*, b. 1809; m. 1st, "*Rev. Samuel Davis*, who died. Her second husband was "*Archer Martine*; had children; all dead.

"*Louisa*, b. 1811; m. "*Jordan Downing*.

"*Benjamin*, b. 1814; m. "*Sarah Anderson*.

"*Angelina M.*, b. 1816; m. "*William Wright*; had children.

"*Charlotte*, b. 1818; m. "*John Banta*.

"*Harriet M.*, b. 1821; m. "*Dr. E. D. Ramsdell*; had "*Edwin*; "*Benjamin*, b. 1856; "*Charles Fletcher*, b. 1859; "*Viola*, b. 1870; and "*Harry Disbrow*, b. 1874.

"*Thomas O.*, b. 1793; m. "*Frances Barr* in 1815; had "*Benjamin* (died 1817), "*Catharine*, "*Maria* (b. 1820; died, unmarried, in 1864), "*Albert Alonzo*, and "*Frances Jane*. "*Thomas O.* (the father) died in 1843.

"*Catharine*, b. 1818; m. "*Ephraim P. Garrison*; had "*Frances J.*, "*Ella Leonora*, "*George*, and "*Pennington*.

"*Albert A.*, b. 1822; m. "*Sarah Dennis*; had "*Emma*, (next twins) "*Alonzo* and "*Addie* (latter died young), and "*Augustus*.

"*Emma*, b. —; m. "*Robert Hull*.

"*Frances J.*, b. 1830; m. "*Isaac Skidgell*; had "*Charles*

Edward, <sup>3104</sup>Oscar F., <sup>3105</sup>Ida Elizabeth, <sup>3106</sup>Maria F., <sup>3107</sup>Martha, <sup>3108</sup>Daisey, and <sup>3109</sup>Hattie. The mother, Mrs. Frances (Barr) De Voe, now (1878) 84 years of age, in the month of September last, at a fair held in the "Town Hall" at Meriden, Conn., was awarded the first premium for beautiful needle-work on pillow-shams.

<sup>3101</sup>*Maria*, b. 1796; m. 1st, <sup>3208</sup>Moses Farrington in 1817; he died in 1819. She married 2d <sup>3201</sup>Nicholas Carmer; had <sup>3202</sup>Susan Alletta, <sup>3203</sup>Mary Jane, and <sup>3204</sup>Rosina. <sup>3101</sup>Maria (the mother) died in 1881, aged 84 years.

<sup>3205</sup>*Susan A.*, b. —; m. 1st, <sup>3206</sup>William Judson; 2d m. <sup>3208</sup>George Haskin.

<sup>3203</sup>*Mary Jane*, b. —; m. 1st, <sup>3207</sup>George Polton; 2d m. <sup>3208</sup>A. Shaw; had children.

<sup>3204</sup>*Rosina*, b. —; m. <sup>3209</sup>William Holman Gould; had son <sup>3210</sup>William, Jr.

<sup>3102</sup>*Charlotte*, b. 1800; m. <sup>3111</sup>John Romer; no children. He died in 1866.

<sup>3103</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1802; m. <sup>3212</sup>David Fowler; had <sup>3111</sup>Sarah Ann, <sup>3214</sup>Amanda, <sup>3215</sup>Mary Elizabeth, <sup>3216</sup>David Henry, <sup>3217</sup>Woolsey, <sup>3218</sup>George, and <sup>3219</sup>William H.

<sup>3104</sup>*Alfred*, b. 1806; m. <sup>3220</sup>Hannah Smith, of Newark; had <sup>3105</sup>Hester and <sup>3106</sup>Sarah Ann. He resided in Newark several years, then moved to New York, where he died.

<sup>3105</sup>*Henry F.*, b. 1812; m. <sup>3221</sup>Sarah Ann Bowles in 1835; had children (four of which died young), <sup>3111</sup>Laura Jane, <sup>3112</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>3113</sup>Maria Louisa, <sup>3114</sup>Henry F. (b. 1846; single), <sup>3115</sup>Franklin P., and <sup>3116</sup>Josie (latter b. 1854; single). The father died in 1882; mother several years before.

<sup>3106</sup>*Laura F.*, b. 1840; m. <sup>3222</sup>Edmund Stephens. Lives in Yonkers.

<sup>3107</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1842; m. <sup>3223</sup>David Fowler, of Middletown, N. Y. She died in 1872.

<sup>3108</sup>*Maria L.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>3224</sup>Stephen Rogers, of Hartford, Conn. She died in 1867.

<sup>3109</sup>*Franklin P.*, b. 1852; m. <sup>3225</sup>Hattie Taxter in 1873. He died in 1882.

<sup>43</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1762; m. <sup>3228</sup>Mary Austin. Moved to Yonkers. Had daughter <sup>3229</sup>Hannah.

<sup>3227</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1786; m. <sup>3227</sup>John Staelwaggon of the Yonkers Mill.

<sup>43</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1763; m. <sup>3229</sup>John Anderson; had one daughter, <sup>3229</sup>Jane or Jenny.

<sup>3222</sup>*Jane*, b. 1783; m. <sup>3220</sup>Robert Dingee, a leather-dresser and belt manufacturer in Yonkers, N. Y.; had <sup>3221</sup>*Harriet*, b. 1816, died 1833. <sup>3222</sup>Jane died in 1834, and her mother, <sup>43</sup>Hannah, died (previously) in 1833. <sup>3220</sup>Robert Dingee died in 1843. Both buried in Yonkers.

<sup>40</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1766; m. (when 18 years of age) <sup>3222</sup>Rebecca Husted. Moved to New York after the Revolution. In 1796 kept a public house on Broadway near Houston Street, Niblo's old Garden, known at that early period as "Davoue's Tavern." He died in Brooklyn in 1816. Had children, <sup>3228</sup>Sarah Ann (b. 1789), <sup>3229</sup>Rebecca, <sup>3220</sup>Elanor, <sup>3221</sup>Abraham, <sup>3222</sup>Jane (b. 1798), and <sup>3223</sup>Susan (b. 1800).

<sup>3229</sup>Rebecca, b. 1791; m. <sup>3222</sup>John Harvey.

<sup>3220</sup>Elanor, b. 1793; m. — and moved to Illinois, where she died.

<sup>3221</sup>Abraham, b. 1796; m. —. He died in 1840.

<sup>44</sup>*Mary*, b. 1768; m. <sup>3224</sup>Hendrick Brown, of Yonkers. Moved to New York. Had <sup>3225</sup>Mary, <sup>3226</sup>Sarah, <sup>3227</sup>Sophia (b. 1793), <sup>3228</sup>Louisa (b. 1795), <sup>3229</sup>Maria (b. 1798), and <sup>3230</sup>Charles (b. 1801).

<sup>3225</sup>*Mary*, b. 1789; m. <sup>3241</sup>Benjamin Gilmore, who was a large dealer (for many years in the Bowery near Prince Street) in boots and shoes; had <sup>3242</sup>William, <sup>3243</sup>Sophia, <sup>3244</sup>Ann Maria, <sup>3245</sup>Louisa, <sup>3246</sup>Emily (b. 1823), <sup>3247</sup>Benjamin, <sup>3248</sup>Mary, and <sup>3249</sup>Charles (b. 1831).

<sup>3242</sup>William, b. 1815; m. <sup>3250</sup>Sarah Hudson.

<sup>3243</sup>Sophia, b. 1817; m. <sup>3251</sup>Lawson Tallman.

<sup>3244</sup>Ann Maria, b. 1819; m. <sup>3252</sup>Joseph D. Powers.

<sup>3245</sup>Louisa, b. 1821; m. <sup>3253</sup>Henry Bull.

<sup>3247</sup>Benjamin, b. 1826; m. <sup>3254</sup>Sarah Cornell.

<sup>3248</sup>Mary, b. 1829; m. <sup>3255</sup>A. A. Arment.

<sup>3238</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1791 ; m. <sup>3239</sup>Paul S. Snow, who died in 1813 ; had children (she was a widow in 1816), <sup>3240</sup>William, <sup>3241</sup>Julia Ann, and <sup>3242</sup>Elizabeth.

<sup>3243</sup>*William*, b. 1807 ; m. <sup>3244</sup>Amelia Pratt.

<sup>3245</sup>*Julia Ann*, b. 1809 ; m. <sup>3246</sup>Robert Greene.

<sup>3247</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1812 ; m. <sup>3248</sup>Paul Grout ; had children, <sup>3249</sup>Thomas J., <sup>3250</sup>Edward, and <sup>3251</sup>Julia.



## DANIEL.

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"DANIEL was born about 1686; married <sup>126</sup>Margaret Colyer in 1714. In early life worked for his father in farming until 1728, when his father transferred the farm, which he had purchased from <sup>133</sup>William Bickley in 1694, to him. This document read as follows: "For the sum of £35, paid to me by my son Daniel Devoe, of y<sup>e</sup> Borrough Town of Westchester, all y<sup>t</sup> my one hundred & eighty-four & a half acres of land, situated and being in Westchester—was laid out by William Bickley, y<sup>e</sup> tenth day of August, 1685—beginning at a spring of Water south of Crabb Island, at y<sup>e</sup> south-east corner of the Manor of Fordham; it runs thence east forty chains to a small Run of Water, thence by said Run of Water to a Creek to Harlem River."

The lower part or point of land, known as "De Voe's Point" for more than one hundred years, was a portion of the above farm, and was owned and held by the family, passing down from generation to generation, until a few acres of the Point was sold to <sup>130</sup>Robert MacComb in 1814, on which he erected a bridge and dam across Harlem River to Bussing's Point, on the other or New York Island side. The dam was built with heavy gates on the upper side, which shut at high water and inclosed a large body of water for the use of a tide grist-mill at King's Bridge.

This farm was taxed by the State a "Quit Rent,"\* which was paid every two years until his death, in 1772, the form of which read: "Received of Dán<sup>l</sup>. De Voor two bushels Wheat in full for two years Quit Rent of a *Neck* of

\* The law of "Quit Rents" was in force until the year 1824, as we find two years before that period the State Comptroller notified all persons owning lands charged with "Quit Rent" that this law would expire on the 1st of January, 1824, after which arrears due on land would be subject to be sold.

*Land* in Westchester County, granted to William Brickley 13<sup>th</sup> May, 1685, being to the 25<sup>th</sup> March last.

"New York, 14<sup>th</sup> May, 1769.

"<sup>2288</sup>JOHN MOORE, Dep. Rec<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>."

"Daniel died in 1772, and by his will divided the Bickley farm into two parts, giving to his oldest son, <sup>602</sup>Daniel, Jr., the lower part, containing the "Point," and to his youngest son, <sup>600</sup>John, the other part. Altogether he had ten children, born as follows: <sup>607</sup>Hester, <sup>608</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>600</sup>Daniel, <sup>609</sup>Cornelius, <sup>601</sup>Lena, <sup>602</sup>Mary, <sup>603</sup>Lavinia, <sup>604</sup>Margaret, <sup>605</sup>Abigail, and <sup>606</sup>John.

<sup>607</sup>*Hester*, b. 1715; m. <sup>2270</sup>Peter Banta.

<sup>608</sup>*Elizabeth* (De Vouw), b. 1717; m. <sup>2271</sup>Isaac Varian in 1732; had children, <sup>2272</sup>Joseph, b. 1733; <sup>2273</sup>James, b. 1734; <sup>2274</sup>Richard, b. 1736; <sup>2275</sup>Michael, b. 1738; and <sup>2276</sup>Isaac, b. 1740.

<sup>609</sup>*Daniel de Vouw* was born in 1720 at Morrisania; married <sup>2277</sup>Allye (or Letty) Martling in 1739, at the Old Church at "Sleepy Hollow," Tarrytown, where his name is found recorded as above. He began housekeeping at Morrisania, where an unfortunate occurrence took place, which was thus noticed in the press:

"On Sunday, the 3d inst. (April, 1743), during the time of divine service, the dwelling house of <sup>600</sup>*Daniel Devon*, Jr., near Morrisania, was burnt down with all the furniture therein. The people were all gone out, and the fire was not discovered till the whole house was in flames. 'Twas supposed to have been occasioned by a brand's end tumbling out of the fire-place on the floor."

<sup>600</sup>Daniel was a weaver by trade and also gave a portion of his time to farming, having inherited from his father one-half of the "Bickley Farm"; with these resources the waters of the Harlem River, which almost surrounded his land, also furnished not only his own family but many others in the neighborhood with fine sea-fish, oysters, clams, as well as several kinds of wild-fowl in abundance.

In a running account of eight years (from 1739 to 1747) between his brother-in-law, <sup>2278</sup>Abraham Martling, Jr., who

was by trade a blacksmith, and himself (or rather it is found written <sup>100</sup>*Daniel Dye Von, Jr.*, weaver), for weaving wool, coarse linen, some 447 ells, amounted to £11 3s. 6d.

<sup>100</sup>Daniel was the father of ten children, as appears from the page of an old family Bible, in the following order: <sup>101</sup>Rachel, <sup>102</sup>Daniel, <sup>103</sup>Abraham, <sup>104</sup>Letty, <sup>105</sup>John, <sup>106</sup>Margaret, <sup>107</sup>Hester, <sup>108</sup>Peter, <sup>109</sup>Lena, and <sup>110</sup>Isaac. <sup>100</sup>Daniel died in 1777, but in consequence of the Revolution the will was not recorded until 1781, leaving an income to his wife. His part of the Bickley farm he divided between his sons <sup>108</sup>Peter and <sup>110</sup>Isaac, and the land which he had purchased from Lewis Morris he orders to be sold for the benefit of his five daughters then living. <sup>107</sup>Hester had died, as well as his sons <sup>102</sup>Daniel and <sup>103</sup>Abraham, previous to the making of his will. While Daniel's father was living and his son Daniel had become old enough to entitle him to vote, the records appear when recording their votes in 1770-2 and '73; the father is marked *Senior*, his son *Junior*, and the grandson *the Third*; after the father's death the son became *Senior* and the grandson *Junior*. The first child born was—

<sup>101</sup>*Rachel*, b. 1740; m. <sup>111</sup>Benjamin Archer, at Morrisania, who was a large owner of land of the Manor of Fordham. Had children, <sup>112</sup>William, <sup>113</sup>Samuel, <sup>114</sup>Catharine, and <sup>115</sup>Rachel.

<sup>102</sup>*Catherine*, b. 1763; m. <sup>116</sup>Charles Valentine.

<sup>103</sup>*Rachel*, b. 1765; m. <sup>117</sup>Richard Archer.

<sup>118</sup>*Benjamin Archer* is found in the ranks of the West Farms and Fordham Company in 1775 with his brothers-in-law and others.

<sup>100</sup>*Daniel, Jr.*, the first son of <sup>100</sup>Daniel, was born in 1742; married <sup>119</sup>Margaret Quackenbos, by whom he had at least two children, <sup>120</sup>Abram and <sup>121</sup>Daniel. These are noticed in their grandfather's will in 1777, which says: "To <sup>120</sup>*Abram De Voo*, the eldest son of my eldest son, <sup>100</sup>Daniel, Junr., deceased, £5, and to <sup>121</sup>*Daniel*, another son of his son, £10 at the age of 21 years."

<sup>122</sup>Daniel, Jr., must have died just previous to his father's

death, as we find him at the beginning of the Revolution with his brothers John and Peter, and other patriotic young men belonging to the Manor of Fordham and West Farms, who petition to the Continental Congress asking for the privilege to have a separate company and to elect their officers from those who lived in this beat. The records show that on the 21st of October, 1775, Daniel De Voe, Jr., was elected Second-Lieutenant in the West Farms and Fordham Company, and both brothers <sup>601</sup>John and <sup>604</sup>Peter were also found in its ranks. Daniel, Jr., was commissioned on the 31st of October, 1775, and was either killed or died soon after. His sons, <sup>607</sup>Abram, b. about 1765, and <sup>608</sup>Daniel, b. 1770, no account of.

<sup>606</sup>Abraham, b. 1744; m. <sup>3267</sup>Rebecca Archer. Moved to New York about 1768, and working as a carpenter in Greenwich Street in 1789; died 1816. Had son named <sup>609</sup>Abraham, b. about 1767; died aged 44 years.

<sup>600</sup>Letty, b. about 1746; m. <sup>3268</sup>Abel Buel in 1771; had several children.

<sup>601</sup>John was born in 1748; married, 1st, <sup>3269</sup>Mary Buel about 1771, when he moved to the city of New York and entered into business, but on the commencement of the Revolution he moved away. His father died in 1777, when his brothers <sup>604</sup>Peter and <sup>606</sup>Isaac paid him £100 in lieu of landed property and according to the will of their father. By this (first) wife he had one son named <sup>610</sup>Charles and one or two daughters, after which or during the War the wife died. At the close of the War <sup>601</sup>John again returned to the city and engaged in business, and married his second wife, <sup>3260</sup>Eunice Blake, in 1786 or 7, by whom he had <sup>611</sup>Samuel, <sup>612</sup>John B., <sup>613</sup>Margaret, <sup>614</sup>Maria, and another daughter who married <sup>3261</sup>John Williams.

<sup>610</sup>Charles was born in 1775, and when old enough he was placed at the cooper's trade. In 1788 he appeared in the Great Federal Procession in New York City, being selected one of the "13 apprentices of 13 years old," which was intended to represent the thirteen States. Ten years after he was

found married to, ""Elizabeth Storms and in business for himself, and at which time he advertises a run-away apprentice. In 1805 his residence was at No. 112 Lombardy Street and his workshop quite near the ship-yards near Cherry Street, where in 1808 he offers " One hundred dollars reward. *Wilful Fire.*—The Cooper shop belonging to ""Mr. Charles Devoe, in Cherry Street, was wilfully set on Fire by some incendiary; shingles dipt in tar were placed under the ground floor, through which, although the flames had already communicated and making rapid progress towards the roof, yet by the timely exertions of a few citizens in the neighborhood a calamity was providentially averted which would have produced great destruction. The above reward of 100 dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender by—*Charles Devoe.*"

The Common Council of the city also offered a reward of \$200 for the same purpose, on which they reported in the same month without success.

In 1814 ""Charles Devoe is found among exempt firemen, who organized a company in the 7th Ward to perform military duty, called " Union Volunteers."

He had previously owned some property in Lispenard Street, which he and his wife Elizabeth convey in 1809 to ""Jacob Halsey. His wife died soon after, as she does not sign a transfer of his Fordham property in 1815, and he soon after followed her, as his death took place on the 7th of January, 1820, at his residence, corner Pike and Lombardy Streets, in the 49th year of his age.

""*Samuel* was born, says the ""Rev. Dr. Gregory, " in the city of New York, the 12th of May, 1789, where he spent his childhood and youth up to the age of 14 years, when he left the city, and in 1803 " he entered the land office of ""Gorham & Phelps at Canandaigua, and there probably pursued the study of law. In his studies he had often met his surname spelled many different ways in other branches of the family, which led him to adopt the original manner; but instead of using the small *d* in the name, he ever afterwards



wrote it *De Veaux*, as did also the branch who settled in South Carolina and a brother in New Orleans.

Samuel De Veaux was in 1807 appointed Commissary at Fort Niagara. "In 1813, during an armistice in the War which was then raging, he was married to <sup>226</sup>Maria Woodruff, a Canadian lady, and went to Le Roy, where he remained two years. His wife dying in 1815, he returned to Youngstown, and two years later (in 1817) was united in marriage to <sup>227</sup>Mrs. Sarah McColloch (sister to his former wife), and came to reside at Niagara Falls. Here he engaged in trade, and by the rise in value of real estate and by God's blessing on his business that property was accumulated which enabled him to found "*De Veaux College*."

In 1823 he was appointed a Justice at Niagara Falls, which position he held several years, and in the meantime he writes a note to <sup>228</sup>Lynde Catlin, Esq., Chairman of a Committee at New York City for the relief of the suffering Greeks, dated "Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1827.—I enclose Twenty dollars for the suffering *Greeks*: you will please dispose of it in such manner as you may consider will be most benefit to them."—"He was confirmed in the covenant of his Baptism, together with his wife, in Trinity Church, New York City, by <sup>229</sup>Bishop Hobart, in the year 1829. He was the first Churchman at Niagara Falls. The first Sunday-School there was organized by him. He was the founder and the First Warden of the parish of St. Peter's Church in that Village."

The records show that in 1830 <sup>230</sup>"Samuel De Veaux was elected a member of the Assembly from Niagara County, and in 1836 he purchased three acres of salt meadow at Kingsbridge from <sup>231</sup>Aaron Warner—perhaps for some poor relation living in the neighborhood.

We now turn to a very interesting work, which he published in 1839, entitled: "The Falls of Niagara; or, Tourist's Guide to this Wonder of Nature,"\* with "Jaunts to the Falls, Islands, Whirlpool, &c.," embellished with a map

\* A copy now in possession of the author.



and engravings; a very descriptive and reliable work, much sought after then.

Mr. De Veaux's speculations in property, especially at the Falls, became very valuable; this, with his extensive business there, made him a wealthy man. The press (August 4, 1852) says: "'Judge De Veaux, of Niagara County, and the richest man in that section, died at the Falls of Cholera Morbus yesterday. He was 63 years of age.

"According to the provisions of his will he bequeathed for the erection of a large college edifice personal property to the amount of \$154,432 and real estate valued at \$36,213, besides 330 acres of inalienable land. The building was erected in 1855-6. It is built of stone, has two stories and an attic above the ground story, and a front of 100 feet with a depth of 54 feet. The members of the school are supplied by the institution with food, clothing, and books. The President of the College must always be a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Institute itself under the control of the Diocese of Western New York. Members of the school are appointed by the Board of Trustees, the children of parents belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church having the preference. When once received the children are under the sole charge of the Trustees until they attain their majority."

The building was finished and formally opened for the reception of pupils on the 20th of May, 1857, under the name of "De Veaux College." "'Bishop De Lancey in an address said: "The founder of this Institution is the late "'Samuel De Veaux, who, having acquired great wealth in mercantile business at Niagara Falls, has erected a lasting monument of Christian benevolence, &c."

Having no children, by his will he directs his executors to pay the widow (Charlotte) of his nephew, "'William De Veaux, deceased, the sum of 500 dollars. To his niece "'Susan D. Flagg, of New Orleans, the sum of 500 dollars for 20 years. To his niece, "'Maria D. C. Haynes, who married "'Daniel C. Haynes, 10 shares of Niagara Falls International Bridge;

also a lot of land in the town of Niagara of 40 feet front by 100 deep. And to his nephew, <sup>297</sup>Samuel D. Williams, a lot of land in the town of Niagara; the wife and children not to be disturbed in the occupation of the premises, and to pay the said Williams 1,000 dollars.

He also directs the school or college building to be built on lots No. 33 and 34 of the "Mile Reserve" in the town, with the farm and domain, also the Mount Eagle property. "It is my desire that the sum of 25 cents shall be continued to be collected from all persons who first visit the Whirlpool grounds for amusement or curiosity, and that the same be used for the benefit of said institution."

<sup>298</sup>*John B.* was born in 1791, in New York; his surname after he became of age was found printed Davouce. He married <sup>299</sup>Rebecca Cills, a widow having a daughter named <sup>300</sup>Ann Maria, who died in 1835, aged 25 years. John B. died in 1814, and his wife in 1863, aged 72 years.—

<sup>301</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1752; m. <sup>302</sup>Abraham Archer; had children.

<sup>303</sup>*Hester*, b. 1754; m. <sup>304</sup>William Whare; she had one son and died.

<sup>305</sup>*Peter*, b. 1756; married when quite young to <sup>306</sup>Sarah Ryer, about the opening of the Revolution, in which he and his brothers entered into the ranks of a company organized in the township of Westchester, who were directed by the Provincial Congress to choose company officers from persons they had selected.

The company, numbering above seventy, who were the inhabitants of the Manor of Fordham and West Farms, petition to the Congress for the privilege of choosing their officers among themselves, which was allowed, and they elected among others their brother Daniel. Peter performed his duty and was discharged, but afterwards served in the New York Volunteers. Before his second enlistment he concluded to dispose of his share of land (part of the Bickley farm), which he inherited by his father's will, to <sup>307</sup>Capt. Martin McEvoy in 1780. "The said property be-

ing devised to said Peter and his brother Isaac share and share alike." And at that period the British troops were in possession of it, so it was sold *for a song*.

After the close of the War "Peter moved to New York City, where he became employed as a corporation cartman in 1784, which he continued several years; but losing his wife by death, and his children having left home, he went to reside at New Rochelle, where we find him an invalid in 1817, and no doubt he died soon after. Among his children are found "Peter and "Richard.

"Peter, b. 1782; when he had become old enough to be accepted as a soldier in the U. S. Army he enlisted in "Capt. Barron's Company of Artillerists at the Navy-Yard in 1802; but the records show that he afterwards deserted and went South, after which nothing was heard of him.

"Richard, b. 1791; grew up to be a stout boy with thoughts of a sailor's life, and he would go to sea, where in the month of August, 1806, he had a narrow escape from death after being shipwrecked. The press thus notices the "Account of the miraculous preservation of the life of a sailor lad named Richard Devoe, who was on board of the schooner *Mary*, "Seth Wadsworth, master, lost on her passage from Curacao to New York.

"When Devoe was taken up at sea he had been 44 hours on the booby-hatch, during which time he not only discovered great fortitude, but singular presence of mind. Others who may be placed in a similar situation may be benefitted by perusing his narrative.

"It appears from Devoe's protest that on Saturday, the 23d of August, they experienced a tremendous gale which continued all night. On Sunday morning it was calm for about two hours, when they made more sail; but the gale coming on again they took in all except the foresail, under which they lay to, when she soon upset. After laying in the water in this situation a quarter of an hour they cut away the lanyards, in hopes the vessel would right; but she unfortunately foundered while the captain was at the

helm, and every soul except the said Devoe and a man named William met with a watery grave. Just before the vessel went down Devoe cut away the gripes of the long-boat, but in attempting to get into her she upset. He then, as the last resort, swam to the booby-hatch, which he caught hold of. The above-named William got hold of the hatch at the same time, but the sea upsetting it he was obliged to let go his hold and was lost. Devoe continued by the hatch all that night holding by the clamp, when the gale abated. On Monday it was calm, and, as Providence, no doubt, had ordered it, a crab floated on the hatch, which he ate alive! Fatigued, cold, and almost exhausted, in this perilous situation *he lay down on the hatch and slept!* Having awoke, and being considerably refreshed, he saw two schooners at a short distance standing, as he supposed, a S.E. course. He waved his hat and handkerchief, but was not observed by them. Early on Tuesday morning he saw a ship close by him, which he hailed; but they did not hear him, the current sweeping him from her. The wind, however, became more favorable, which brought the ship so near him that he was discovered, when the boat was immediately lowered down and took him on board. She proved to be the *Rose*,<sup>100</sup> Capt. Gardner, from Philadelphia bound to Cork, bearing away for New York in distress, where she arrived on the 30th ult.

"While Devoe was on the hatch his situation was rendered more terrible by observing the sharks devouring the bodies of his deceased comrades." \*

Early in life he married<sup>101</sup> Eliza Holmes, and left the City of New York.

<sup>100</sup>*Isaac*, the youngest son of Daniel, was born in 1761; married quite young to<sup>102</sup> Philena Hunt. After his father's death he remained on his portion of the Bickley farm, which he had inherited by the will of his father, until the year 1787. He having previously learned the trade of a carpenter, concluded to make a sale of his farm to his uncle, John

\* *Evening Post*, September 6, 1806.

Devoe. In the agreement "Isaac Devou promises a Warrantee deed of conveyance in fee simple the farm and plantation in the manner of Fordom, commonly called and known by the name of '*Devou patten'd pint*,' containing Fifty acor mor or less, and to deliver on or before the first of May next the Farm, &c., unto John Devou; and the said John Devou shall and will, on the first of May next (1787), pay the said Isaac Devou three hundred and twenty pounds, current money. (signed) *Isaac de Voe*.

his  
"John X *Devou*.  
mark.

"In pressons of ""Isaac Horton, ""Solomon Poole."

Isaac is found in New York in 1803 working as a shipwright, where he remained until the War of 1812, when he joined the New York Militia and served his term. Several years after he received a patent for land in Saratoga County, New York, where he moved, and is supposed to have died about 1835.

""*Cornelius* was born 1722 at Fordham, and while visiting his relatives at New Rochelle became acquainted with ""Hester Day, whom he married in 1748. His marriage was at that period noticed in the records of the Dutch Church, "Sleepy Hollow," near Tarrytown, N. Y. After a few years he was found residing at New Rochelle, near his Uncle Abel, with prospects of increased business in his trade as a weaver. He was here but a few years when he was chosen one of the Overseers of the Highway, which took place in 1753, and again to the same office in 1758. Having inherited some property in Morrisania, and wishing to occupy it, he returned to that place and became engaged both in farming and weaving, where it is supposed he remained until the Revolution had commenced.

This alarming state of affairs induced him to dispose of his property to his brother, John Devoe, who on the 8th of December, 1776, gave him "the sum of Thirty eight pounds, fifteen shillings, in full of all demands," when he signed



<sup>300</sup>*Cornelius Devoo*. He left that part of the country and brought up in Rockland County, New York, where we find advertised: "Strayed or stolen from the subscriber at the camp in Smith's Clove, from the pasture of <sup>300</sup>Mr. *Cornelius Devoe's*, on Saturday night, the 19th (of June, 1779) ult., a Black mare—Forty dollars reward, by <sup>310</sup>John Gray, Booneton, Morris Co., N. J."

At the close of the War he is found in the city of New York, keeping a store in Warren Street, and in 1794 resided in Dutch Street. Supposed to have died soon after.

<sup>301</sup>*Lena*, b. 1724; m. <sup>311</sup>Isaac Odell in 1749; had several children; one named <sup>311</sup>Isaac Odell, Jr., became a very efficient guide to <sup>312</sup>General Washington during the Revolution, and was honorably noticed in history.

<sup>302</sup>*Mary*, b. 1726; m. <sup>310</sup>Oblinus Hendricks in 1753.

<sup>303</sup>*Abigal*, b. 1731; m. <sup>320</sup>Henry Odell in 1759.

<sup>304</sup>*John*, b. 1733 at Morrisania, or town of Westchester, where he resided with his parents, principally engaged in raising products for the New York markets, which were conveyed in small sailing vessels and row-boats to the city.

In the year 1754 he married <sup>321</sup>Maria Debevoise, by whom he had <sup>317</sup>Margaret, <sup>318</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>319</sup>Sarah, <sup>320</sup>Charles, <sup>321</sup>Anna, <sup>322</sup>Frederick, <sup>323</sup>Effy, and <sup>324</sup>John.

<sup>305</sup>John, Sen., was early found engaged in the general elections several years before the Revolution, as shown by the records, but after the War had commenced he remained very quiet except so far as to dispose of his products to the best advantage, especially after the British troops became the occupants of the fortifications in the neighborhood of Kingsbridge. Among his receipts appears one dated

"Kingsbridge, 4<sup>th</sup> Sept., 1777.

"Received from <sup>306</sup>Mr. John Devou Ten hundred weight of Straw for one hundred Soldiers' Tents, belonging to his Majestie's 35<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Foot.

"<sup>325</sup>*Sam<sup>l</sup>. Fitzgerald*, Q<sup>r</sup> M. 35<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>."

As late as May, 1783, appears an account "For timber



cut for Fort on Laurel Hill, £320 10s., and also a receipt from <sup>222</sup>General Tryon for wood cut by <sup>224</sup>Capt. Eagles, £25, and paid to <sup>226</sup>John Devou.

In 1787, in the purchase of land held by his nephew, <sup>228</sup>Isaac Devoe, he added to his farm the point of land then called "*Devou pattend pint*," noticed before. This portion, however, he held but a short period, as he, by sale, conveyed it to his son-in-law, Martin McEvoy, who afterwards became delinquent in the payments, when his father-in-law was obliged to have the property deeded back to him in 1795, at which time it was noticed as "Devoe's Neck."

<sup>226</sup>John Devoe died in 1809, and in his will he divides his landed property into three equal parts between his three sons, <sup>228</sup>Charles, <sup>229</sup>Frederick, and <sup>231</sup>John, and to his daughters he gives other property and certain sums of money. He was a just and an honest man, respected by all who knew him.

<sup>217</sup>Margaret was born in 1755; married <sup>2207</sup>Capt. Martin McEvoy, a British officer, in 1778, and who at that period lay encamped in the neighborhood of her father's house. His fine figure, attractive appearance, and flow of language was too much for the fine-looking but unsophisticated country maiden, when her heart and hand fell easily into his possession, and after the War had ended he remained and took up his residence at Morrisania, where he purchased several pieces of property; but his style of living was rather beyond his means, and he never was very prosperous. They had children, <sup>2225</sup>John, <sup>2226</sup>Charles, <sup>2227</sup>Harriet, <sup>2228</sup>Maria, <sup>2229</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>2230</sup>Sarah, <sup>2231</sup>Martin, Jr., and <sup>2232</sup>Ann D.

<sup>2225</sup>John, b. 1780; m. <sup>2233</sup>Margaret Burns; left children.

<sup>2226</sup>Charles, b. 1782; early became a seafaring man and master of a vessel. He married in England; had several children.

<sup>2227</sup>Harriet, b. 1788; m. <sup>2234</sup>William Conover; lived at West Farms, and had several children.

<sup>2228</sup>Maria, b. 1790; m. <sup>2235</sup>Stephen Ward; had several children.

<sup>3326</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1792 ; m. 1st, <sup>3336</sup>John Morrison, who died, and 2d, m. <sup>3337</sup>Mathias Johnson ; had several children.

<sup>3338</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1795 ; m. <sup>3339</sup>James Simonson ; had several children, some of which reside in West Farms.

<sup>3331</sup>*Martin*, b. 1798 ; m. <sup>3330</sup>Mary McKone ; had children.

<sup>3332</sup>*Ann D.*, b. 1800 ; m. <sup>3340</sup>Stephen Kelly (both now living, 1879) ; had but one son left, the <sup>3341</sup>Hon. Richard Kelly, now President of the 5th National Bank, cor. 23d Street and 3d Avenue.

<sup>610</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1760 ; m. <sup>3342</sup>Nicholas Berrian ; left children.

<sup>610</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1762 ; m. <sup>3343</sup>John Weeks ; left several children.

<sup>620</sup>*Charles*, the oldest son, was born in 1765 ; married <sup>3344</sup>Mary Weeks in 1798 ; had children, <sup>625</sup>Charles, <sup>626</sup>Maria, <sup>627</sup>Phebe, <sup>628</sup>Andrew Anderson, <sup>629</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>630</sup>Smith Weeks, <sup>631</sup>Hannah, and <sup>632</sup>Helena. Charles, Sen., died in 1838, and by his will he divides his farm in three parts for his three sons, and gives his daughters certain sums of money. His wife received an income sufficient during her life, besides furniture, etc. He was living in the city of New York when he died, leaving his son <sup>626</sup>Charles, Jr., sole executor.

<sup>625</sup>*Charles, Jr.*, was born 1799, and in due time was married to <sup>3345</sup>Charity Eliza Valentine, daughter of <sup>3092</sup>Dennis Valentine, Sen., of Fordham. Afterwards he moved to the city, where he entered into business, and in 1844 was elected Alderman of the 17th Ward, in which position he gave general satisfaction, being upright, honest, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. At an early period he became attached to the Middle Dutch Church, corner Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, where he held the office of First Deacon and afterwards Elder, in which position he remained until his removal West on a farm at a place called Parma, in Michigan. In the Church there he was for twenty years Superintendent of their Sunday-school and acted in several other official capacities.

At the time of his death he was a teacher of the Bible-

class in the Presbyterian Church in this place, and a singer in the choir even the Sunday before his death, which occurred on the 2d of October, 1875. His wife died in 1878, leaving two children.

<sup>331</sup>*William*, b. 1829; m. 1st, <sup>330</sup>Harriet Strong in 1852; had children, <sup>332</sup>Mary C., b. 1853; <sup>330</sup>Lillian, b. 1856; <sup>331</sup>Jennie, b. 1858; and <sup>337</sup>Caroline, b. 1861. His wife died in 1876. The second wife, <sup>337</sup>Theda Diamant, he married in 1878, and now resides at Highland, Kansas, in the business of drugs and medicines. The author is much indebted to him for information and the contents of some interesting old family papers.

<sup>334</sup>*Maria*, b. 1832; m. <sup>334</sup>Peter Stubbs; both have died, leaving son, <sup>334</sup>Charles.

<sup>334</sup>*Maria*, b. 1801; m. <sup>336</sup>Frederick Ryer; she died in 1874 in West Farms; left children.

<sup>337</sup>*Phebe*, b. 1803; m. <sup>331</sup>John Poole; she died in 1876, leaving several children.

<sup>320</sup>*Andrew A.*, b. 1806; m. <sup>332</sup>Susan Ryer in 1829; had <sup>338</sup>Caroline, <sup>339</sup>Cornelia, <sup>340</sup>Mary, <sup>341</sup>Charles, <sup>342</sup>Helen L., and <sup>343</sup>William F. The wife died in 1871.

<sup>338</sup>*Caroline*, b. 1830; m. <sup>333</sup>William N. Lindmark.

<sup>339</sup>*Cornelia*, b. 1832; m. <sup>334</sup>William T. Peck.

<sup>340</sup>*Mary*, b. 1835; m. <sup>336</sup>William F. Truelson.

<sup>341</sup>*Charles*, b. 1840; m. <sup>330</sup>Elizabeth Millington.

<sup>342</sup>*Helen L.*, b. 1846; m. <sup>336</sup>Fernando Dor.

<sup>343</sup>*William F.*, b. 1849; m. <sup>336</sup>Rillie W. Ebbets in 1879.

<sup>339</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1808; m. <sup>336</sup>John Hopper in N. Y. City; she died in 1850; left children.

<sup>330</sup>*Smith W.*, b. 1812; m. 1st, <sup>336</sup>Abbey Terry; had <sup>344</sup>Hannah Maria and <sup>345</sup>Charles Smith, b. 1838; single.

<sup>344</sup>*Hannah M.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>330</sup>Washington Grey De Lancey, who took his name from the fact that he was born at the time of a visit from the "Washington Grey Troop" from New York, who were at his father's house (near West Farms) on an excursion. The Company left him several mementoes, which he still holds as heirlooms from this

grand old Company of citizen soldiers. The wife of Smith W. died in 1842; he married second wife, <sup>3303</sup>Margaret King, in 1843, by whom he had <sup>046</sup>Smith Anderson, <sup>047</sup>Andrew, <sup>048</sup>Mary, <sup>049</sup>Frederick Ryer, <sup>050</sup>Edwin (b. 1856), and <sup>051</sup>Emma Adele. The father's 2d wife died in 1878; the 3d wife he married in 1880, named <sup>3302</sup>Caroline M. Simonson. He now resides at West Farms, N. Y.

<sup>052</sup>*Smith A.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>3304</sup>Jane McCleod; had <sup>053</sup>Hardy B. and <sup>054</sup>Arthur Harkness.

<sup>047</sup>*Andrew*, b. 1849; m. <sup>3305</sup>Harriet A. Thompson in 1874; had <sup>055</sup>Hampton, b. 1878, and <sup>056</sup>Ethele Margarite, b. 1880.

<sup>048</sup>*Mary*, b. 1851; m. <sup>3306</sup>John B. Burton in 1882.

<sup>049</sup>*Frederick R.*, b. 1854; m. <sup>3307</sup>Ida M. Lindmark in 1882; had <sup>056</sup>Caroline Adele, b. 1883.

<sup>051</sup>*Emma A.*, b. 1858; m. <sup>3308</sup>D. Adrian McCleod; had <sup>3209</sup>Barclay, b. 1882.

<sup>051</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1814; died unmarried in 1836; buried in Berrian's "Old Grave Yard," Fordham.

<sup>052</sup>*Helena*, b. 1818; m. <sup>3310</sup>Remy Lorreaux. Resided in city of N. Y., where he died in 1870. His widow resided in Milford, Penn., in 1879.

<sup>051</sup>*Anna*, b. 1767; m. <sup>3311</sup>Jacob Berrian; had children.

<sup>052</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1769; m. <sup>3312</sup>Deborah Weeks; had children, <sup>057</sup>George, <sup>058</sup>Frederick Mortimer, <sup>059</sup>Robert, <sup>060</sup>John, <sup>061</sup>Zeno W., <sup>062</sup>Nancy, and <sup>063</sup>Angelina (b. 1814; unmarried). The portion of the farm at "De Voe's Point" which he inherited from his father was the lower part, which afterwards connected New York Island by the Dam and Bridge of McComb's. Before that structure was erected the neighboring farmers were obliged to go up to Kingsbridge or a roundabout way to reach the toll-bridge at Harlem. This led the brothers <sup>052</sup>Frederick and <sup>050</sup>Charles De Voe to present a letter to the Common Council, in the month of July, 1812, addressed to <sup>3313</sup>Aldr. Nicholas Fish, in which they stated they intended to make application to the Legislature "for permission to erect a *Free Bridge* from De Voe's Point, in the Town of Westchester, to Bussing's Point, on the

New York side, thereby shorten the distance one mile at least than by the Kingsbridge route." This brought forth a great deal of opposition by several parties who wished to have a toll-bridge, and finally in 1814 Frederick and his wife disposed of a part of the "Point" to <sup>3368</sup>Robert McComb, which included the small island of rock at the extreme end of De Voe's Point in the Harlem River. The dam and bridge was finished by McComb in December, 1815. <sup>3369</sup>Frederick De Voe died in 1830, but just before his death he sold the remaining portion of the "Point" to <sup>3370</sup>Charles De Seding.

<sup>3371</sup>George, b. 1801; m. <sup>3372</sup>Phœbe Conklin; had children, <sup>3373</sup>George Nicholas and <sup>3374</sup>Frederick Mortimer.

<sup>3375</sup>George N., b. 1831; m. <sup>3376</sup>Mary Maryott; had <sup>3377</sup>George N., Jr. Died in 1858.

<sup>3378</sup>Frederick M., b. 1833; died single in 1861.

<sup>3379</sup>Frederick M., b. 1803; m. <sup>3380</sup>Charity Van Nostrand; afterwards moved South.

<sup>3381</sup>Robert, b. 1805; died about 1828.

<sup>3382</sup>John, b. 1807; died quite young.

<sup>3383</sup>Zeno W., b. 1809; m. <sup>3384</sup>Hannah Francisco (b. 1816) in 1833; had children, <sup>3385</sup>Zeno W., Jr. (1834), <sup>3386</sup>Susan (1836), <sup>3387</sup>Frederick M. (1838), <sup>3388</sup>Rachel (1841), and <sup>3389</sup>Anna (b. 1845; unmarried; died in 1883).

<sup>3390</sup>Zeno W., b. 1834; m. <sup>3391</sup>Gertrude Morrell in 1867; had children.

<sup>3392</sup>Susan, b. 1836; m. <sup>3393</sup>John Telfair, who volunteered in the War of the Rebellion in the 9th New Jersey Regiment; served out his time; had children.

<sup>3394</sup>Frederick M., b. 1838; m. <sup>3395</sup>Mary Dodd; he also volunteered in the same regiment; had children, <sup>3396</sup>Maud, <sup>3397</sup>Robert, and <sup>3398</sup>Frederick.

<sup>3399</sup>Rachel, b. 1841; m. <sup>3400</sup>John Maxwell; he was also a volunteer in the Rebellion and served in the 9th Regiment of Brooklyn.

<sup>3401</sup>Nancy, b. 1812; m. <sup>3402</sup>Albert S. Norton; had children, <sup>3403</sup>Frank, b. 1837; <sup>3404</sup>Albert S., Jr., b. 1839; <sup>3405</sup>John, b. 1841;



and <sup>3367</sup>Zeno M., b. 1843, all of which were in the War of the Rebellion—cavalry, infantry, etc.

<sup>3366</sup>Albert S., b. 1839; m. <sup>3368</sup>Sarah Hamilton.

<sup>3386</sup>John, b. 1841; m. <sup>3388</sup>Bridget Gertland.

<sup>3387</sup>Zeno M., b. 1843; m. <sup>3390</sup>Lucy Knedell.

<sup>672</sup>Effy (or Euphemia), b. 1775; m. <sup>3392</sup>Townsend Poole; had children, <sup>3393</sup>Solomon, <sup>3394</sup>Townsend, Jr., <sup>3396</sup>John, and <sup>3398</sup>Elizabeth. Resided near the High Bridge.

<sup>3393</sup>Solomon, b. 1795; m. <sup>3397</sup>Deborah Corsa; had several children.

<sup>3394</sup>Townsend, b. 1797; m. <sup>3398</sup>Deborah Cromwell; had several children.

<sup>3396</sup>John, b. 1799; m. <sup>677</sup>Phebe De Voc, daughter of <sup>620</sup>Charles; had several children.

<sup>3396</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1803; m. <sup>6300</sup>Jeremiah Cromwell.

<sup>624</sup>John, b. 1778; m. <sup>3400</sup>Sarah Weeks; had children, <sup>676</sup>Mary, <sup>676</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>677</sup>James W., <sup>678</sup>William Henry, and <sup>679</sup>Sarah Ann. <sup>624</sup>John died in 1864.

<sup>676</sup>Mary, b. 1805; m. <sup>3401</sup>Andrew Woolf; had <sup>3402</sup>John, <sup>3403</sup>Anthony, <sup>3404</sup>Sarah, <sup>3405</sup>Phebe, <sup>3406</sup>William H., and <sup>3407</sup>Andrew E. They reside in Delavan, Tazewell Co., Ill.

<sup>678</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1807; m. <sup>3408</sup>Solomon Corsa; had <sup>3409</sup>Robert, <sup>3410</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>3411</sup>Martha, <sup>3412</sup>Matilda, <sup>3413</sup>Emma, <sup>3414</sup>Harriet, <sup>3415</sup>John D., and <sup>3416</sup>Walton J.

<sup>677</sup>James W., b. 1809; m. <sup>3417</sup>Harriet Lefever; no children. Resides at Pelhamville.

<sup>678</sup>William H., b. 1811; m. <sup>3418</sup>Elizabeth Corsa; had but one child to grow up.

<sup>680</sup>John H., b. 1840; m. <sup>3419</sup>Emma Corsa in 1866; had <sup>681</sup>Chauncey, b. 1874. Resides on Claremont Avenue, High Bridge, N. Y.

<sup>679</sup>Sarah A., b. 1814; m. <sup>3420</sup>John A. Woolf, who afterwards became a Mormon and moved to Hyde Park, Cache Co., U. T.; had children, <sup>3421</sup>Absalone, b. 1832; <sup>3422</sup>Sarah A., b. 1834; <sup>3423</sup>James, b. 1836; <sup>3424</sup>Hannah E., b. 1838; <sup>3425</sup>Isaac, b. 1841; and <sup>3426</sup>John D., b. 1843.



## ABEL.

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"*ABEL* was born about the year 1688 at Morrisania, where he grew up and became a practical farmer by assisting to cultivate the many acres which his father had become possessed of both by purchase and by his wife.

Here Abel worked several years after becoming of age, but about the year 1717 he became engaged to and married ""Magdalena Hunt. The next year (1718) his father purchased some 200 acres of land in New Rochelle from his daughter ""Leah, who had become a widow by the death of her husband Peter Gendron, and an additional farm of 100 acres was purchased there the next year by his father, on which his son removed and became a prominent citizen of that place.

At an election for town officers in 1723 he was chosen Collector, and his name appears written in the records ""*Abel Devereux*. The next year residing next to his brother-in-law, ""Andrew Naudain, both of which granted a piece of land to ""Anthony Lispenard for the extension of the latter's mill-pond.

In 1728, Abel's father being quite aged and living at New Rochelle with his daughter, ""Susannah Naudain, with plenty of this world's goods, he appears to have retired from an active life. For some cause he was induced to dispose of the farm of 200 acres to his son Abel, and after the deed was recorded he changed his mind, and on the same day it was reconveyed back to his father, and he then signs the conveyance ""*Abel daux*. Abel continued to cultivate the land and to pay the taxes until after his father's death, when the following tax receipt was brought forth to be settled by the executors:

" March y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, 1744.—Received of y<sup>e</sup> Executors of y<sup>e</sup>

Easteat of <sup>400</sup>*Ffreadrick Devoſe*, Decea<sup>d</sup>, Eleven Shillings, it Being for two ſeveral Taxes p<sup>d</sup> the Colect<sup>r</sup> for my ffather's land at New Rochel. Witneſs my hand,

“<sup>412</sup>*Abel de Vaux*.”

The records ſhow that *Abel Devaux* in 1738 was choſen Overſeer of the Highway, and in the years 1747-48 and '49 he was one of the Aſſeſſors with <sup>796</sup>Peter Bertine. In the meantime his father died (1742), bequeathing to Abel the farm of 100 acres, after paying certain moneys to his brother Joſeph and to his grandſon, *John Devoose*, who was Abel's ſecond ſon.

Abel died in 1774, and in his will he bequeaths his property to his children, but his ſlaves are divided: To his ſon, <sup>682</sup>Abel, Jr., “one negro wench *Kate*”; to <sup>695</sup>Frederick he leaves *Harry*; to <sup>691</sup>Andrew the boy *Isaac*; and to his daughter, Magdalena, the wench *Janc*. In the old family Bible (printed in French), by <sup>339</sup>*Jean Diodati*, Imprimier Aggrieve, 1644, his children's births are thus recorded and witneſſed by perſons preſent:

“<sup>683</sup>*Abel Deveaux*, 15 Nov., 1719; preſent, <sup>329</sup>Daniel Gautier & <sup>3420</sup>Judith Barret.

“<sup>683</sup>*Jean* (John) *Devaux*, 11 March, 1721; preſent, <sup>3421</sup>Johannes Barret & <sup>3432</sup>Susan Naudain.

“<sup>684</sup>*Andre Devaux*, 26 Novemb., 1723; preſent, Abel and <sup>686</sup>Magdalena Deveaux.

“<sup>685</sup>*Frederick Devaux*, 29th July, 1726; <sup>3433</sup>Daniel Champainois.

“<sup>686</sup>*Magdalene*, 17 September, 1728; <sup>3434</sup>Daniel Gautier & <sup>688</sup>Magdalene Deveaux.

“<sup>687</sup>*Eſter Devaux*, 22d Oct<sup>r</sup>, 1731; preſent, <sup>3435</sup>Isaac Daſſet & <sup>3436</sup>Eſter Daſ.”

They were all baptized by <sup>3438</sup>Mr. Moulinars (French Miniſter) at the time of their birth.

<sup>682</sup>*Abel, Jr.*, b. 1719; m. <sup>3437</sup>Mary (or Maria) Soulice in 1740. He afterwards became poſſeſſed of land left by his father, which was much increaſed by him. In 1755 he was

chosen one of the Assessors, and continued several years, and in 1764 he was elected a Constable, but refused to serve, and was obliged to pay a fine for so refusing. In 1767 he was chosen one of the Overseers of the "Upper Quarter Highway," where he served for two years; he then resided in that part of the town, his farm laying some two or three miles on the easterly side of the North Road leading to White Plains, taking in the highest elevation in that region.

He died about one year after his father's death, as we find recorded in 1775 the will of <sup>100</sup>*Abell Deove*, in which he bequeaths "to my wife, <sup>101</sup>*Mary Devove*," all proceeds from his estate; "unto my son <sup>102</sup>*Benjamin Devove* 60 acres of my land in the front joining the road"; "the remaining of my Land joining my brother, *Frederick Devove's*, I order to be sold at my wife's decease or marriage day"; "unto my son <sup>103</sup>*Daniel Devove* the just and full sum of five pounds, &c., and my long gun." "To my Grandchild, <sup>104</sup>*Tamar Barker*, £20"; other property to be equally divided between my children <sup>105</sup>*Daniel Devove*, <sup>106</sup>*Abel Devove, Jr.*, my daughter <sup>107</sup>*Mary Landrine*, my daughter <sup>108</sup>*Ester Devove*, and unto my daughter <sup>109</sup>*Susannah Devove*; and if either of my daughters should marry my wife may give them household goods, &c." He directs his body, after death, to be buried in the "Burying-ground that I have reserved for a burying-place for my family, or any of the *Devoves* of my relations, and the *free liberty of a road from the highway* of the said burying-ground now in my possession, containing north and south 30 feet, east and west 28 feet, which I reserve for a burying-place *for ever*, as aforesaid." Appoints his wife <sup>110</sup>*Mary*, sons Daniel, Abel, Benjamin as his executors, and signs "<sup>111</sup>*Abel Devauc.*"

Left children, <sup>112</sup>*Mary*, <sup>113</sup>*Daniel*, <sup>114</sup>*James*, <sup>115</sup>*Abel, Jr.*, <sup>116</sup>*Benjamin*, <sup>117</sup>*Hester*, and <sup>118</sup>*Susannah*.

With a descendant of the family, <sup>119</sup>*Mr. Darius A. Seacor*, in the month of August, 1878, the author visited the above old burying-ground, where we found many of the old flat

and rough head and foot stones removed, some of which had been placed on the stone wall adjoining on one side and others thrown against the wall on the other side of the angle, and but few were found remaining in the ground in sight, or perhaps had been covered by the plough of the owner adjoining this plot, who has wrongly taken possession of this reserved and sacred spot.

It was supposed that there had been buried in this plot above 50 persons; beginning with his father, whose death is previously noticed, and all of the descendants of his brothers, sisters, &c., up to and after the Revolution, who had resided in the neighborhood and other parts of the State. The site is a beautiful one, which lies some 300 or 400 paces from St. John's Church, near Cooper's Corners. Here on the highest elevation in the eastern angle of a heavy stone wall, partly shaded by friendly limbs of a large old apple-tree, will yet be found this old burial-place of this branch of the *de Veaux* family, almost obliterated.

<sup>666</sup>*Mary*, b. 1745 (her surname both in the Bible and head-stone is marked *Devaue*) in New Rochelle; married <sup>3440</sup>William F. Landrine in 1775; had children, <sup>3441</sup>John, b. 1775; <sup>3442</sup>Mary, b. 1776; <sup>3443</sup>William F., Jr., and <sup>3444</sup>Eliza, b. 1788. <sup>668</sup>Mary died in 1826, and her husband (<sup>3440</sup>William F., Sen.) in 1825; both lie buried in the old Dutch Reformed Church at "Sleepy Hollow," Tarrytown, New York.

<sup>3445</sup>William F., Jr., b. 1780; m. <sup>3446</sup>Phebe Bishop in 1811; had children, <sup>3446</sup>Mary, b. 1812; <sup>3447</sup>Harriet, b. 1814; <sup>3448</sup>William B., b. 1816; <sup>3449</sup>Sarah Ann, b. 1818; <sup>3450</sup>Susan P., b. 1821; <sup>3451</sup>Phebe, b. 1822; <sup>3452</sup>Julian, b. 1827; <sup>3453</sup>Jane Elizabeth, b. 1830, and <sup>3454</sup>John T., b. 1833.

<sup>669</sup>Daniel, b. 1748; m. <sup>3455</sup>Mary Avery (b. 1753); they had children, <sup>669</sup>Andrew, <sup>670</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>671</sup>Mary, <sup>672</sup>Hannah, <sup>673</sup>Nathaniel, <sup>700</sup>Jasper, <sup>701</sup>Susannah, <sup>702</sup>Peter B., <sup>703</sup>Phebe (b. 1793, died 1812), and <sup>704</sup>Anna (b. 1797, died in 1862); two last were single.

<sup>675</sup>Andrew, b. 1772; m. <sup>3456</sup>Martha Golden (b. 1771) in 1795; had children, <sup>705</sup>Daniel, <sup>706</sup>Sheppard, <sup>707</sup>John A., <sup>708</sup>Mary,

and <sup>700</sup>Samuel. <sup>699</sup>Andrew died in 1841, his wife in 1852; he resided at New Rochelle.

<sup>701</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1796; m. <sup>3437</sup>Mary Eliza Wilsey (b. 1799) in 1816; had children, <sup>710</sup>Martha Ann, <sup>711</sup>James Wilsey, <sup>711.2</sup>Virginia (b. 1825), <sup>712</sup>William Wilsey, and <sup>712.2</sup>*Daniel Golden* (b. 1833). <sup>702</sup>Daniel died in 1846.

<sup>710</sup>*Martha Ann*, b. 1819 in Poughkeepsie; married first <sup>3438</sup>Bethuel Talbot; he, with their young child, died about the same time. Martha A.'s second husband was <sup>3439</sup>John Howard, by whom she had one child.

<sup>711</sup>*James Wilsey*, b. 1823; m. <sup>3440</sup>Caroline Fowler.

<sup>712</sup>*William W.*, b. 1827; m. <sup>3441</sup>Josephine Burns in 1847; had children, <sup>713</sup>James, <sup>714</sup>Josephine, <sup>715</sup>*William Wilsey, Jr.* (b. 1853), and <sup>716</sup>Mary Eliza.

<sup>713</sup>*James*, b. 1848; m. <sup>3442</sup>Helen Asponlon; had daughter, <sup>717</sup>Ella Josephine.

<sup>714</sup>*Josephine*, b. 1850; m. <sup>3443</sup>Asa Sypher; had children, <sup>3444</sup>Obia Lewis, <sup>3445</sup>Josephine and <sup>3446</sup>Pauline (twins), and <sup>3447</sup>Abbie Ann.

<sup>715</sup>*Mary E.*, b. 1857; m. <sup>3448</sup>Peter Filen in 1878.

<sup>700</sup>*Sheppard*, b. 1798; m. 1st, <sup>3449</sup>Martha Morgan in 1823; had children to grow up, <sup>718</sup>Henrietta D., <sup>719</sup>Justine A., <sup>720</sup>Eugene Morgan, <sup>721</sup>*Joseph S. B.* (b. 1841, died unmarried), and <sup>722</sup>Cornelia Mitchell. His wife died in 1856; his second wife was <sup>3450</sup>Sarah Miller, married in 1859 at Rondout, N. Y., where he died in 1875.

<sup>718</sup>*Henrietta D.*, b. 1824; m. <sup>3451</sup>Sidney Corbett in 1847; he afterwards became a minister of the Prot. Epl. Church in Wisconsin. She died in 1858, leaving one daughter.

<sup>719</sup>*Justine A.*, b. 1833; m. <sup>3452</sup>George W. Sutton in 1853; had several children. Resides in the city of New York.

<sup>720</sup>*Eugene M.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>3453</sup>Mercy Williams; had <sup>723</sup>George Williams, b. 1861, and <sup>724</sup>Eugene Morgan, Jr., b. 1863.

<sup>722</sup>*Cornelia M.*, b. 1843; m. <sup>3454</sup>John Carnright in 1866.

<sup>700</sup>*John A.*, b. 1799; m. <sup>3455</sup>Jane B. Wilsie in 1823; had <sup>725</sup>Jane Eliza, <sup>726</sup>Andrew, <sup>727</sup>George H., <sup>728</sup>Catharine Ann,



and <sup>726</sup>Sarah Elizabeth. The father died in 1877; buried at "Woodlawn."

<sup>726</sup>Jane E., b. 1823; m. <sup>3476</sup>Emory Van Tassel in 1855. She died in 186-.

<sup>726</sup>Andrew, b. 1825; m. 1st, <sup>3477</sup>Mary Church, who died; 2d marriage was with <sup>3478</sup>Catharine Barker; had children, <sup>726</sup>John A., Jr., <sup>727</sup>Sarah Elizabeth, <sup>728</sup>Catharine Ann, <sup>729</sup>William H., <sup>730</sup>Nettie, and <sup>731</sup>Prescott Barker. <sup>726</sup>Andrew resides in Leavenworth City.

<sup>727</sup>George H., b. 1831; m. <sup>3479</sup>Mary Anderson; had <sup>728</sup>Grace, b. 1864, and <sup>727</sup>John, b. 1869. The family resides in city of New York.

<sup>728</sup>Catharine A., b. 1834; m. <sup>3480</sup>William H. Barker in 1854; had <sup>3481</sup>William Prescott, b. 1855.

<sup>729</sup>Sarah E., b. 1840; m. <sup>3482</sup>William H. Lecount; had <sup>3483</sup>Josiah Morgan, <sup>3484</sup>Frederick De Veau, and <sup>3485</sup>Gertrude, b. 1881.

<sup>730</sup>Mary, b. 1802; m. <sup>3486</sup>Moses Clark; had <sup>3487</sup>Martha Jane, b. 1835, and <sup>3488</sup>Moses, Jr., b. 1837; the latter left a wife and several children. <sup>730</sup>Mary died about 1855.

<sup>730</sup>Martha J., b. 1831; m. <sup>3489</sup>William Seacor (who died in 1870); had children. She died in 1878.

<sup>731</sup>Samuel, b. 1804; m. 1st, <sup>3490</sup>Catharine Ann Palmer in 1833; had <sup>732</sup>Louisa, <sup>733</sup>William Palmer, <sup>734</sup>Edward Augustus, <sup>735</sup>Charles Henry (b. 1838, died 1858), <sup>736</sup>Caroline, <sup>737</sup>Samuel S. (b. 1842, died 1864), and <sup>738</sup>Alfred.

<sup>732</sup>Louisa, b. 1829; m. <sup>3491</sup>Thomas W. French; had children.

<sup>733</sup>William P., b. 1831; m. <sup>3492</sup>Maria Van Beuren; had <sup>734</sup>Cara A., b. 1852, and <sup>735</sup>Lucille, b. 1854. He died in 1872.

<sup>734</sup>Edward A., b. 1835; m. <sup>3493</sup>Charlotte K. Carter in 1853; had <sup>735</sup>Edward Clarence, b. 1855; <sup>736</sup>Frank Leavitt, b. 1857; and <sup>737</sup>Samuel.

<sup>735</sup>Samuel, b. 1859; m. <sup>3494</sup>Eva M. Keen. He died in 1878.

<sup>736</sup>Caroline, b. 1840; m. <sup>3495</sup>William Baldwin in 1871.

<sup>737</sup>Alfred, b. 1844; m. <sup>3496</sup>Alice M. Ryder; no children. He died in 1872.



<sup>707</sup>Samuel De Veau's wife Catharine died, and in 1859 he married <sup>7407</sup>Louisa Burke, by whom he had <sup>760</sup>*Helen M.*, b. 1861; <sup>751</sup>*Louis B.*, b. 1864; then twins, <sup>753</sup>Hiram and <sup>753</sup>Woodruff, b. 1867 (the first died young); and <sup>764</sup>Frank Livingston, b. 1869. <sup>707</sup>Samuel died 1871.

<sup>681</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1774; m. <sup>3108</sup>John Fountain; had <sup>3109</sup>Samuel and <sup>3500</sup>John, Jr. Both parents dead.

<sup>685</sup>*Mary*, b. 1776; m. <sup>2501</sup>James Shepherd; had <sup>3508</sup>Harriet, <sup>3502</sup>John (both died young), and

<sup>3504</sup>*Lavina*, b. —; m. <sup>3505</sup>Wm. West, and had children.

<sup>689</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1779; m. <sup>3508</sup>Andrew Gale; had <sup>3507</sup>Andrew, Jr., <sup>3509</sup>John, <sup>3502</sup>Susannah Jane, <sup>3510</sup>Mary, and <sup>3511</sup>Phebe De Veau. <sup>689</sup>Hannah died in 1824.

<sup>687</sup>*Nathaniel*, b. 1781; m. <sup>9819</sup>Jane Farrington (daughter of <sup>3513</sup>Benjamin Farrington); had <sup>765</sup>Daniel, <sup>768</sup>Joseph Mitchell, <sup>757</sup>*Emeline* (b. 1811, died 1834), <sup>758</sup>Andrew, and <sup>759</sup>Aaron Lawrence. <sup>687</sup>Nathaniel moved to East Chester, where he was elected a Supervisor, which office he held from 1826 to 1830. He died in 1869, and his wife Jane in 1876.

<sup>760</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1804; m. <sup>3814</sup>Margaret A. Crawford in 1829; had <sup>760</sup>Mary Jane, <sup>761</sup>Emeline, <sup>762</sup>Rachel A., and <sup>763</sup>Harriet (b. 1844; single). Four died young. <sup>760</sup>Daniel died in 1872, his wife in 1878.

<sup>765</sup>*Mary Jane*, b. 1829; m. <sup>3815</sup>John B. Harned.

<sup>761</sup>*Emeline*, b. 1835; m. <sup>3816</sup>Samuel J. Hallet.

<sup>762</sup>*Rachel A.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>3817</sup>George Scott. She died in Springfield, N. J., in 1882.

<sup>768</sup>*Joseph M.*, b. 1808; m. <sup>3821</sup>Elizabeth Evans. Moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where he died. Had children.

<sup>758</sup>*Andrew*, b. 1814; m. <sup>3822</sup>Agnes C. Palmer in 1835; had <sup>764</sup>Joseph M., <sup>768</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>768</sup>Franklin (b. 1840, died 1857), <sup>767</sup>Maria, <sup>768</sup>Peter C., <sup>768</sup>Hannah L., <sup>770</sup>Clara B. (b. 1849; single), and <sup>771</sup>Nathaniel. <sup>758</sup>Andrew died in 1857. The widow, <sup>3822</sup>Agnes C., in 1884 resided in Sing Sing, N. Y.

<sup>764</sup>*Joseph M.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>3823</sup>Mary J. Pettit; had <sup>772</sup>Frederick Clinton, b. 1864. In 1881 <sup>764</sup>Joseph M. De Veau became President of the "Mount Morris Bank" and a Trustee of

the Mount Morris Safe Deposit Co., both on the corner of 4th Avenue and 125th Street.

<sup>768</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1838; m. <sup>769</sup>George H. Mead; live in White Plains, N. Y.; had children, <sup>769</sup>William; <sup>769</sup>Edmund, b. 1863; <sup>769</sup>Joseph Henry, b. 1869; and <sup>769</sup>George Andrew, b. 1873.

<sup>769</sup>*Maria*, b. 1842; m. <sup>769</sup>William Tumsel; had <sup>769</sup>William, Jr., b. 1872.

<sup>769</sup>*Peter C.*, b. 1845; m. <sup>769</sup>Matilda Mead; had <sup>769</sup>Harry B., b. 1867; <sup>769</sup>Anna, b. 1870; <sup>769</sup>Inez, b. 1875; and <sup>769</sup>Frederick, b. 1883. Engaged in the express business in city of New York.

<sup>769</sup>*Hannah L.*, b. 1847; m. <sup>769</sup>George Williams; had <sup>769</sup>George Hadley, b. 1873.

<sup>769</sup>*Nathaniel*, b. 1851; m. <sup>769</sup>Amelia Bird; had <sup>769</sup>Edward, b. 1877, and <sup>769</sup>Franklin, b. 1879.

<sup>769</sup>*Aaron L.*, b. 1815; m. <sup>769</sup>Mary Lewis in 1838 in Mamaroneck. Moved to New Rochelle and afterwards to New York City, where he was in the grain and flour business until he died, in 1860. They had children, <sup>769</sup>Adaline Amelia, <sup>769</sup>Nathaniel F., <sup>769</sup>Phebe Jane, <sup>769</sup>Daniel (b. 1854, died in 1877), and <sup>769</sup>John.

<sup>769</sup>*Adaline A.*, b. 1841; m. <sup>769</sup>James W. Pettit in 1863; had <sup>769</sup>Lorena; <sup>769</sup>Warren, b. 1867; <sup>769</sup>Mary, b. 1869; <sup>769</sup>Edith, b. 1873; <sup>769</sup>Herbert, b. 1877; and <sup>769</sup>Earnest, b. 1879.

<sup>769</sup>*Lorena*, b. 1865; m. <sup>769</sup>David G. Jackson; had <sup>769</sup>Ada May.

<sup>769</sup>*Nathaniel F.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>769</sup>Eliza Means. He died in 1876.

<sup>769</sup>*Phebe*, b. 1847; m. <sup>769</sup>William Krekel. Both died about 1871.

<sup>769</sup>*John*, b. 1856; m. <sup>769</sup>Ellener Goerklin in 1877.

<sup>769</sup>*Susannah*, b. 1788; m. <sup>769</sup>Jonathan Sherwood; had <sup>769</sup>John Wesley, <sup>769</sup>Electra, <sup>769</sup>Peter, <sup>769</sup>Emily, and <sup>769</sup>Almira.

<sup>769</sup>*John W.*, b. 1809; m. <sup>769</sup>Maria Waldron. He was a much respected citizen and the Sexton of the Methodist Church on the North Road near New Rochelle. Had children.

<sup>3550</sup>*Electra*, b. 1811; m. <sup>3660</sup>C. Vermylie.

<sup>3831</sup>*Peter*, b. 1813; m. <sup>3556</sup>Jane Bonnett.

<sup>3553</sup>*Emily*, b. 1815; m. <sup>3607</sup>Caleb Underhill.

<sup>3553</sup>*Almira*, b. 1816; m. <sup>3508</sup>Richard Lockwood.

<sup>700</sup>*Peter B.*, b. 1790; m. <sup>3659</sup>Eliza A. Burtis. Moved to the city of New York, where he became a large dealer in boots and shoes. They had <sup>781</sup>James, <sup>786</sup>Mary Ann, and <sup>788</sup>Merwin (b. 1833, died 1872).

<sup>781</sup>*James*, b. 1829; m. —. Moved West.

<sup>786</sup>*Mary A.*, b. 1831; m. <sup>3600</sup>Edward White, who died; her 2d m. with <sup>3661</sup>John Fowler.

<sup>692</sup>*James*, b. 1753; in 1776 he took up arms in favor of the British Government, and afterwards moved to St. John, N. B. (in 1783). He died in Hampton in 1833, aged 79 years.

<sup>691</sup>*Abel, Jr.*, b. 1755; m. <sup>3602</sup>Jemima Seacor at New Rochelle about the commencement of the Revolution. At that period great excitement was produced among the people; families were divided in opinion—brother against brother, fathers opposed to sons—the majority of them, however, were generally loyal to King George; but Abel, being somewhat patriotic, early took sides with the Whigs and joined the militia. We find among the incidents connected with the local history of the town the following: "When the Army of <sup>3683</sup>General Howe started on their march from Pelham Neck a party of Militia, of whom Abel De Veau—the Grandfather of <sup>824</sup>Capt. John D. De Veau—lay behind the large rock standing on the City Island road and fired upon the British Army. The British followed them up and they retreated, keeping up the fire along Pelham Lane, and lost two men before they got to Prospect Hill. There they were joined by a large party of Militia, and then they had a brisk fight. They then fell back to the hill of Mrs. Ronalds, and there they stood and had another brush. As the British advanced they kept up the fire as long as possible, and only retired when compelled by the numbers of the British to do so. They made a gallant defence." \*

\* *New Rochelle Press*, local history, 1879.

Another writer notices: "Deveau Town is a small scattered hamlet in this vicinity, so named after <sup>691</sup>Abel Deveau, an old Whig of the Revolution, and proprietor of a small estate. This individual was fond of relating how he and others were deployed as skirmishers to waylay the British near the causeway after their landing on Pelham Neck in 1776, firing from behind the rocks near Rapelye's and retiring as they advanced towards East Chester."

<sup>696</sup>Abel De Veau was by trade a weaver, although occasionally he dabbled in politics, being found in 1791 a Constable, besides being a Collector for some five years, when he was chosen a Road-master, changed in 1804 to one of the "Overseers of Highway." In 1812 he conveys some three acres and five perches of land to Elbert Roosevelt, when he signs his name <sup>691</sup>*Able Devous*. The next year he disposes of another piece of land on the road leading to Pelham, adjoining the land of <sup>701</sup>Elijah Davoue and adjoining the land of <sup>3564</sup>Elbert Roosevelt, containing half an acre, to <sup>704</sup>Elias Davoue. Then in 1827 Abel Devoue, Sen., disposes "of about two acres of land to <sup>708</sup>Robert Devoue, adjoining to the land now or late belonging to Elias Devoc." Abel had children, <sup>707</sup>James, <sup>708</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>709</sup>Anna, <sup>700</sup>Joseph, <sup>701</sup>Elijah, <sup>702</sup>Hannah (b. 1787, died 1874; unmarried), <sup>703</sup>Coles, <sup>704</sup>Elias, <sup>705</sup>Mary (b. 1796), <sup>706</sup>Sarah (b. 1797, died 1839), <sup>707</sup>Abel, and <sup>708</sup>Robert. <sup>707</sup>*James*, b. 1775; m. <sup>3565</sup>Martha Francis. Moved to Port Washington, Long Island, where he followed farming and his trade. Had children, <sup>709</sup>Nelly, <sup>800</sup>Phebe, <sup>801</sup>Martha, <sup>802</sup>Jemima, <sup>803</sup>Levi, <sup>804</sup>Pamela, <sup>805</sup>Ruhama, <sup>806</sup>Trustam, <sup>807</sup>Abel, and <sup>808</sup>Sarah Ann.

<sup>709</sup>*Nelly*, b. 1801; m. <sup>3566</sup>Daniel Jarvis; had children.

<sup>800</sup>*Phebe*, b. 1803; m. <sup>3567</sup>Jacob Sopha; had children. Lived at Roslyn, L. I. She died in 1876.

<sup>801</sup>*Martha*, b. 1804; m. <sup>3568</sup>Benjamin Leak at Manahasset, L. I.; had children.

<sup>802</sup>*Jemima*, b. 1806; m. <sup>3569</sup>Benjamin Van Nostrand at same place; had children. She died in 1871.

<sup>803</sup>*Levi*, b. 1808; m. <sup>3570</sup>Elizabeth Travers in 1835; had

<sup>800</sup>Phebe, <sup>810</sup>Isaac, <sup>811</sup>Daniel, <sup>812</sup>George, <sup>813</sup>Peter (b. 1847 ; single), <sup>814</sup>Mary Elizabeth, and <sup>815</sup>Charles.

On the opening of the Rebellion Levi joined the 4th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, called "Scott's Life Guards," and while in service at Gettysburg he was stricken down from great exposure, with but little hope of recovery, when he was discharged and sent home ; but from good nursing he got quite well, when he again entered the service. This time he joined the 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. While advancing from Harper's Ferry into Virginia in 1864 he was killed by a cannon-ball, and his body now lies buried in an unknown grave near where he fell. His children were found as follows :

<sup>800</sup>*Phebe*, b. 1836 ; m. <sup>3571</sup>Charles Hall. Resides in Glen Cove, L. I.

<sup>810</sup>*Isaac*, b. 1838 ; m. 1st, <sup>3572</sup>Lavina Wilson in 1862, same place. He soon after joined the 2d Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under <sup>3573</sup>Capt. Armstrong (Company M), proceeded to Washington, became engaged in skirmishing ; then in the battle of Fredericksburg and afterwards in the battle of "Liberty Mills" he with some 65 others were taken prisoners, marched to Richmond, and afterwards confined for six months on "Belle Island," where he was almost starved to death before being exchanged, and honorably discharged at the close of the War. His wife died in 1871 ; afterwards he married <sup>3574</sup>Fanny Jennie Saunders at Glen Cove, where he is employed in his trade, a carpenter, having children.

<sup>811</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1840 ; m. <sup>3575</sup>Catharine Dillon in 1865 ; has <sup>812</sup>George, b. 1869, and <sup>813</sup>Daniel, Jr., b. 1871. Resides in the city of New York.

<sup>812</sup>*George*, b. 1845 ; m. <sup>3576</sup>Mary Ann Lauree. Resides in Glen Cove.

<sup>814</sup>*Mary Elizabeth*, b. 1851 ; m. <sup>3577</sup>Wm. E. C. White, a farmer on L. I. ; has <sup>3578</sup>Ethalinda, <sup>3579</sup>Mary Elizabeth, and <sup>3580</sup>Harriet.

<sup>815</sup>*Pamela A.*, b. 1811 ; m. <sup>3581</sup>Elias Jarvis. Lives at Port



Washington, L. I. Has <sup>3002</sup>Phebe, b. 1821; <sup>3003</sup>Jemima Ann, b. 1823; <sup>3004</sup>David, b. 1826; and <sup>3005</sup>Cornelius, b. 1835.

<sup>3006</sup>*Ruhama*, b. 1813; m. <sup>3007</sup>Robert Whaley. She died in 1836, leaving one son.

<sup>3008</sup>*Trustam*, b. 1815; m. <sup>3009</sup>Catharine Bristow; had <sup>3010</sup>Catharine, b. 1838, died 1876.

<sup>3011</sup>*Edward*, b. 1842; m. <sup>3012</sup>Catharine Hultz. Had one child.

<sup>3013</sup>*Abel*, b. 1818; m. <sup>3014</sup>Mary Tilley. He died about 1842.

<sup>3015</sup>*Sarah Ann*, b. 1820; m. <sup>3016</sup>William Seaman, who volunteered in the Union Army against the Rebellion with one of his sons, both of whom were killed.

<sup>3017</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1776; m. <sup>3018</sup>Philip Odell; had <sup>3019</sup>John (b. 1797), <sup>3020</sup>Elijah, and <sup>3021</sup>William.

<sup>3022</sup>*Elijah*, b. 1799; m. <sup>3023</sup>Eliza Davis.

<sup>3024</sup>*William*, b. 1801; m. <sup>3025</sup>Margaret Davis.

<sup>3026</sup>*Anna*, b. 1778; m. <sup>3027</sup>Alexander Price. She died 1857. Had <sup>3028</sup>John and <sup>3029</sup>Mary Ann.

<sup>3030</sup>*John*, b. 1805; m. <sup>3031</sup>Margaret Hughes. He died in New Orleans in 1837.

<sup>3032</sup>*Mary Ann*, b. 1810; m. <sup>3033</sup>Lewis A. Seacor; had one son (resides in New Rochelle).

<sup>3034</sup>*Darius A.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>3035</sup>Sarah Murdock; they have children, <sup>3036</sup>Charles A., <sup>3037</sup>Lewis A., <sup>3038</sup>Darius Sylvester, <sup>3039</sup>Ella A., and <sup>3040</sup>Frank E.

The author is much indebted to <sup>3041</sup>Mr. Darius A. Seacor for information, especially for several old "Land Marks" around New Rochelle.

<sup>3042</sup>*Joseph*, b. 1780; m. <sup>3043</sup>Jane Seacor about 1804; had <sup>3044</sup>Benjamin, b. 1805, died unmarried, and <sup>3045</sup>Elijah, b. 1807, who went South and is supposed to have died there.

<sup>3046</sup>*Elijah*, b. 1784; and before his marriage he makes a sale of land in New Rochelle, which is described as being on the "road which leads to Pelham, always reserving to <sup>3047</sup>*Abel Devoue* the priviledge of passing and repassing to and from the said road to the salt water or creek on the wester-



most lands now occupied by <sup>77</sup>*Abel Devoue*, containing about 6¾ acres, for the sum of \$450 to <sup>100</sup>*Elbert Roosevelt*. The sale took place in 1811. The next year the Press notices the marriage of <sup>71</sup>*Elijah Davoe* to <sup>100</sup>Miss Esther Duling by the <sup>101</sup>Rev. Eben Smith.

<sup>71</sup>*Elijah* appears to have occupied land adjoining that he sold many years, and where his children were born; he had <sup>82</sup>William F. P., <sup>83</sup>Joshua, <sup>84</sup>John D., <sup>85</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>86</sup>Mary, and <sup>87</sup>Elijah.

<sup>82</sup>*William F. P.*, b. 1813; m. <sup>102</sup>Margaret Warren in 1838; had <sup>88</sup>Richard Warren, <sup>89</sup>Jane Elizabeth, <sup>90</sup>William W. (b. 1843; unmarried), <sup>91</sup>Charles Hawley, <sup>92</sup>Albert Smith, and <sup>93</sup>John Warren.

<sup>84</sup>*Richard W.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>103</sup>Mary Daley in 1862, after which he enlisted in the War of the Rebellion (Sept. 2, 1862), joined the 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, where he did duty as a Sergeant for two years, then for gallant conduct was promoted to a Lieutenancy, which position he held until his term expired. He is now a prominent citizen of New Rochelle, and has children, <sup>94</sup>Ella, <sup>95</sup>Albert, <sup>96</sup>George, <sup>97</sup>Jane, <sup>98</sup>Samuel Alma; and <sup>99</sup>Nelly Diadem.

<sup>86</sup>*Jane E.*, b. 1841; m. <sup>104</sup>Valentine O. Burtis.

<sup>83</sup>*Charles H.*, b. 1846; m. <sup>105</sup>Catharine Reed; had <sup>100</sup>Joseph, b. 1869.

<sup>82</sup>*Albert S.*, b. 1849; m. <sup>106</sup>Lavina Holley; had <sup>101</sup>Clifford, b. 1874.

<sup>82</sup>John W., b. 1851; m. <sup>107</sup>Minnie Murdock.

<sup>83</sup>Joshua, b. 1815; m. <sup>108</sup>Salina Sheffield. Moved to Centreport, L. I. Had <sup>92</sup>Sarah, <sup>93</sup>John (b. 1838, d. unmarried), <sup>94</sup>Joshua, <sup>95</sup>Silvey D., <sup>96</sup>Lewis D., <sup>97</sup>Leander, <sup>98</sup>Lilly, and <sup>99</sup>Elijah (b. 1850; unmarried).

<sup>82</sup>Sarah, b. 1836; m. <sup>109</sup>William Lownds, 1855; had <sup>100</sup>Cornelia and <sup>101</sup>William, Jr.

<sup>82</sup>Cornelia, b. 1853; m. <sup>102</sup>Edward Jarvis.

<sup>83</sup>William, Jr., b. 1855; m. <sup>103</sup>Alice Ellison; had <sup>104</sup>Silvey, b. 1875; <sup>105</sup>Ruth, b. 1877; and twins named <sup>106</sup>Alice Ellison and <sup>107</sup>Ellice Allison, b. 1879.

<sup>644</sup>*Joshua*, b. 1840; m. <sup>3636</sup>Jane Amand Hutchinson; had <sup>550</sup>Isadore, <sup>651</sup>Susan, and <sup>652</sup>Sarah. Reside in New Jersey.

<sup>645</sup>*Silvey D.*, b. 1842; m. 1st, <sup>3639</sup>John Norris; had one child when he died. 2d m. <sup>3639</sup>Charles Hurd; had four more. Reside at Centreport, L. I.

<sup>646</sup>*Lewis D.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>3651</sup>Caroline Bloxson; had children.

<sup>647</sup>*Leander*, b. 1845; m. <sup>3652</sup>Sarah Streley; had children.

<sup>648</sup>*Lilly*, b. 1847; m. <sup>3653</sup>Joseph Sammis; had children.

<sup>649</sup>*John D.*, b. 1817; m. <sup>3654</sup>Margaret Hunter in 1852; had <sup>653</sup>Hetty Margaret, b. 1853; <sup>654</sup>Penima Weaver, b. 1854. In 1878 <sup>654</sup>Capt. John D. sails or steams the Propeller *Chester* from New Rochelle to New York and back.

<sup>655</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1819; m. 1st, <sup>3655</sup>William George; had <sup>3656</sup>Samuel Elijah and <sup>3657</sup>John. Her 2d m. <sup>3656</sup>Joseph Kissam; had <sup>3659</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>3660</sup>Adelia, and <sup>3661</sup>Helen. Mother died 1869.

<sup>659</sup>*Mary*, b. 1821; m. <sup>3663</sup>James Moran; had <sup>3663</sup>Elizabeth and <sup>3664</sup>Harry.

<sup>662</sup>*Elijah*, b. 1824; m. <sup>3666</sup>Caroline Hopkins in 1857; had <sup>666</sup>Amelia, <sup>666</sup>John Gilbert, <sup>667</sup>Caroline Matilda, and <sup>668</sup>Elizabeth Wyse.

<sup>763</sup>*Coles*, b. 1789; m. <sup>3666</sup>Mary Nichols. In 1826 resided in the city of New York, working as a smith in a foundry; he was a large and well-formed man of great strength; resided at 37 Watt Street, where he died of cholera in 1832, aged 56 years. Had <sup>3669</sup>Elias, <sup>669</sup>Robert, <sup>661</sup>Mary, <sup>663</sup>Eliza, and <sup>3673</sup>James.

<sup>764</sup>*Elias*, b. 1792; m. <sup>3667</sup>Sarah Coles. He owned some property in New Rochelle, which his father conveyed to him in 1813, adjoining his brother Elijah's, which he disposed of about the year 1825. He was a very prominent man in the Methodist Church and an intelligent exhorter. The latter part of his life he resided in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he died Sept. 26, 1877, aged 85 years. The *Le Roy Gazette* says of him: "Another pioneer has gone. <sup>764</sup>*Elias Deveau* was born in New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., in the year 1792, where he resided until 1830, when

he removed to this Town at the request and solicitation of <sup>184</sup>Jacob Le Roy, Esq<sup>r</sup>, then a resident here, who gave him employment in the business of milling, and continued him in business during his residence in Town, he faithfully discharging the various duties of trust and responsibility confided to his keeping. After the removal of Mr. Le Roy to New York <sup>185</sup>Joshua Lathrop, Esq<sup>r</sup>, his successor, knowing the value of Mr. Deveau's services, retained him and continued to employ the trustworthy man during his long and successful business career that ended with his life in the same capacity, well knowing his value and usefulness, and whose honesty and integrity were proverbial. He was found worthy of friendship and esteem of all. A good man has passed from earth, full of years, respected while living, and died lamented by all who knew him; a kind husband, father, and friend, and a sincere Christian has gone home freed from earth's pains, sorrows, and cares." Left a daughter:

<sup>184</sup>*Cornelia*, b. 1816; m. <sup>186</sup>Joseph Maud; had <sup>188</sup>Arthur, b. 1835, and <sup>189</sup>Sarah, b. 1837.

<sup>187</sup>*Abel*, b. 1798; m. 1st, <sup>188</sup>Rosanna Abram; she died without children. 2d m. was with <sup>189</sup>Lucretia Wheeler in 1829. In 1833 he and his wife conveyed about two acres of land to <sup>190</sup>James Miller and <sup>191</sup>James Van Houghton, which lay adjoining the land of <sup>192</sup>Elbert Roosvelt. Had <sup>193</sup>Jemima Elizabeth, <sup>194</sup>James Abel, <sup>195</sup>Margaret L., and <sup>196</sup>Joseph Cole. <sup>197</sup>Abel died in 1874, and his last wife (Lucretia) in 1883.

<sup>198</sup>*Femina E.*, b. 1829; m. <sup>199</sup>Edward Johnson, 1850; had <sup>200</sup>William, <sup>201</sup>James A. (died unmarried), <sup>202</sup>Edward T., and <sup>203</sup>Seth P.

<sup>204</sup>*James A.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>205</sup>Mary A. Murray in 1855; had <sup>206</sup>Emeline; <sup>207</sup>John L., b. 1858; <sup>208</sup>Joseph Cole, b. 1859; <sup>209</sup>James Abel, b. 1862; and <sup>210</sup>Margaret L., b. 1869.

<sup>211</sup>*Margaret L.*, b. 1838; m. <sup>212</sup>John Van Cott; both dead; left son, <sup>213</sup>William H.

<sup>214</sup>*Joseph C.*, b. 1840; m. <sup>215</sup>Lucinda C. Birch; had <sup>216</sup>Cor-

delia E., b. 1862 ; <sup>876</sup>James A., b. 1864 ; <sup>878</sup>Lucretia, b. 1867 ; and <sup>877</sup>Edward Johnson, b. 1870.

<sup>866</sup>Robert, b. 1801 ; m. <sup>3000</sup>Sarah Titus in 1824 ; had one son, <sup>878</sup>Isaac.

<sup>878</sup>Isaac, b. 1825 ; m. <sup>3067</sup>Elizabeth Nobler in 1854 ; had <sup>879</sup>William Henry, <sup>880</sup>Susan, <sup>881</sup>Sarah Elizabeth (b. 1861, died 1880), and <sup>883</sup>Mary Hester.

<sup>870</sup>William H., b. 1856 ; m. <sup>3068</sup>Clara Griffin, of Yonkers, N. Y.

<sup>880</sup>Susan, b. 1858 ; m. <sup>3069</sup>Henry Sopels in 1862.

<sup>883</sup>Mary H., b. 1862 ; m. <sup>3070</sup>Henry Savage.

<sup>886</sup>Benjamin, b. 1757 ; m. 1st, <sup>3071</sup>Mary Dean ; had son, <sup>882</sup>Joshua, b. 1783 (when she died). The son moved to the city of New York, where he died with small-pox. <sup>880</sup>Benjamin's 2d wife was <sup>3072</sup>Deborah Taylor ; had <sup>881</sup>Abigail, b. 1787 ; <sup>886</sup>Mary, b. 1789 ; <sup>886</sup>Peter, b. 1792.

<sup>890</sup>Hester, b. 1760 ; m. 1st, <sup>3073</sup>John Valentine, who died. 2d m. <sup>3074</sup>Gilbert Valentine ; had children.

<sup>891</sup>Susannah, b. 1763 ; m. <sup>3076</sup>Moses Dean, and had children.

<sup>891</sup>John, the second son of Abel 1st, was born in 1721, and no doubt he grew up to be a very promising young man, whom his grandfather especially noticed in his will as follows, "I give to my Grandson, *John Devooise*, the sum of ten pounds, current money," which will was made when John was about 21 years of age.

<sup>891</sup>John married soon after <sup>3076</sup>Adele Odell, the daughter of <sup>3077</sup>John Odell ; his children we have no account. In the Methodist Church records of New Rochelle appears notice of his death April 14, 1774.

<sup>894</sup>Andrew (or Andre as written in the Bible), the third son of Abel 1st, was born in 1723. It appears that he grew up with retiring habits, but very industrious and saving, and he became possessed of a considerable property. He never married, but made his will several years before his death, which took place in the month of November, 1782. He divided his property among his nephews and nieces—his brothers', <sup>899</sup>Abel and Frederick, and his sister's, <sup>899</sup>Magda-

lena Schureman, children. He appoints his brother <sup>""</sup>*Frederick Devoe* and his brother-in-law, <sup>""</sup>Jeremiah Schureman, "and my trusty friend <sup>""</sup>Peter Bonnet, of New Rochelle," his executors.

<sup>""</sup>*Frederick*, the fourth son of Abel 1st, was born at New Rochelle in 1726, where he married about 1749 <sup>""</sup>Elizabeth Anthony. Early in life he came into possession of a very fine farm, which was afterwards increased to above 400 acres through the assistance of his father, who lived on the north adjoining property. In 1764 he was chosen Poundmaster, the next year as an Assessor, then again we find him one of the Overseers of the Road, "Upper Quarter," in 1774. It was also said that he owned property in the city of New York, where he spent his winters previous to the Revolution.

His farm-house was of unusual length, said to have been about 70 feet long and the main building above 20 feet wide, built of stone, in which his family resided until about the close of the Revolution.

He and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian persuasion, who at that period had no church building to worship in; but church meetings were often held in the large rooms of <sup>""</sup>Frederick De Veau's house. At one of these meetings, which took place in 1771, the <sup>""</sup>Rev. Chas. W. Baird (in his interesting "History of Rye") informs us that Methodism was introduced into this county at or in this house of Mr. De Veau's. After one of the usual meetings, and the congregation about to be dismissed, <sup>""</sup>Mr. Joseph Pilmore being present asked Mr. De Veau the privilege of saying a few words. The wife of Mr. D., who was lying sick in an adjoining room, was spoken to by her husband if she had any objection; she glanced through the open door and saw Mr. Pilmore, when she at once consented, and at the same time remarked, "that he was the same man whom she had seen in a dream while struggling through a swamp; he had rescued her," and she concluded he was sent to save her soul. His address was attentively listened to by her, which



changed her views and she became the first convert to Methodism in New Rochelle. *Mrs. De Veau* died two days after, leaving children, <sup>887</sup>Charity, <sup>888</sup>Hester, <sup>889</sup>Frederick, <sup>890</sup>Maria, <sup>891</sup>Susan, and <sup>892</sup>Abbey.

The War of the Revolution soon after commenced, when Frederick, the father, who, no doubt, had early expressed his views—as many others had done—against the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, but had taken no active part in the movement until circumstances forced him to quit his home and seek protection in New York. A writer says: “In New Rochelle the majority were royal in their sentiments, and openly opposed the Whigs. They had a fair excuse, however, for their favor. England had been to the Huguenots a good friend in the time of their calamities, and had given them such aid as could not fail to be remembered by their descendants. There appears to have been no meetings held in this Town from 1776 to 1783. The whole society was disorganized, and many fled to the city of New York,” and among these was *Frederick Deveau*. Here several British officers called upon him for information respecting the roads leading to the country, and particularly those inhabitants who were favorable to the royal cause; and finally, by promises of protection and payment of all losses and injuries done to his premises, he was induced to assure them of his assistance when called upon.

After the British troops had taken possession of the country around New Rochelle Mr. Deveau returned to his home and his much-neglected estate, which he again began to cultivate. However, the notorious <sup>893</sup>Major Rogers, in the month of October, 1776, was posted in the neighborhood, where he, by persuasion or force, was daily adding to his Regiment of “Tory Rangers,” especially from those who had previously expressed themselves favorable to the government. “One day,” says one of the descendants of Mr. *Deveau*, “a couple of horsemen approached and inquired for Frederick *Deveau*. Being informed that he was the person, they commanded him in the name of <sup>894</sup>King



George to give the officers of his Majesty's Forces all the information they required concerning the roads leading into the country, and to aid them in all other ways." He strongly objected to joining or going with them, but was willing to give them directions. This would not answer their purpose—it was either join them or "the pleasing penalty of being suspended from a neighboring limb." They took possession of his house and grounds, and within a very short time stripped the latter, on which was a large crop of oats, and all other eatables found on the premises for both man and horse, and then they obliged him to join their party, when soon after he was taken a prisoner, as shown by the following account :

"On Monday night (Oct<sup>r</sup> 21, 1776) a detachment of our men, under the command of <sup>3643</sup>Col. Hazlet, was sent out to surprise and cut off Major Rogers, if possible, with his Regiment of 'Tory Rangers,' which was posted near New Rochelle. By some accident the expedition did not succeed as well as could have been wished. However, our advanced party, led by <sup>3644</sup>Major Green, of the First Virginia Regiment, fell in with their out-guard and brought off thirty-six prisoners, sixty muskets, and some blankets.

"The number killed is not certainly known, but it is reported by an officer who was there that he counted about Twenty-five. Our loss is two killed and ten or twelve wounded. Among these prisoners taken was <sup>3645</sup>"Frederick Deveau, of New Rochelle." \*

And as a prisoner he was ordered into confinement at Exeter, New Hampshire, and there detained until exchanged, when he sought protection of the British Government.

In the month of November, 1780, <sup>3646</sup>John Thomas, the Sheriff of the County of Westchester, New York, through the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, advertised a long list of persons, among which is found <sup>3647</sup>"Frederick Devoe, of New Rochelle, Yeoman, who had been indicted for

\* *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, Letter, Oct. 25, 1776.

adhering to the enemies of this State, and to show cause why *their* estates should not be forfeited.

In 1783, peace having been proclaimed, Frederick Devoe went to St. John's, New Brunswick (afterwards to Annapolis Royal), where as a grantee he was placed in possession of a large landed property. The next year the Commissioners of Forfeiture notified all claimants against forfeited lands of certain persons, dated May 18, 1784, among which appeared the name of Frederick Devoe, whose large farm of about 324 acres they had confiscated, after which the Legislature of New York gave the whole of these premises to the notorious <sup>3688</sup>*Tom Paine* for services, which they set forth, he had rendered to the United States.

On the 4th of February, 1808, <sup>3689</sup>Thomas Paine presented a petition to Congress claiming further remuneration for his services rendered during the Revolution—loss of money, services with the French in obtaining a loan of 2,500,000 dollars in silver from them. He, however, admits that “The State of New York made me a present of a *Farm*, which since my return to America I have found it necessary to sell, and the State of Pennsylvania voted me *five hundred pounds* currency, &c.,” all of which he got rid of by his mode of living.

On this farm yet stands a monument to Paine at the entrance of a lane which led up to the house where he once lived. A side-face cut in the marble appears on a front view of this monument, but the four corners and edges are broken off and defaced so much that it now has a roundish form. The body of Paine, being originally buried some 20 feet east of the monument, was taken up by one of his admirers, who carried the “box of bones” off to England in 1819.

<sup>3690</sup>Frederick Davoue, Sen., was found established in business in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1785, where his name heads a list of the first Petit Jury in a case of manslaughter. The deed was committed by <sup>3691</sup>Nancy Mosley on the person of <sup>3692</sup>John Mosley. The case was tried on

the 3d of February, 1785, when she was found guilty of the charge.

After being a widower for about twenty years, <sup>888</sup>Frederick Davoue married a widow named <sup>889</sup>Catharine Stearns in 1795, by whom he had children, <sup>890</sup>Susan, <sup>891</sup>Bethiah, and <sup>892</sup>Gabriel. The death of this wife was recorded in 1807.

Mr. Davoue made occasional visits to his birth-place, his relatives, and especially to his son <sup>893</sup>Frederick at New York. In these visits he often expressed a regret that he had taken so active a participation against the Colonial Government; but at that time he thought he was doing his duty in the most loyal manner, while many others in the Town who perhaps were a great deal worse by their spyism and condemning acts against the Whigs, yet at the end of the War they managed to save both their necks and their property. He died about the year 1808, leaving a son and five daughters by the first wife and a son and two daughters by the second wife, as previously named, and which appear as follows:

<sup>894</sup>*Charity*, b. 1750; m. <sup>895</sup>David Bonnett at Annapolis Royal, by the <sup>896</sup>Rev. Jacob Bailey, about 1780; had children, <sup>897</sup>Sarah, <sup>898</sup>John, <sup>899</sup>Frederick Davoue, and <sup>900</sup>Ann.

<sup>901</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1786; m. <sup>902</sup>Capt. Francis Story in Halifax; afterwards moved to the city of New York; had children, <sup>903</sup>Sarah, <sup>904</sup>Francis Valentine, <sup>905</sup>Susan, <sup>906</sup>Elizabeth Nelson, and <sup>907</sup>Mary. <sup>908</sup>Capt. Story died in 1828, and his wife, <sup>909</sup>Sarah, died in Marietta, Ohio, in 1861, at the residence of her daughter <sup>910</sup>Elizabeth N. (who married <sup>911</sup>Mr. E. Winchester), to whom the author is much indebted for information. They now reside at Oakland, California.

<sup>912</sup>*Hester*, b. 1753; m. <sup>913</sup>William Rhinelander during the Revolution; had a daughter named <sup>914</sup>Mary Magdalena, who died young. Her husband followed soon after. <sup>915</sup>Hester's second husband was <sup>916</sup>James Bleeker, by whom she had a son, <sup>917</sup>James W., who became a prominent broker in Wall Street from 1817 to 1862, when he died. Hester's third husband was the <sup>918</sup>Rev. Drake Wilson, a Methodist minister.

<sup>100</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1755 at New Rochelle. When he had reached the years of manhood his father, early in the year 1776, deeded to him a part of his farm lands, "which was given to him by his Father, *Abel Davoue*, deceased, beginning at the southeast corner of Rigbell Line; then northerly along the Rigbell line to the land of <sup>101</sup>John Cornell's and <sup>102</sup>Daniel Bonnett's till it comes to the land belonging to the estate of *Abel Davoue*, Jun<sup>r</sup>, deceased, and the land of Andrew Davoue; then southerly along the lands of <sup>103</sup>Benjamin Seacord, then east 24 degrees; then north along said lands of Benjamin Seacord till it comes to Rigbell's Line, or the road, containing 107 acres and 53 square rods, with houses, Barns, &c." <sup>104</sup>Frederick, Jr., became engaged in business during the War, and in 1782 married <sup>105</sup>Ann Arri-son, and moved to the city of New York, where he entered into partnership with <sup>106</sup>D. N. Dubey at No. 51 Queen (*Pearl*) Street and remained until 1786, when they dissolved partnership, and his name appears in the press *Divoux*. In 1788 he was noticed at No. 24 Peck Slip, established in a shipping and wholesale trade; in the same year \* <sup>107</sup>Dr. William Lawrence presents him with a long account or bill for services rendered and medicine—some 26 visits and about as many doses of medicine, which sum up to £3 3s. 8d.! In 1791 he is found the foreman of Engine Fire Co. No. 1. Six years after <sup>108</sup>*Frederick Davoue* advertises a negro wench named *Lill*, who ran away from his residence, No. 52 Beekman Street. Then in 1798 *Frederick Davou*, at Peck Slip, has "the fast sailing Sch<sup>r</sup>. *Cynthia* for sale."

In a report made on the 1st of January, 1800, *Frederick Davoue* is found to be President of the Fire Department, organized in 1791 and incorporated in 1798, and on the 28th of December, 1802, the trustees report they were in possession of funds, loans, etc., amounting to £823 17s. 5d.

In 1804 <sup>109</sup>James Alner, keeper of the old States Prison (then located in Washington Street between Amos and Charles Streets), published a letter of thanks to <sup>110</sup>Thomas

\* "Corporation Manual," 1870.

Franklin, <sup>800</sup>*Frederick Devoue*, and other firemen, "for their alacrity and spirit you manifested in saving the State Prison from destruction by Fire on the 8th of May, 1804."

Two years after his wife's death thus appears in the "press" Sept. 10, 1806: "Yesterday morning, at New Rochelle, *Mrs. Devoue*, wife of <sup>800</sup>Frederick Devoue, merchant of this City. Funeral from his residence, No. 338 Pearl street." The loss of his wife preyed upon his mind, and no doubt affected his health, which led him to give up house-keeping, when he and his youngest children made their home with his married daughter, where a very promising son of his died on the 20th of April, 1809, and in less than two months after the "press" notices:

"On Monday last (June 5th, 1809), in the 54th year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he bore with the patience of a Christian and a man, Mr. Frederick Davoue, an old and respectable inhabitant of this City. To his friends a eulogium would appear superfluous, for they knew his worth, and nought but the pleasing reflection of his having left this world could console them for the immense loss they have sustained by his death.

" ' Freed from the dreary, troublous vale of life,  
Sickness and health forego their wonted strife;  
Here rests the Husband, Father, and the Friend.  
Death's ebon darts their opposition end.' "

The children of *Frederick Davoue* were <sup>800</sup>Frederick, Jr., <sup>807</sup>Ann, <sup>800</sup>Benjamin Arrison, <sup>800</sup>James Burkley, <sup>800</sup>John Buchanan, <sup>801</sup>Mary Egbert, and <sup>802</sup>Harriet. His will having been drawn up before the death of his son <sup>808</sup>Benjamin A., which no doubt was the cause of his being noticed in that document. In it he wills that "the younger branches of my Family shall receive education until the full term of 21 years; my two black women *slaves* (Betsey, called *Lill*, and *Kate*) be set free"; and he gives £10 to the Protestant Church of the United Brethren of New York, and appointed his son-in-law, <sup>810</sup>Henry Fanning, and "my son Benjamin



Arrison, and my Friend <sup>3710</sup>Daniel Alley his executors." (Signs) *Fred<sup>k</sup> Davoue*.

He was buried in the Moravian burying-ground in Orchard Street, near the corner of Rivington Street, where his wife and several children were interred, and there remained until about 1870, when the remains in this old burying-ground were all removed; those of Frederick Davoue and family were taken to the Moravian burying-ground on Staten Island.

<sup>000</sup>*Frederick, Jr.*, b. 1783; m. <sup>3720</sup>Elizabeth Crolus in 1810; had children, <sup>003</sup>Sarah Ann, <sup>004</sup>Henry Fanning, and <sup>000</sup>William. The latter was born 1818, and when 17 years of age was lost on the merchant vessel *Belvedere* when cast away in 1835, and nothing heard of him or the vessel afterwards.

<sup>003</sup>*Sarah Ann*, b. 1814; m. <sup>3721</sup>Benjamin Clapp. Resided in New York.

<sup>004</sup>*Henry F.*, b. 1816; m. <sup>3722</sup>Margaret Ann Scott in 1840; had <sup>000</sup>William Oakley, b. 1842; <sup>007</sup>Sarah Ann, b. 1848; <sup>000.2</sup>Henry, b. 1850; and <sup>007.2</sup>Margaret Murdock, b. 1852; all unmarried in 1880.

<sup>007</sup>*Ann*, b. 1785; m. <sup>3718</sup>Capt. Henry Fanning in 1805. He was employed in the East India trade both for the houses of <sup>3723</sup>Thomas H. Smith and <sup>3724</sup>Leroy, Bayard & Co.

After Fanning's marriage his father-in-law conveyed some eight acres of land at New Rochelle to Fanning, described as being on the turnpike adjoining the land of <sup>3728</sup>Theodocius Bartow and <sup>3729</sup>Chas. Guion. On this land he erected a large, splendid building, which was then usually known as the "Fanning House." On the high ground in the rear he had an ornamental tall summer-house, to which he gave the name of "Bogata," and from its commanding position a fine view of the harbor was had from the top, where look-outs were stationed during the War of 1812 in watching for the enemy's shipping.

Around his land he had placed a high, substantial fence, reserving a portion enclosed for a deer park; the other parts for fruits, choice flowers, and vegetables. His ex-



travagant ideas of living was beyond his income, and after mortgaging his property was unable to meet his payments, when his property was foreclosed and sold. Afterwards this fine building became known as the "Leroy House." He died at New Rochelle in 1826, and his wife from grief soon followed him.

<sup>100</sup>*Benjamin A.*, b. 1787; grew up in his father's business, and about the period he became of age he joined the Fire Department as a member of the floating engine fire company, where from severe duties and exposure no doubt hastened his death, which was thus noticed: "Died.—On Thursday evening (April 20, 1809), lamented by all that knew him, Mr. Benjamin A. Davoue, son of Frederick Davoue, in the 22d year of his age. Funeral from 102 Gold Street, the residence of his brother-in-law, <sup>101</sup>*Henry Fanning*."

<sup>102</sup>*James B.*, b. 1790; remained single; afterwards became insane and committed suicide in 1815.

<sup>103</sup>*John B.*, b. 1793; m. <sup>104</sup>*Rebecca Crolus*. After the settlement of his father's estate he moved to New Castle, Delaware, where he died in March, 1827, leaving one daughter named <sup>105</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1816, and several sons.

<sup>106</sup>*Mary E.*, b. 1796; m. <sup>107</sup>*Rev. Seth W. Beardsley* in 1822; the <sup>108</sup>*Right Rev. Bishop Hobart* performed the service in St. Paul's Church, New York.

<sup>109</sup>*Harriet*, b. 1798; m. <sup>110</sup>*Lieut. John Bard Pendleton*, of the 2d Regt. of Infantry U. S. A.; service performed by her sister's husband in 1824. Lieut. Pendleton died a few years after. Harriet's second husband was <sup>111</sup>*Joseph Dillentash*, whom she married in 1830. She had several children.

<sup>112</sup>*Maria*, b. 1757; m. <sup>113</sup>*William Pell*, who died. Her second marriage was with <sup>114</sup>*P. Lawrence*.

<sup>115</sup>*Susan*, b. 1760; m. <sup>116</sup>*J. Hutchinson*. (She died before the 2d wife's daughter of her father's *Susan* was born.)

<sup>117</sup>*Abbey*, b. 1762; died unmarried.

Frederick's second wife's children were:

<sup>118</sup>*Susan*, b. 1796; m. <sup>119</sup>*Capt. — Forbes*, an English offi-

cer. "This marriage," says one of the family,\* "took place early in 1815, and the young couple parted at the church door—she to her home and he to join the Army, and was in the Battle of Waterloo. He subsequently returned and was ordered to Gibraltar, his wife accompanying him, and for 14 years he remained at that post, during which time his wife bore him seven children."

<sup>888</sup>*Bethiah*, b. 1798; m. <sup>889</sup>Capt. John Robinson at Annapolis Royal, where they resided.

<sup>889</sup>*Gabriel*, b. 1800, when (the vigorous old gentleman) his father was 74 years of age. The son Gabriel died, however, when about 21 years of age, unmarried.

<sup>890</sup>*Magdalen de Foue* (as found recorded) was born in 1728; married to <sup>891</sup>Jeremiah Schureman in 1761. He resided near New Rochelle (Upper), and was a well-to-do farmer on the opening of the Revolution. At this period he was in possession of some excellent farm-stock, consisting of horses, a few fat cattle, cows, swine, and a great variety of poultry, which early attracted the attention of marauding "Cow-Boys" soon after the War had commenced. The neighboring farmers became alarmed at the loss of their stock, which they suspected had been stolen by several suspicious characters who were nightly congregating together. Mr. Schureman mistrusted that some of the gang belonged to the Town, whose characters never stood very high, at least in his estimation; he therefore concluded to keep watch of their doings. However, they one night visited his stable and stole his best horses, and got away with them unperceived. The next morning Schureman missed the animals, when he immediately mounted the only horse left, and by their tracks he traced out their direction and destination, then by the assistance of some friends he was able to reclaim his horses and brought them home; but he was not a moment too soon, as the scoundrels were about to dispose of them for a good price, to be taken South for the use of the Army.

\* Mr. E. Winchester, California.

This turn of affairs no doubt angered these thieving desperadoes, who, on the landing of the British troops under <sup>3700</sup>General Howe in 1776 and their encampment in the Town of New Rochelle, again visited the premises of Mr. Schureman, as they wanted his fine cattle to furnish these troops with fresh beef. They took the advantage of a dark, stormy night and drove his cattle out of their pens, which lay near the house, but the unusual and hurried steps of the cattle were heard by Schureman, who hastily arose from his bed and opened the upper half-door, and saw at least one of the thieves whom he knew, when he said: "I know you, boys; I'll report you to-morrow." At the same moment one of the scoundrels fired his musket at him and shot him down at his door, where he died in a few moments after. This was a terrible blow to his wife and young family of five children, who were named <sup>3701</sup>Hester, <sup>3702</sup>Jeremiah, Jr., <sup>3703</sup>Ann, <sup>3704</sup>John, and <sup>3705</sup>Frederick.

*Hester*, b. 1762; m. 1st, <sup>3706</sup>John Griffin; m. 2d, <sup>3707</sup>Ezekiel Halsted; left two sons.

*Jeremiah*, b. 1763; m. <sup>3708</sup>Susan Bayley; had children. He died in 1834.

*Ann*, b. 1765; m. <sup>3709</sup>Peter Underhill.

*John*, b. 1766; m. 1st, <sup>3710</sup>Deborah Cornell; 2d m. <sup>3711</sup>Martha Carpenter.

*Frederick*, b. 1768; m. <sup>3712</sup>Cornelia Ann Bogart; had <sup>3713</sup>John, b. 1795; <sup>3714</sup>Cornelia, b. 1796; <sup>3715</sup>Magdalene, b. 1798; <sup>3716</sup>Jeremiah, b. 1801; <sup>3717</sup>Harriet, b. 1805; and <sup>3718</sup>Frederick Augustus, b. 1807.

<sup>3719</sup>*Magdalene*, the mother, died in 1817, aged 89 years. Her sister, <sup>3720</sup>*Esther* or *Hester*, b. 1731, was not noticed in her father's will; died previously, no doubt.

## DANIEL.

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<sup>47</sup> *DANIEL DEVOE* (a son of the second Frederick by his second wife) was born in 1722, old style; while young he learned the trade of a weaver. Married to Auley (or <sup>77</sup>Alliday) Odell in 1754. Having received the patrimony inherited by his father's death, moved some four miles north to Lower Yonkers on the Mile Square Road, where he leased a farm from <sup>88</sup>Col. Frederick Philips. Here he followed both farming and weaving. In 1756 he was chosen by the town of Yonkers and Mile Square one of the Highway Masters and Fence and Damage Viewers.

At this early period there were three brothers residing on farms leased from Col. Philips adjoining each other—Daniel's was the lowest down or southernmost; then came Frederick's, a good half of a mile north (who was a half brother); and about the same distance north of Frederick's was the younger brother, Thomas, who removed farther north to Somers Town soon after 1760.

On the breaking out of the Revolution Daniel became enrolled in one of the companies, but being a man of delicate health he evaded the duty by leaving his home, and remained with his friends in the neighborhood when it was supposed he had gone to join the British army at New York, and was so reported in the month of September, 1776. However, he occasionally visited his family until this section of the country became known as the Neutral Ground, when he returned and lived on his farm. Here he was plundered right and left by both Cow Boys and Skinners; the former, while robbing him, called him a damn'd rebel, and the latter threatened to shoot him as a refugee if he made the least resistance. At various times they emptied

his barn-yard, stables, pig-pen, and hen-roost of near or quite all of his living stock; which usually took place at night. His two most valuable horses, however, when he used them were secretly hid in the dense woods some distance from his house, and these he managed to keep until early in 1778, when early one morning he found they had been led off during the night; but luckily their tracks were discovered leading north towards the American lines. He knew that if he went to hunt after them he would likely be detained. One of his daughters, then about 17 years of age, who was an excellent rider, said she was not afraid to go and look after them if she had a saddle-horse. There were then but a few left of any kind in the neighborhood, except ""Augustus Van Cortlandt's. He being held in high estimation by the officers on both sides, consequently both Cow Boys and Skinners gave him no trouble. From Van Cortlandt a horse was procured, the daughter, named ""Rebecca, mounted, and she had ridden but a few miles when her inquiries found she was on the right road, and thus she trailed the animals as far as Lake Mahopac, about 30 miles from her father's house. Here she found the horses yet in the possession of the thievish Skinners, but by the assistance of a soldier acquaintance, through the officer in command, she was enabled to get the animals, and that same night, by hard riding, found her and the horses safely at her home. They retained these horses but a few months after, as the Cow Boys stole and led them off to the city of New York, where they could not be found.

Thus Daniel Devoe was stripped of almost everything of any value outside of his house. Several times afterwards some of these fiends in human form, with blackened faces, entered his house and demanded his money, clothing, and even the small quantity of food they were enabled to obtain; and if not given up to them immediately he and his family were assaulted, and anything found of the least value was taken from him; even his old firearms and ammunition, by which he could obtain a little game as food, were not



left to him. Although he was a delicate man, yet he possessed a spunky disposition, which was much against him, having such odds always to contend with. However, he found a rusty bayonet left on the battle-field on his farm, which he ground up to a sharp point, then fastened it to a long, tough stick; this he intended to use at the next assault upon his premises. He had not long to wait before his door was assailed, and either broken in or he was forced to open it; the darkness outside and the discovery of his weapon, which he was about to use on the foremost villain, was struck down by another, when the first drove the butt of his musket against his breast, which knocked him down, where he lay insensible, and which injury, no doubt, was the cause of his death soon after.

Previous to this assault there had been several skirmishes in the neighborhood, one of which occurred on the farm of "Daniel Devoe; and a terrible conflict it was, or rather a slaughter of some 30 Indians, which took place on the 31st of August, 1778. The greatest struggle was on the second field north of his house, where the bodies of 17 Indians lay cut and hacked to death, besides many others who were killed and wounded while attempting to escape in different directions.

This battle was often talked about many years after by those of the family who had visited the battle-field after the conflict was over. These conversations, with several published reports made at that period by the British press, led the author to introduce here the following account of the Indian massacre on "De Voe Heights":

In the month of July, 1778, while a large body of British troops lay encamped at Kingsbridge, three prominent officers of the camp, named <sup>7100</sup>Lieut.-Colonels Simcoe, <sup>7101</sup>Emmerick, and <sup>7102</sup>Tarleton, with a body of hussars, started on a tour of observation by taking a northeasterly direction, which led them up on the high grounds and afterwards on the "Mile Square Road." When they had gone about a half a mile above the lower Valentine's Hill they stopped



at the entrance of a lane on the left side, which led up to several farm-houses in a northerly direction. While resting here a few moments the party had a very singular and narrow escape, which a British officer, ""Col. Simcoe, in his journal thus describes: "The Stockbridge Indians, about sixty in number, excellent marksmen, had just joined ""Mr. (General) Washington's Army. Lt.-Col. Simcoe was describing a private road (the Lane) to ""Lt.-Col. Tarleton. ""Wright, his Orderly dragoon, alighted and took down a fence of (Daniel) *Devou's* Farm-Yard (adjoining the Lane) for them to pass through. Around this farm the Indians were ambuscaded. Wright had scarcely mounted his horse when these officers, for some trivial reason, altered their intentions, and, spurring their horses, soon rode out of sight and out of reach of the Indians. In a few days after they had certain information of the ambuscade, which they so fortunately had escaped. In all probability they owed their lives to the Indians' expectation of surrounding and taking them prisoners."

The latter part of the month following Lt.-Col. Simcoe prepared a plan by which he thought to circumvent both the Indians and a small body of American troops under the command of ""Colonel Gist. Early in the morning of the 31st of August, Simcoe, having been well prepared with plenty of troops and provisions, set out with the expectation of betraying the American troops down the Mile Square Road, at the same time to advance his flanks both on the right and left, which movement he says "would be perfectly concealed by the fall of the ground upon his right and by the woods (Cortlandt's) upon the left; and he meant to gain the heights in the rear of the enemy, attacking whomsoever should be within by his Cavalry and such Infantry as might be necessary. In pursuance of these intentions ""Lt.-Col. Emmerick with his Corps was detached from the Queen's Rangers and Legion, as Lt.-Col. Simcoe thought, fully instructed in the plan," which was that he should post his command in the woods (Cortlandt's) on the west side of

the upper house, the residence of Frederick De Voe; but instead he placed them nearly a half of a mile south and opposite Daniel Devoe's house. However, says Simcoe, "Emmerick most unfortunately mistook the nearer house (Daniel De Voe's) for one at a greater distance, *the names being the same*, and there he posted himself, and sent from thence a patrol forward upon the road before Lt.-Col. Simcoe could have time to stop it. This patrol had no bad effect, not meeting with an enemy; had a single man of it deserted or been taken the whole attempt had probably been abortive. Lt.-Col. Simcoe, who was half-way up a Tree, on the top of which was a drummer-boy, saw a flanking party of the enemy approach. The Troops had scarcely fallen into their ranks when a smart firing was heard from the Indians, who had lined the fences of the (Mile Square) road and were exchanging shot with Lt.-Col. Emmerick, whom they had discovered. The Queen's Rangers moved rapidly to gain the heights, and <sup>7703</sup>Lt.-Col. Tarleton immediately advanced with the Hussars and the Legion Cavalry. Not being able to pass the fences in his front, he made a circuit to return further upon their right, which being reported to <sup>7704</sup>Lt.-Col. Simcoe, he broke from the column of the Rangers with the Grenadier Company, and directing <sup>7705</sup>Major Ross to conduct the Corps to the heights, advanced to the road, and arrived, without being perceived, within ten yards of the Indians. They had been intent upon the attack of Emmerick's Corps and the Legion; they now gave a yell and fired upon the Grenadier Company, wounding four of them and Lt.-Col. Simcoe. They were driven from the fences, and Lt.-Col. Tarleton with the Cavalry got among them and pursued them rapidly down Courtland's ridge. That active officer had a narrow escape: in striking at one of the fugitives he lost his balance and fell from his horse; luckily the Indian *had no bayonet* and his musket had been discharged."

Another version of the affair, from one of those engaged in it on the British side, appeared set forth in the press in a

spirit of jealousy, when he notices his as "A genuine account of the late affair at Kingsbridge": "The British Troops fell in with a party of 60 Light Infantry of the Rebels and 48 Stockbridge Indians, under the command of the son of "Ninham, about a mile from our lines, when Colonel Tarleton, with the Cavalry of the Legion (late Pennsylvania Dragoons) and part of the Queen's Rangers, charged and pursued them a considerable distance. Several of the rebel Light Infantry and nineteen Indians were killed on the field, refusing quarter, and many are supposed to have perished in the woods of their wounds. "Ninham's son was killed and ten prisoners taken, among them a rebel Captain and two Indians."

Simcoe says: "The Indians fought most gallantly; they pulled more than one of the Cavalry from their horses. French, an active youth, bugle-horn to the Hussars, struck at an Indian, but missed his blow; the man dragged him from his horse and was searching for his knife to stab him, when, loosening French's hand, he luckily drew out a pocket-pistol and shot this Indian through the head, in which situation he was found."

Then a Lieutenant of Col. Emmerick's Corps sets forth "A detail of the whole proceedings of the detachment that day, the truth of which can be testified by all that were present." He says: "Detachments from the Queen's Rangers, Chasseurs, De Lancey's Second Battallion, and Legion Dragoons, under the command of Lieut.-Colonels Simcoe, Emmerick, and Tarleton, marched the road to Mile Square for four miles. About 10 o'clock they took their several posts—viz., the Rangers and Legion Dragoons in a wood on the right; the Chasseurs, Light Infantry, and Riflemen on the left; Lt.-Col. Emmerick with Dragoons and some Light Infantry in the centre. At 12 o'clock "Lt.-Col. Emmerick discovered a body of rebel Infantry of between 50 and 60 Indians coming down the road directly for him. He immediately made an attack on them, and then kept retreating by degrees in order to draw them through the right and

left wings; which as soon as he found by the warm firing of his Light Infantry and Riflemen and the Grenadiers of the Rangers was accomplished, he immediately faced about and ordered a charge by his own Dragoons accompanied by those of the Legion, which by their activity and spirited behaviour, together with that of the Infantry then engaged, very soon put a period to the existence of 37 Indians and a number of Rebels. There were 10 prisoners taken, amongst them one Captain and two Indians of the Stockbridge tribe. Our loss was two killed of the Legion, two of the Chasseurs, and three of the Queen's Rangers wounded. Amongst the slain was the young Indian chief "Ninham. The old Sachem Ninham has since been found dead of his wounds in "Col. Cortlandt's fields."

The several versions of this brutal affair, made principally by officers engaged in it, were all on the British side, and which clearly prove that there were but a small body of American troops engaged, including the Indians—perhaps less than 100 all told—while the British troops outnumbered them nearly or quite five to one; and these were picked men, drawn from both Infantry and Cavalry, under the command of at least three able and distinguished officers, who had sufficient skill to draw these improperly-armed Indians into an ambuscade where Infantry and Cavalry enclosed and broke them up in detail, and being well mounted were enabled to cut them down as they attempted to escape, the Indians having but little idea of resistance against Cavalry, especially when their muskets were generally without bayonets, and at this time were unloaded.

Several of these Indians escaped through the woods and swamps; others ran down the ridge and across a small bridge over Tippet's Brook, a half of a mile from this place, where on the other side a few of them hid among the rocks and bushes. "Bolton says: "The Cavalry, being unable to scale the rocks, called upon the fugitives to surrender, promising them as a condition for so doing life and protection. Upon this three ventured to throw

themselves upon the mercy of the British soldiers, and were immediately drawn out by the Bridge and there killed, since which period this Bridge has been known as 'Indian Bridge.' "

The author's grandmother, then a young woman of 18 years of age, with several others of the family, the next day after the battle visited a portion of the grounds where this butchery took place, the part of which was on her father's land leased from <sup>1811</sup>Colonel Philips. Here she saw a great many dead Indians, and one British trooper in particular, whom she said laid there alongside of a fence, which she pointed out to the then troublesome lad previously introduced, and she added "that he was a fine, tall, splendid-looking young soldier, whose looks she had never forgotten."

Several of the wounded soldiers were taken both to Frederick and Daniel De Voe's houses, where their wounds were dressed and cared for; and one poor Indian was brought to the latter's house a most distressing looking object, having one side of his head or face cleaved down by a sabre cut almost to the chin. Here he was nursed several weeks, when he was able to get away to some of his comrades north, where he finally got well, but with a face frightfully disfigured. Others there were afterwards found maimed, and the old chief <sup>1812</sup>Ninham was so badly wounded that he must have soon after died; yet before his death he was able to crawl down the hill to a running brook towards <sup>1813</sup>Jesse Husted's house, where his body was afterwards found by the peculiar action of the house dogs, who went away from their home for several days after the battle and then came sneaking back, looking fairly gorged and bringing with them a horrid smell, when they were suspected of having eaten dead human flesh. Afterwards they were followed, when the remains of Ninham's body, which had been nearly devoured by the dogs, were found, and also the mutilated bodies of two or three more, all of which were buried in this the "Indian Field," and several quite



large stones piled on their graves, not as monuments, but to keep these half-starved animals from opening the graves of these patriotic and brave Indians.

Several weeks after the battle the author's Grandfather, while passing through a small swamp on his farm, picked up a French musket considerably rusted, which had been thrown down by an Indian in his flight to escape; and that same old musket, some fifty years after, while on a visit to the homestead, was the cause of a very severely bruised shoulder of the author, who, boy-like, surreptitiously took it down from the two wooden hooks which were nailed to the heavy beams overhead in the dining-room, where this important piece of *furniture* always was found hanging, well charged, ready to destroy the crafty fox, the offensive skunk, the blood-thirsty weazel, or the swift-winged chicken-hawk, which at that period were plentiful and the common enemy of the poultry-yard.

About three years after the massacre of the Stockbridge Indians another battle took place, which ended near Daniel Devoe's house, in which several of the enemy's musket-balls were lodged, and one or two struck the stone steps at the front-door, where two officers were conversing with one of the inmates of the family.

The battle began early on the morning of the 3d of July, 1781, some two miles south, towards Kingsbridge, between the British troops, under <sup>7701</sup>Lt.-Cols. Emmerick and <sup>7700</sup>Prueschenck, numbering 330 men, part of which were Cavalry; attacked a small body of Continentals who occupied temporarily Fort Independence, where they held the British Troops at bay until the latter were reinforced by <sup>7700</sup>Lt.-Col. de Wurmb with the rest of the Yager Corps from Kingsbridge, who were then able to assail the Continentals on all sides, when they were obliged to fall back "as far as *Deveaux's* house," where they joined the main line, which extended across to William's Bridge. From the latter place a body of Continentals advanced and drove back Lt.-Col. Emmerick, who retreated to the Spiten Devil



River, where he was assisted to escape by 200 refugees from Morrisania. There were several killed and wounded on both sides.

<sup>11</sup>Daniel De Voe remained on his farm as long as he lived; but no doubt the very severe injuries received from the Cow Boys in the year 1778, then being without proper medical assistance, much exposure, and the want of nourishing food, hastened his death, which occurred about the year 1779, leaving a wife, and children as follows: <sup>1000</sup>Hannah, <sup>1000</sup>Mary, <sup>1110</sup>Rebecca, <sup>1110</sup>Isaac, <sup>1110</sup>Sarah, <sup>1110</sup>John, and <sup>1114</sup>Hester, b. 1773. His wife died in 1799.

<sup>1000</sup>Hannah, b. 1756; m. <sup>1110</sup>Capt. John Murphy, who sailed out of New York; left no children. She died in 1817.

<sup>1000</sup>Mary, b. 1758; married <sup>1110</sup>Frederick Brown about the opening of the Revolution, but before the ceremony had taken place Fort Washington was about being attacked by the British troops, when Frederick with his brother, <sup>1110</sup>Hendrick, armed themselves and proceeded down to join the Provincial troops at that place; but before they reached Kingsbridge they found the British troops had surrounded the fort and were cannonading it in every direction. After waiting for some time they heard the fort had been taken and all were made prisoners, so they returned home somewhat disappointed, although quite satisfied with their escape.

After the death of <sup>1110</sup>Daniel De Voe, Frederick Brown (his son-in-law) took possession of the farm until the confiscation of all <sup>1010</sup>Col. Philips' Manor, in 1785, when Mr. Brown purchased it and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1834, aged 81 years. <sup>1000</sup>Mary, his wife, died in 1847. Had children, <sup>1110</sup>Isaac, <sup>1110</sup>Frederick, <sup>1110</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>1110</sup>Alliday, <sup>1110</sup>James, <sup>1110</sup>Abbey, <sup>1110</sup>Hannah M., <sup>1110</sup>Hetty (or Hester), <sup>1110</sup>Mary, and <sup>1110</sup>William.

<sup>1110</sup>Isaac, b. 1778; m. <sup>1110</sup>Sarah De Voe (see Frederick De Voe).

<sup>1110</sup>Frederick, b. 1780, and <sup>1110</sup>Hester, b. 1795; remained single.

<sup>3771</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1782; m. <sup>3780</sup>Samuel Briggs, who was his second wife.

<sup>3778</sup>*Alliday* (or Auley), b. 1784; m. <sup>3788</sup>Caleb Smith. She died in 1870.

<sup>3778</sup>*James*, b. 1786; m. <sup>3787</sup>Diana Morgan.

<sup>3780</sup>*Abbey*, b. 1788; m. <sup>3788</sup>Wm. Sullivan.

<sup>3781</sup>*Hannah M.*, b. 1791; m. <sup>3789</sup>Edward Briggs.

<sup>3783</sup>*Mary*, b. 1797; m. <sup>3790</sup>Elias R. Brevoort. She died in 1874. No children.

<sup>3784</sup>*William*, b. 1799; m. <sup>3781</sup>Caroline Haskins.

<sup>3780</sup>*Rebecca*, b. 1760; m. <sup>430</sup>John De Voe (her half-cousin). (See <sup>410</sup>Frederick De Voe, p. 60.)

<sup>3781</sup>*Isaac*, b. 1763; died unmarried.

<sup>378</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1768; m. <sup>3703</sup>John White; had several children.

<sup>378</sup>*John*, b. 1770; born in Westchester County, N. Y.; married <sup>3783</sup>Dorothy Fowler in 1800, daughter of <sup>3784</sup>Moses Fowler, of East Chester. She died in 1840; he died in 1856. Had children, <sup>378</sup>Hannah, <sup>378</sup>William (b. 1804, dead), <sup>378</sup>Daniel, <sup>378</sup>Charlotte Eveline, <sup>378</sup>Hester, <sup>378</sup>Aulevia, <sup>378</sup>Julia Ann, <sup>378</sup>Elizabeth Ann, <sup>378</sup>Abraham Odell, <sup>378</sup>Moses Fowler, and <sup>378</sup>Rebecca T.

<sup>378</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1802; m. <sup>3783</sup>James Wilson; residence in Harlem; had <sup>3783</sup>Charlotte, <sup>3787</sup>George (b. 1824, died 1874), and <sup>3788</sup>William Henry (b. 1826, died young).

<sup>3788</sup>*Charlotte*, b. 1819; m. <sup>3788</sup>Henry Stever.

<sup>378</sup>*Daniel*, b. 1806; m. <sup>3800</sup>Margaret Wilson in 1829; had <sup>3800</sup>David W., <sup>3800</sup>Daniel J. (b. 1837; single), <sup>3800</sup>Georgiana, and <sup>3800</sup>Margaret J. <sup>3800</sup>Daniel died in 1884.

<sup>3800</sup>*David W.*, b. 1832; m. <sup>3801</sup>Helen Case. He died in 1858.

<sup>3800</sup>*Georgiana*, b. 1839; m. <sup>3802</sup>Isaac Wright.

<sup>3800</sup>*Margaret F.*, b. 1842; m. <sup>3803</sup>John Gray. She died in 1874.

<sup>3800</sup>*Charlotte E.*, b. 1807; m. <sup>3804</sup>Jacob Buckhout; had <sup>3806</sup>Mary Ann, <sup>3808</sup>Isaac Cragier, <sup>3807</sup>John De Voe, <sup>3808</sup>George Washington, <sup>3809</sup>Henry, <sup>3810</sup>Benjamin Franklin, <sup>3811</sup>Emma, <sup>3812</sup>Lewis (b. 1846), and <sup>3812</sup>James Woolsey (b. 1850); two last single. The wife (<sup>3812</sup>Charlotte E.) died in 1875.

<sup>3805</sup>*Mary A.*, b. 1829; m. <sup>3814</sup>Charles H. Booth in 1856; had <sup>3813</sup>John De Voe (b. 1858, died young).

<sup>3806</sup>*Isaac C.*, b. 1830; m. <sup>3810</sup>Emma R. Moses in 1853; had <sup>3817</sup>Jennie Smith, b. 1854; <sup>3818</sup>George Augustus, b. 1856; and <sup>3819</sup>Craig Elliot, b. 1859. The father died in 1874.

<sup>3807</sup>*John D.*, b. 1832; m. <sup>3820</sup>Harriet Steven Weeks in 1861; had <sup>3821</sup>Edward Weeks, b. 1862, and <sup>3823</sup>Arthur Livingston, b. 1869.

<sup>3808</sup>*George W.*, b. 1835; m. <sup>3822</sup>Emma Aldrich in 1865; had <sup>3824</sup>Frank R., b. 1866, and <sup>3825</sup>George, b. 1872. George W. died in 1873.

<sup>3809</sup>*Henry*, b. 1837; m. <sup>3826</sup>Sarah E. De Voe (b. 1839) in 1859; had <sup>3830</sup>Genevieve Strang, b. 1860; <sup>3827</sup>Harriet Weeks, b. 1861, died 1864; <sup>3828</sup>Charlotte Webb, b. 1863; <sup>3829</sup>Frank Webb, b. 1865, died 1866; <sup>3830</sup>Minnie Janes, b. 1867.

<sup>3810</sup>*Benjamin F.*, b. 1840; m. <sup>3831</sup>Amanda Ester in 1867; had <sup>3833</sup>Henry De Voe, b. —; <sup>3832</sup>Estelle, b. —; <sup>3834</sup>Mary Eveline, b. —; and <sup>3835</sup>Annie.

<sup>3811</sup>*Emma*, b. 1843; m. <sup>3838</sup>John J. Ferdon in 1866; had <sup>3837</sup>Emma Eveline, b. 1868, died in 1870. The mother followed her last child soon after.

<sup>3812</sup>*Hester*, b. 1811; m. <sup>3838</sup>William J. Woolsey in 1834. Moved to Sullivan Co., N. Y., where he died in 1878. Had children, <sup>3839</sup>Hester, <sup>3840</sup>Caroline, <sup>3841</sup>William Jay, <sup>3842</sup>Alexander, <sup>3843</sup>James P., <sup>3844</sup>Abraham O. <sup>3841</sup>William J., b. 1843; unmarried.

<sup>3839</sup>*Hester*, b. 1835; m. <sup>3840</sup>Herman Deane; had children.

<sup>3840</sup>*Caroline*, b. 1837; m. <sup>3840</sup>William Bisland; had children. She died in 1859.

<sup>3842</sup>*Alexander*, b. 1840; m. <sup>3847</sup>Augusta Lee; had children.

<sup>3843</sup>*James P.*, b. 1842; m. <sup>3848</sup>Catharine Jones.

<sup>3844</sup>*Abraham O.*, b. 1845; m. <sup>3849</sup>Elmedia Deane.

<sup>3850</sup>*Aulevia*, b. 1813; m. <sup>3858</sup>David Skidgell; had <sup>3861</sup>Isaac F., b. 1847 (m. <sup>3868</sup>Anne Tienken; had children); <sup>3862</sup>Mary Jane, b. 1849 (m. <sup>3869</sup>John Kerr); <sup>3863</sup>Adaline, b. 1851 (m. <sup>3867</sup>Hiram Olmstead; she died in 1872, he died in 1878); <sup>3864</sup>Washington, b. 1854 (m. <sup>3868</sup>Jane Kerr).

<sup>303</sup>*Julia Ann*, b. 1815; m. <sup>300</sup>Henry Purdy; left no children. She died in 1864.

<sup>302</sup>*Elizabeth Ann*, b. 1817; m. <sup>300</sup>Edward Hamilton. He died in 1858. Left children, <sup>3001</sup>Isaac Buckout, <sup>3003</sup>Moses De Voe, <sup>3005</sup>Walter, <sup>3004</sup>Rebecca, <sup>3006</sup>Dorothy, <sup>3000</sup>Theodore, and <sup>3007</sup>Charles.

<sup>3002</sup>*Moses De Voe Hamilton* was a non-commissioned officer in the 17th Regt., Westchester Co., N. Y., when the Rebellion commenced, but was reorganized, when Moses D. was enrolled as a private in the same Company and Regiment. In 1863 the Regiment was ordered to Baltimore, then to Fort Marshall, and afterward to Fort McHenry; and before the battle of Gettysburg took place they were withdrawn; their term of service had expired.

<sup>302</sup>*Abraham O.*, b. 1821; m. <sup>3000</sup>Emeline Burgess; had <sup>300</sup>John H., <sup>301</sup>Louisa, <sup>302</sup>Peter S., and <sup>303</sup>Hester. <sup>302</sup>Abraham O. died in 1856.

<sup>300</sup>*John H.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>3000</sup>Catharine Reed in 1870; had <sup>304</sup>Cora, b. 1872, and <sup>305</sup>Albert, b. 1877.

<sup>301</sup>*Louisa*, b. 1842; m. <sup>3070</sup>Capt. David Philips. Resides in West Farms.

<sup>302</sup>*Peter S.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>3071</sup>Alice Billet; had <sup>306</sup>George, b. 1871, and <sup>307</sup>Charles, b. 1876. Resides in city of New York. His wife (Alice) died in 1879.

<sup>303</sup>*Hester*, b. 1846; m. <sup>3072</sup>George Fowler; had <sup>3073</sup>Lilly Fowler.

<sup>304</sup>*Moses F.*, b. 1823; m. <sup>3074</sup>Phebe Lawrence in 1846. Lives at Dobb's Ferry. No children.

<sup>305</sup>*Rebecca T.*, b. 1825; m. <sup>3075</sup>William McGee; had <sup>3076</sup>Josephine L., <sup>3077</sup>William, Jr., and <sup>3078</sup>Lewis. <sup>3076</sup>*Josephine L.*, b. 1846; m. <sup>3079</sup>Cortland Lake. The mother died in 1872.

<sup>3014</sup>*Hester*, b. 1773; m. <sup>3080</sup>Phineas Rich; had <sup>3081</sup>Frederick, <sup>3083</sup>Thomas, and <sup>3082</sup>Ann Elizabeth.

<sup>3088</sup>*Ann E.*, b. 1810; m. <sup>3084</sup>Jacob D. Odell, b. 1802; had <sup>3090</sup>Abraham, b. —; <sup>3089</sup>Charles, b. —; and <sup>3087</sup>Eugene, b. —.

## JOSEPH.

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""*JOSEPH* (the son of Frederick 1st) was born in Morisania about the year 1696. He came early to the city of New York, where he learned the trade of a cordwainer; was made a Freeman in 1726; married the previous year to ""Sarah Blom, who died soon after. His second wife was ""Sarah Montayne. On a petition for the removal of the Sheriff, ""William Cosby, in 1737, resigns his name *Joseph de Vou*, and the year following he is enrolled in ""Captain Abram Bolen's Company for duty, and rents lot No. 150, at £4 per year, which was found located in Chambers Street, and in 1764 he renews his lease for twenty years. Afterwards his name was found usually written *Devou*.

He died in 1774, and in his will he wishes his body to be buried in the "Old Dutch Church" yard, and his wife Sarah to occupy his dwelling-house, wherein she lived until her death. They had children, ""Frederick, ""Aaron, ""Anna, ""Joseph, Jr., ""Sarah, ""Abigal (b. 1744, d. 1803), and ""John.

""*Frederick*, b. 1730; m. ""Elizabeth Angevine about 1756. He followed the same trade as his father, was made a Freeman in 1761, signed a petition to rescind a law against building houses of wood in 1774, and in 1792 had his shop at 42 Warren Street. Had ""Frederick, ""Joseph, ""Rebecca, ""John, ""Jane, and ""Elizabeth.

""*Frederick*, b. 1757, continued in the same business as his father; married ""Mary Day in 1784. He died in 1829. Had children, ""Jane, ""Joseph (b. 1791, d. 1812), ""James, ""Frederick (b. 1796, d. 1815), ""John (b. 1798), ""William (b. 1799, d. 1821), ""Mary, ""Henry, and ""Jacob. It was said ""Frederick and ""William were drowned near Newark, N. J.

<sup>961</sup>*Jane*, b. 1787; m. <sup>3894</sup>Samuel Hopping. Had children.

<sup>963</sup>*James*, b. 1794; m. <sup>3896</sup>Mary Van Gelder; had <sup>960</sup>Margaret, <sup>961</sup>Sarah Jane, <sup>963</sup>Jacob, and <sup>963</sup>James. The father died in 1836 and the mother in 1871.

<sup>960</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1827; m. <sup>3898</sup>Allen Hilliker.

<sup>961</sup>*Sarah Jane*, b. 1831; m. <sup>3897</sup>James Hilliker.

<sup>963</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1832; m. <sup>3899</sup>Mary Murray.

<sup>963</sup>*James*, b. 1836; m. <sup>3900</sup>Margaret Harkins.

<sup>967</sup>*Mary*, b. 1802; m. <sup>3900</sup>Joseph Nelson. Moved to Trenton, N. J.

<sup>968</sup>*Henry*, b. 1804; m. <sup>3901</sup>Margaret Allen. He died in 1830, N. Y. City.

<sup>969</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1806; m. <sup>3903</sup>Rachel Allen in 1827. He died in 1843 and his widow in 1839. Had <sup>964</sup>Susan Adelia, <sup>968</sup>Henry, <sup>966</sup>Jacob Frederick, and <sup>967</sup>William Patten.

<sup>964</sup>*Susan A.*, b. 1827; m. <sup>3903</sup>Robert C. Allen.

<sup>968</sup>*Jacob F.*, b. 1831; m. <sup>3904</sup>Anna Maria Wines; had children, <sup>968</sup>*Helen* (b. 1857; m. <sup>3905</sup>Abraham Relay) and <sup>968</sup>*Eliza* (b. 1860; unmarried in 1878).

<sup>966</sup>*Joseph*, b. 1759; m. <sup>3906</sup>Lettie Outwater; had <sup>970</sup>John, <sup>971</sup>Mary, <sup>972</sup>Catharine, <sup>973</sup>Henry, <sup>974</sup>Joseph, and <sup>975</sup>Aaron. <sup>971</sup>*Mary* married <sup>3908</sup>Thomas Harris; the others no other account of.

<sup>970</sup>*John*, b. 1780; m. <sup>3907</sup>Mary Thomas; had <sup>976</sup>Joseph T. and <sup>977</sup>John, b. 1804.

<sup>978</sup>*Joseph T.*, b. 1801; m. <sup>3909</sup>Marinda King in 1821; had <sup>979</sup>Mary Etta, <sup>979</sup>Martha, <sup>980</sup>Alexander, <sup>981</sup>William, and <sup>982</sup>Letty Priscilla.

<sup>978</sup>*Mary Etta*, b. 1822; m. <sup>3910</sup>Henry Havell in 1842; had <sup>3911</sup>Henry D., b. 1848; <sup>3912</sup>Emma, b. 1851; <sup>3913</sup>Martha, b. 1854; <sup>3914</sup>Etta, b. 1856; <sup>3915</sup>George, b. 1859; <sup>3916</sup>Nettie J., b. 1861; and <sup>3917</sup>Wesley Joseph, b. 1865.

<sup>979</sup>*Martha*, b. 1824; m. <sup>3918</sup>Benjamin Cope; had <sup>3919</sup>Henry W., b. 1843; <sup>3920</sup>Charles C., b. 1845; <sup>3921</sup>Benjamin T., b. 1847; <sup>3922</sup>Mary Marinda, b. 1849; and <sup>3923</sup>Harriet Eliza, b. 1853.

<sup>980</sup>*Alexander*, b. 1827; m. <sup>3924</sup>Louisa Howard; had <sup>983</sup>Laura, <sup>982-3</sup>William, <sup>984</sup>George C., <sup>985</sup>Salina, and <sup>983-2</sup>Frederick.

<sup>983</sup>*Laura*, b. 1854; m. <sup>3926</sup>William H. Canfield.



<sup>3032</sup>William, b. 1856; m. <sup>3035</sup>J. S. Vanderhoof; had <sup>3036</sup>William A., b. 1882, and <sup>3037</sup>Edward, b. 1883.

<sup>3038</sup>George C., b. 1858; m. <sup>3039</sup>Sarah L. Haynes; had <sup>3040</sup>Sarah L., b. 1879; <sup>3041</sup>Salina A., b. 1881; and <sup>3042</sup>Charles C., b. 1883.

<sup>3043</sup>Salina, b. 1862; m. <sup>3044</sup>Seth Bonnett; had children.

<sup>3045</sup>Letty P., b. 1838; m. <sup>3046</sup>Lawrence Charles; had <sup>3047</sup>William R., b. 1858; <sup>3048</sup>Letty F., b. 1861; <sup>3049</sup>Martha R., b. 1864; <sup>3050</sup>Lawrence A., b. 1866; <sup>3051</sup>Minnie E., b. 1870; and <sup>3052</sup>George Wesley, b. 1874.

<sup>3053</sup>Rebecca, b. 1765; m. <sup>3054</sup>Ivory White, a watchmaker and jeweller, etc., at No. 262 Greenwich Street, N. Y., where at an early period he was a large manufacturer.

<sup>3055</sup>Fane, b. 1772; m. <sup>3056</sup>John Sanxay, a prominent upholsterer in New York.

<sup>3057</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1775; m. <sup>3058</sup>William Ketcham; had children, one of which became eminent as a lawyer. His wife died in 1866.

<sup>3059</sup>Aaron, b. 1734; early in life was apprenticed with a carpenter, and, after serving out his time in the city of New York, he was employed in 1757 by <sup>3060</sup>Col. James Montresor to work for the Government, then at war with the French and Indians. In the month of August of that year is found: "Saturday, 13<sup>th</sup>.—<sup>3061</sup>Aaron Devoe, Carpenter, came in last night from Fort W<sup>m</sup>. Henry. His certificate from <sup>3062</sup>Mr. Gordon is for 56 days at 7 shillings per day, 17 days sick, and he worked at Fort W<sup>m</sup>. Henry 16 days. His whole pay amounts to £28 3s. 6d." \* The next year, 1758, he married <sup>3063</sup>Maria Van Wey, and eleven years after, 1769, was made a Freeman. In 1787 he advertises a lost pocket-book, which he found at Leak's Dock. Two years after he is paid a bill of £11 3s. 4d. by the city for repairing the Corporation Dock. He was then living on Broadway below Trinity Church in a house which he owned, but which he sold about 1800 to <sup>3064</sup>James Arden for £750, and the next year he is found a farmer in Bergen County, N. J., where

\* Collections N. Y. Hist. Society, 1881, p. 29.

he resided until his death, which occurred in 1818, aged 84 years.

In his will he leaves his wife, Maria, "20 acres of Cedar Swamp and 3 square meadows on the west side of the Turnpike road leading from Hackensack to Hoboken in the Bergen Woods, also the Homestead adjoining the road leading to Bull's Ferry with 60 acres, near the Bull's Ferry," and to his grandson, Aaron, he leaves £300. His children appear as follows: <sup>999</sup>Joseph, <sup>999</sup>Catharine, <sup>999</sup>Aaron, <sup>999</sup>Maria, <sup>999</sup>Sarah, <sup>999</sup>John, <sup>999</sup>Peter, <sup>999</sup>Elizabeth, and <sup>999</sup>William.

<sup>999</sup>*Joseph*, b. 1757; m. <sup>999</sup>Alchie Burdett in 1778. She was born in 1758.

He became early engaged in business and continued many years, by which he accumulated several lots of ground on Greene, Broome, Grand, Sullivan, and Wooster Streets, which he held until they became valuable; he then sold a number to <sup>999</sup>Jacob Bogert, on what was then known as Concord Street, soon after the War of 1812. Afterwards he erected several houses; one of which he resided in was on the 5th of October, 1824, burnt down. This one was located on Greene Street, and in less than one month after his death took place, aged 67 years. His family then removed into No. 89 Sullivan Street, where on the 15th of December, 1825, they were again burnt out, the fire consuming the whole block, principally all wooden buildings. Had children, <sup>999</sup>Henry, <sup>1000</sup>John, <sup>1001</sup>Joseph, <sup>1002</sup>Mary, and <sup>1003</sup>Catharine.

<sup>999</sup>*Henry*, b. 1779; m. 1st, —; 2d, <sup>999</sup>Elizabeth Harris; had <sup>1004</sup>Letty, b. 1801, when his first wife died.

<sup>1000</sup>*John*, b. 1781; m. <sup>999</sup>Phebe Somes; had <sup>1005</sup>Joseph, b. 1804; <sup>1006</sup>John, b. 1806; <sup>1007</sup>Matilda A., b. 1809; <sup>1008</sup>Phebe S., b. 1811; and <sup>1009</sup>Catharine R., b. 1813.

<sup>1001</sup>*Joseph*, b. 1783; m. <sup>999</sup>Jemima Ackerman. He was a mariner.

<sup>1002</sup>*Mary*, b. 1786; m. <sup>999</sup>Thomas Harris; said to have left no children.

<sup>1003</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1788; m. <sup>999</sup>Richard Ryal.

<sup>999</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1759; m. <sup>999</sup>Gabriel Ward in New York;

in the grocery business back of Trinity Church; had <sup>3059</sup>Joshiah, <sup>3060</sup>Samuel, <sup>3061</sup>James, and <sup>3062</sup>Silas.

<sup>3063</sup>Aaron, b. 1762; m. <sup>3064</sup>Mary Youmans; had children, <sup>1010</sup>Hannah, <sup>1011</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>1012</sup>Katie, and <sup>1013</sup>Aaron.

<sup>1010</sup>Hannah, b. 1785; m. <sup>3064</sup>Hendrick White; had children.

<sup>1011</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1787; m. <sup>3060</sup>Richard Wight; had children.

<sup>1012</sup>Katie, b. 1789; m. <sup>3066</sup>Frederick Mabie; had children.

<sup>1013</sup>Aaron, b. 1792; m. <sup>3067</sup>Elizabeth Elkins; had <sup>1014</sup>Maria Cornelia, b. 1815, and <sup>1015</sup>Ann Elizabeth, b. 1817, when his wife died. He married a second wife and died two months after. Lived near Shrewsbury and Shark River, New Jersey.

<sup>3065</sup>Maria, b. 1764; m. <sup>3066</sup>John Fawpel; she was his second wife; he was a dentist, etc., in New York City; had <sup>3068</sup>Helen, <sup>3070</sup>Catharine, <sup>3071</sup>Hannah Margaret, <sup>3072</sup>Peter, and <sup>3073</sup>Maria.

<sup>3069</sup>Helen, b. 1800; m. <sup>3074</sup>Isaac Collins; had <sup>3076</sup>John, <sup>3075</sup>Jesse, <sup>3077</sup>Cyrus, and <sup>3078</sup>George.

<sup>3070</sup>Catharine, b. 1802; m. <sup>3079</sup>James Webb, who was a prominent builder for many years in city of New York. She died in 1866, leaving several children.

<sup>3071</sup>Hannah M., b. 1805; m. <sup>3080</sup>George Goodheart, an old Washington Market butcher; yet living (in 1879), retired and enjoying excellent health. Had <sup>3081</sup>George H., <sup>3082</sup>James, <sup>3083</sup>Peter, <sup>3084</sup>Annie M., <sup>3085</sup>Jared W., <sup>3086</sup>Margaret, <sup>3087</sup>John A., and <sup>3088</sup>Charles E.

<sup>3072</sup>Peter, b. 1807; m. <sup>3089</sup>Margaret Byron. Yet living in Williamsburgh.

<sup>3073</sup>Maria, b. 1809; died unmarried in 1832.

<sup>3089</sup>Sarah, b. 1766; m. <sup>3090</sup>James Seargent, somewhat famous as a New York auctioneer; had <sup>3091</sup>Maria, <sup>3092</sup>Catharine, <sup>3093</sup>Sarah, <sup>3094</sup>William, <sup>3095</sup>Ann Eliza, <sup>3096</sup>James, <sup>3097</sup>Lucretia, <sup>3098</sup>Caroline, and <sup>3099</sup>Washington.

<sup>3099</sup>John, b. 1770; m. <sup>4000</sup>Maria Hoffman. He was a sculptor and also in the stone-cutting business; he became engaged in the erection of the City Hall (Park) in 1802, and worked on it to its completion. Had children, <sup>1016</sup>Catharine

Ward, <sup>1017</sup>John, <sup>1018</sup>Peter, <sup>1010</sup>Rachel, <sup>1020</sup>Maria, <sup>1021</sup>Samuel Ward, <sup>1022</sup>Daniel Megie, and <sup>1023</sup>Ann Eliza.

<sup>1010</sup>*Catharine W.*, b. 1804; m. 1st, <sup>4001</sup>Thomas Stoughton; had <sup>4002</sup>William, <sup>4003</sup>Kate, <sup>4004</sup>Lorena, <sup>4000</sup>James, and <sup>4000</sup>Henrietta, when Stoughton died. *Catharine's* second husband was <sup>4007</sup>Alexander McPherson, by whom she had <sup>4000</sup>Annie, <sup>4000</sup>John and <sup>4010</sup>Daniel (twins), and <sup>4011</sup>Emma. <sup>1010</sup>Catharine Ward Devoe died in 1882.

<sup>1012</sup>*John*, b. 1806; supposed to have died unmarried 1827.

<sup>1010</sup>*Peter*, b. 1808; m. <sup>4012</sup>Jenny Bowne.

<sup>1010</sup>*Rachel*, b. 1810; m. <sup>4013</sup>William H. S. Bailey; no children.

<sup>1020</sup>*Maria*, b. 1812; died single when 20 years of age.

<sup>1021</sup>Samuel W., b. 1814; m. <sup>4014</sup>Ann Elizabeth Lansing; had children, <sup>1024</sup>William Henry, <sup>1020</sup>Emily, <sup>1020</sup>Louisa, <sup>1027</sup>George Washington, and <sup>1028</sup>Henrietta.

<sup>1024</sup>*William H.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>4016</sup>Maria Burhand; had children, <sup>1025</sup>Ann Elizabeth, b. 1861 (who suddenly died in 1880 while at a ball); <sup>1020</sup>Annie, b. 1863; <sup>1021</sup>William, b. 1865; <sup>1022</sup>Susan, b. 1866; <sup>1023</sup>Cornelia, b. 1868; <sup>1024</sup>Charlie, b. 1870; and <sup>1026</sup>Julia, b. 1872.

<sup>1026</sup>*Emily*, b. 1838; m. <sup>4010</sup>William Enderby; had children, <sup>4017</sup>William, Jr., <sup>4018</sup>Samuel, and <sup>4010</sup>Harry, when he (Enderby) died. Emily's second husband was <sup>4020</sup>William Valleau, by whom she had <sup>4021</sup>Hattie, <sup>4022</sup>Freddy, and <sup>4022</sup>Benjamin.

<sup>1020</sup>*Louisa*, b. 1839; m. <sup>4024</sup>Oliver Puff in 1861; had children.

<sup>1027</sup>*George W.*, b. 1841; m. <sup>4025</sup>Eliza J. Burroughs in 1860; had children, <sup>1028</sup>Ida Lansing; <sup>1027</sup>Lillie May, b. 1867; <sup>1028</sup>Cornelius Frank, b. 1879.

<sup>1020</sup>*Ida L.*, b. 1862; m. <sup>4020</sup>James Hunt in 1879.

<sup>1026</sup>Henrietta, b. 1843; m. <sup>4027</sup>William Frederick Moore in 1870.

<sup>1022</sup>*Daniel M.*, b. 1816; m. <sup>4020</sup>Elizabeth Gibson in 1839; had <sup>1020</sup>Edward Charles (b. 1842; not married), <sup>1040</sup>Emma, <sup>1041</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>1042</sup>Daniel Megie (b. 1848, d. 1880), <sup>1042</sup>William S. and <sup>1044</sup>Mary B., twins (b. 1852; unmarried), <sup>1010</sup>Arthur (b.

1855), <sup>1000</sup>Eloise (b. 1858). The wife of <sup>1002</sup>Daniel M. (*Elizabeth*) died in 1879.

<sup>1000</sup>Edward C., b. 1840; m. <sup>1000</sup>Mary E. Fairgrieve in 1862; had <sup>1004</sup>Bessie. Died in 1880.

<sup>1000</sup>Emma, b. 1844; m. <sup>1000</sup>James H. Bartholomew in 1871.

<sup>1001</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1846; m. <sup>1001</sup>Derling B. Smith in 1881.

<sup>1003</sup>Ann Eliza, b. 1819; m. <sup>1003</sup>John McCullagh in 1837. He died in 1858. He went early to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was prominent in business.

<sup>1003</sup>Peter, born 1774; m. <sup>1003</sup>Jane Bonnell (b. 1775) in 1797; by trade a stone-cutter and resided at No. 86 Chambers Street. He became somewhat prominent as a builder, and among the noted buildings which he was engaged in erecting his descendants point to the City Hall in the Park, in which he was employed as the Superintendent in its erection. He died in 1821, aged 49 years, leaving children, <sup>1007</sup>James Sargeant, <sup>1008</sup>Maria Woodruff, <sup>1008</sup>Jane Ann, <sup>1000</sup>Peter, <sup>1001</sup>William, <sup>1002</sup>Catharine, and <sup>1003</sup>Eliza.

<sup>1001</sup>James S., b. 1798; remained single. In 1820 he transferred some property to his brother Peter, and in consequence of ill-health made a voyage to St. Jago de Cuba, where he died in 1826.

<sup>1000</sup>Maria W., b. 1802; m. <sup>1000</sup>Capt. James Osborn, who sailed a vessel from New York to Philadelphia. She died also in 1826.

<sup>1000</sup>Jane Ann, b. 1804; m. <sup>1000</sup>James Leach; had children. She died in 1827.

<sup>1000</sup>Peter, b. 1806; m. <sup>1000</sup>Hester Hinman. Moved to Philadelphia, where we find *Peter Devou*, stone-cutter, in Jones near South 6th Street. Had a son, <sup>1000</sup>James, b. 1831.

<sup>1001</sup>William, b. 1808; m. 1st, <sup>1007</sup>Sally Ann Hennion, b. 1812, whose three first children died young; then followed <sup>1000</sup>William, Jr., <sup>1007</sup>George Washington, <sup>1000</sup>Henry Harrison, <sup>1000</sup>Juliana, <sup>1000</sup>Josephine, <sup>1001</sup>Eliza, <sup>1002</sup>Jared Goodheart, and <sup>1000</sup>Oscar (b. 1853; single), when his wife, <sup>1007</sup>Sally Ann, died 1857. William, Sen., then married her sister, <sup>1000</sup>Eliza Hennion, by whom he had a daughter, <sup>1004</sup>Rebecca H., born Aug. 10, 1861,



who married <sup>4030</sup>Walter Scott Banta in 1878; had children, <sup>4040</sup>Oscar Devoe, b. Sept. 26, 1880, and <sup>4041</sup>Lila, born Aug. 6, 1883.

<sup>1001</sup>William De Voe was by trade a printer and publisher, and in 1830 was in partnership with <sup>4042</sup>Caspar Childs in city of New York, publishing two newspapers, called the *Transcript* and the *Jeffersonian*, for several years; but in consequence of ill-health Mr. De Voe moved to Tappan Town, where he opened a country store of various goods, which he kept for about 30 years. The locality was nearly opposite the old stone building of one story quite famous as the prison in which Major André was confined, and afterwards a tavern had been kept almost continually, a greater portion of the time by a Frenchman named <sup>4043</sup>Philip Dubay, who was the occupant and owner. In 1878 this old building was closed, very much dilapidated and neglected, and the supposition was that it was without an owner.

From this old stone building André was taken about 500 yards on a hill in a south-westerly direction, where he was hung and his body buried. In 1822 a party of men was discovered one morning by <sup>4044</sup>Mr. Lawrence Mann (an old resident), then a boy, who went up to his grave and found several of them digging up the bones, which were afterwards taken to England.

<sup>1001</sup>William De Voe, Sen., died in 1873, aged 65 years. His first wife had children.

<sup>1002</sup>*William, Jr.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>4045</sup>Mary Louisa Parcels in 1856; had children, <sup>1003</sup>Clara, <sup>1004</sup>Iola, <sup>1005</sup>Elmira, and <sup>1006</sup>Isabella.

<sup>1007</sup>*George W.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>4046</sup>Margaret J. Wilkins in 1864; had children, <sup>1008</sup>Lizzie Louisa, b. 1865; <sup>1009</sup>George Washington, b. 1872; and <sup>1010</sup>Walter Dunning, b. 1876. In 1861 he volunteered in 17th Regt, under <sup>4047</sup>Col. Lansing, serving out his term of enlistment.

<sup>1009</sup>*Henry H.*, b. 1841; volunteered in Company K, 6th Regt. N. Y., as Corporal; was wounded at Cold Harbor, taken prisoner, and died in Cogswell Hospital in 1864.



<sup>1000</sup>*Juliana*, b. 1843; m. <sup>1001</sup>Samuel Haring; had several children.

<sup>1000</sup>*Josephine*, b. 1845; m. <sup>1000</sup>George W. Tilt; had children.

<sup>1001</sup>*Eliza*, b. 1847; m. <sup>1000</sup>John Parsels.

<sup>1002</sup>*Jared G.*, b. 1849; m. <sup>1001</sup>Georgene Q. Melick; had

<sup>1002</sup>Charlotte Louise, b. 1876, and <sup>1002</sup>Alice Estelle, b. 1881.

<sup>1002</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1776; m. <sup>1002</sup>Daniel Megie in 1788. For many years he resided on the corner of Staple and Harrison Streets, N. Y. Had <sup>1002</sup>Mary Catharine, <sup>1004</sup>Rachel Halsey, <sup>1003</sup>Samuel Miller, <sup>1003</sup>Eliza Ann, <sup>1007</sup>Daniel Halsey, <sup>1000</sup>Margaret Emeline, <sup>1000</sup>Catharine, and <sup>1000</sup>Benjamin Gardiner.

<sup>1002</sup>*Mary C.*, b. 1790; m. <sup>1001</sup>William Philips; had six children.

<sup>1004</sup>*Rachel H.*, b. 1793; m. <sup>1002</sup>John Vanderpool; also had six children.

<sup>1000</sup>*Samuel M.*, b. 1802; m. <sup>1002</sup>Ann Conklin; had several children.

<sup>1000</sup>*Eliza A.*, b. 1804; m. <sup>1004</sup>William McKinne; had <sup>1000</sup>William Augustus, <sup>1000</sup>Joseph H., <sup>1007</sup>Margaret Emeline, and <sup>1000</sup>George. Resided in New York City.

<sup>1007</sup>*Daniel H.*, b. 1806; m. <sup>1000</sup>Jane Conklin.

<sup>1000</sup>*Margaret E.*, b. 1808; m. <sup>1000</sup>John Stevens; had <sup>1001</sup>John Oscar, <sup>1002</sup>George, <sup>1002</sup>Mary Louisa, and <sup>1004</sup>Margaret Emeline.

<sup>1000</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1810; m. <sup>1000</sup>Peter W. Ludlum; had children, <sup>1000</sup>William, b. 1833; <sup>1007</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1838; <sup>1000</sup>Emma, b. 1839; and <sup>1000</sup>Benjamin Franklin, b. 1841. The father lived but a few years after the birth of the last child; but the widow (<sup>1000</sup>Catharine) in 1884 was enjoying excellent health and memory, besides being a remarkably young-looking woman for her age.

<sup>1000</sup>*Benjamin G.*, b. 1814; m. <sup>1000</sup>Hannah M. Anderson; had children. She died in 1878.

<sup>1000</sup>*Anna*, b. 1736; m. <sup>1001</sup>John Blank in 1754; had children, <sup>1002</sup>John, Jr., and <sup>1002</sup>Jasper.

<sup>1001</sup>*Joseph, Fr.*, b. 1738; m. 1st, <sup>1000</sup>Lydia Huigh, by whom he had <sup>1004</sup>William. She died soon after, when he married the second wife, <sup>1000</sup>Ann Colgrove. He resided in New

York City, was made a Freeman in 1765, and when troops were called for in 1776 he joined <sup>1000</sup>Captain James Wessel's Company in the 3d Regt., in which he voted at an election for non-commissioned officers held at the Lower Barracks, then located on the north side of the City Hall. He wrote his name *Devon*, and resided at No. 7 Verlettenburgh Street (west end of Exchange Place). In 1796 he owned some property in (St.) John Street, "easterly by the ground of now or late *William De Vous*, which he and his wife Ann transfers" for the sum of £500; then he removes to No. 38 Warren Street; in 1807 he is found at No. 62 same street. But one son is found.

<sup>1014</sup>*William*, b. 1764; 1st m. <sup>1007</sup>Maria Ling; had son, <sup>1070</sup>George, b. 1787; the mother died several years after. The father (<sup>1014</sup>William) married again in 1812, <sup>1008</sup>Mary Parnartin, in New York; had <sup>1070</sup>Samuel (b. 1813; died of yellow fever in 1822), <sup>1077</sup>Mary (b. 1815; m. <sup>1000</sup>Henry Fryen), and <sup>1070</sup>William H. (b. 1817; married <sup>1000</sup>Harriet Sharp). The father died in 1824; his widow lived in Brooklyn in 1878.

<sup>1012</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1742; m. <sup>1001</sup>Samuel Lagrange in 1759.

<sup>1004</sup>*John*, b. 1753; when his father died he was not quite 21 years of age, and yet working in his father's shop; in 1802 he is found at No. 38 Warren Street, and two years after his death took place.

## JOHONNAS.

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“*JOHN* (or *Johonnas*) *DE VOO* was the son of the second Frederick De Voe, who resided at Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., where John was born on the 6th day of February, 1728. When he became old enough he learned the trade of a cordwainer, after which he and his brother David crossed the East River and settled in the town of Bushwick, Long Island, where after a few years he married ““Maria Bennett (a grandchild of ““Capt. Peter Praa) on the 25th of May, 1750.

Soon after he purchased a farm in that place, where he became fully employed both at his trade and farming in their seasons; the winter months he was engaged in making and mending boots and shoes, and when he was out of work at home he gathered up his kit and knapsack and sought work at the farm-houses, which at that period were “few and far between,” and oftentimes when very busy he would not see his home or family for a week or more, much to the discomfort of his young wife and the little ones. After years of hard work and frugal living in the family household he was enabled to erect a substantial dwelling of stone, in which he lived until his death, although from present (1875) appearances several additions must have been made to this old homestead at various times as his prospects and family increased. The eastern portion has lately been removed, but the first erection, part stone and wood, still remains standing on the north side of the old “Bushwick Road,” near the corner of a small, crooked lane, formerly called the “Wood Point Road,” which once led to the general landing-place on the “Bushwick Creek,” where the farmers of the neighborhood kept their strongly-made skiffs and

row-boats which carried their various farm products to the New York markets.

The "Old Homestead" now looks quite dilapidated outside, but on entering through those old-fashioned half-doors on the front side you feel somewhat surprised at the good condition found throughout the inside. In the *best* room yet stands the corner closet, perhaps once used as the family sideboard, which also held, neatly arranged, the silver plate, the costly china and glassware, and the bright pewter platters which were occasionally *set out* for "company"; then, glancing upward at the broad, heavy ceiling-timbers, now appearing so low that a tall visitor of that day must have been in reality forced to pay his respects to the hospitable inmates when entering for fear that those solid and well-scoured beams, although but few and far between, would not only displace his *head-gear*, but also a part of the scalp with it, if the graceful bow and removal of the hat was not performed at the proper moment. You then turn to the right and down a step or two into that ancient kitchen where the "colored help" was once in her glory, with her merry song and laugh, preparing the "daily bread" and the other good things which were drawn smoking hot out of the broad brick oven, the perfume of which was so very acceptable to the tired and hungry farmers at the hour of noon.

Another door, again to the right, you enter into the once comfortable sitting-room, where the thoughts go back one hundred years. On a cold winter's night your attention is drawn to the broad and deep fire-place, in which lay an enormous back-log, braced up by the heavy andirons standing sentry in front, upon which lay piled up the blazing cord-wood, flashing back a heat that caused much shifting and changing in the family group, as well as the high-standing screen behind them, before all are settled down for the full enjoyment of the comfortable and hospitable hearth of "Uncle Johnnas Devo."

On the one side sat the wife in her home-made rocker, holding four long polished knitting-needles, teaching her

anxious and ruddy-checked daughter the art of making those old-fashioned but warm and heavy woollen stockings and mittens, while on the other side sat "Uncle Johonnas," holding a long, discolored pipe in one hand while two fingers of the other held the handle of an old *heirloom*, a well-worn silver tankard, which had been previously filled with some excellent sparkling cider. Occasionally he glances around on the happy group; perhaps one son is repairing a broken flail, which may be called into service the next day to thrash out on the spacious barn-floor the allotted number of rye sheaves or other grain as *pastime* of a cold, stormy day, or the father's attention is attracted to the more noisy youngsters, who are enjoying the hickories and black-walnuts, then finishing up with the spicy spitzes and the crisp Newtown pippins, while, sitting at the chimney-side, one or two of the tribe are made happy with seats on the end of a large gum-wood back-log.

Uncle Johonnas appeared to have been a very quiet, unpretending, but a very industrious man, a hard worker in his younger days, having a well-proportioned frame, quite tall, and a pleasing countenance; late in life he usually wore on his head a dark-colored, close-fitting woven cap. He was often seen around his farm late in life, with his faithful slave "Harry" trailing after him, examining the post-and-rail fencing or a break in the stone walls, when "Harry's" long experience was called upon, as he well knew how to repair or mend either piece of work to his master's satisfaction. In fact, all of his slaves were generally true and faithful workers, as well as being truthful and honest. They were well cared for, with good food, warm clothing, besides some schooling; and some of them were quite good scholars who could be trusted with a boat-load of market truck, when it was properly sold and accounted for by them on their return home; while the colored girls were brought up to all kinds of housework, attendance at church, and with many other proper pleasures as to make an industrious and a happy family.



We again glance at the outside, or rather on the roof, of this old homestead, the shingles of which are bent and weather-worn ; in fact, age has destroyed about one-half of their original thickness, while many lay curved in various forms. The open garret, however, appears yet quite tight, as well also the partitioned spare bedrooms.

Around the house the visitors found beautiful flowers and fine vegetables growing in the same old, rich loam which so many years before had been annually cultivated for these various products by its ancient possessor.

On the opposite side, on the old Bushwick Road, a few yards west of the homestead, yet stands another old building which Uncle Johonnas had erected at first for a granary and winter roots, reserving a portion for his slaves ; afterwards it was altered for one of his sons, but he moved to other quarters ; then John, his grandson (son of William), after his marriage, occupied it, he being the farmer, where he lived, and in it he died. In 1878 it was yet quite a comfortable dwelling, owned by "Peter Cooper, Esq.

On the north side of the homestead, some 300 feet distant, once stood the ancient but very substantial barn, which also has a history.

During the Revolution, and while the British troops were in possession of the city of New York and Long Island, many persons were almost constantly employed to cut wood, usually on Long Island near the water. These wood-choppers cut and destroyed, among the rest, all the valuable timber-trees to be found of any size, and especially the hickories and the white-oaks, nearly all of which were used as firewood ; and when the war closed there was not a timber-tree to be found in the neighborhood, especially on Long Island.

Uncle Johonnas was anxious to have a new barn erected, as the old one was very small and had been almost destroyed by the Hessian and other British troops, and he concluded that it would not pay to rebuild it, so he employed a few carpenters and wood-choppers and with them



crossed the North River into New Jersey, where he selected some fine white-oaks, which he had cut and hewn into the proper shape and size. These were launched into the North River, when they were towed with row-boats around into the East River and into Bushwick Creek, then landed and hauled to the ground, where a strong and well-built barn was erected, having the sides lined with boards and shingled outside.

<sup>1000</sup>Charles Debevoise, now 84 years old (1879), purchased and moved this old building on his premises about the year 1853. He told me that his father made all the nails and other iron-work used in this building, and they were wrought by his own hands, and now this old building appears good for another 100 years.

Another attractive feature near the homestead, or perhaps less than one hundred yards west, on the old Bushwick road, adjoining the farm of Uncle Johonnas, lay the "Old Bushwick Grave-Yard," nearly square in form, where all of the De Voo family and others who died previous to 1828 were buried, since which period the progress of laying out streets and avenues, the erection of small tenements and other cheap-class houses has of late years brought so many residents of all sorts that it became impossible either to keep a fence around the premises or the rough and unruly boys out of the enclosure, as they made it a play-ground, built bonfires with the fencing, which split and otherwise defaced the head and tomb stones, and thus caused the ground to be made an open common for many years.

Principally all the old families or their descendants now living and who buried here have removed the remnants of their dead many years ago to other cemeteries. The remains of the De Voo family were removed in 1829 to the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

The lower or south part of this old grave-yard was set apart for the burial of the slaves, and it was said there were about forty of which belonged to the De Voo family alone. There were, however, no hewn head or foot stones to mark

the place of the burial of any of them, but usually two small, flat, rough pieces of rock were found at the head and feet of each one, to tell the grave-digger that the place was occupied by the body of a once faithful slave.

The oldest grave known in this ground was said to have been made in 1655, but its tombstone was stolen by some relic-hunters many years ago. Among those left, both of the white and brown head-stones, of which some were badly broken; on them were deciphered the following inscriptions :

<sup>4096</sup>*Andries Stockholm*, geboren Den. 29, 1696, en overleden ( ) en 28 February, 1773, Lynde 76 Jaren en 7 Mænde.

<sup>4097</sup>Capt. *Lawrence Coe*, who died Aug. 24, 1780, aged 50 years.

<sup>4098</sup>*Abraham Bogert*, died March 11, 1792, aged 69 years.

<sup>4099</sup>*Francis Titus*, departed this life May 31, 1799, aged 24 years, 11 months, and 10 days. —

<sup>4100</sup>*Francis Titus*, departed this life April 13, 1802, aged 74 years. —

<sup>4101</sup>*John Frederick Hentil*, who departed this life Oct. 9, 1805, aged 50 years.

<sup>4102</sup>*Ann Anderson*, wife of <sup>4103</sup>*Alexander Anderson*, of New York, aged 22 years, 181—.

<sup>4101</sup>*William Merrill*, died April 11, 1831.

Hier Legt begraaven het Lichaam Van <sup>4106</sup>*Isaac Lott*, overleeden den 10 Feb., 1771, onde Lynde 66 Jaaren.

<sup>4107</sup>*Elizabeth Corne*, wife of <sup>4108</sup>*Peter Corne*, who died Aug. 30, 1780, aged 55 years. (Also) *Peter Corne*, husband of *Elizabeth Corne*, who died July 21, 1807, aged 85 years.

<sup>4109</sup>*Peter Williams*, fourth son of <sup>4110</sup>Capt. John Williams and <sup>4111</sup>*Mary Titus*. Died — 14, 1797, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 20 days.

<sup>4112</sup>*Patrick Weil*, of Walton, Paisley, Scotland, who died on the 29th of Aug., 1799, aged 20 years and 27 days.

<sup>4113</sup>*Maria*, wife of <sup>4114</sup>*Charles Bourem*, died March 2, 1807, aged 69 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

<sup>4116</sup>*David Miller*, died July 22, 1817, aged 61 years.

<sup>4110</sup>*Isaac Debevoise*, born July 10, 1757, died Nov. 16, 1831, aged 74 years, 4 months, and 6 days.

<sup>1098</sup>*Sarah Ann* (De Voe), wife of <sup>4106</sup>*John Skillman*, died Feb. 8, 1845, aged 26 years, 8 months, and 17 days. (The last burial made in this old cemetery, no doubt.)

The records of the interments were in the possession of

the Consistory of the old Reformed Church, who had taken charge of them since 1711, and when interments ceased, which appears in 1845, they were placed in a trunk and carried to the loft of the New Bushwick Church near by, where dampness and mice destroyed them. The extension of Kingsland Avenue necessitated the removal of the remains, as the line of thoroughfare ran through or over this old burying-ground. The officers of this old (Bushwick) church met, and by a resolution made a contract to have the whole burial-ground dug over to the depth of six feet in the month of November, 1878; and when a plate or fragment of a coffin sufficiently large to show the bones once enclosed was found, these were deposited in boxes subject to the order of friends or relatives; but there were not one dozen which could be recognized. All the remaining bones were put in proper boxes and placed in a vault for that purpose.

<sup>1000</sup>John Devoo was a man in very good circumstances, as we find from the returns of the assessors for the year 1805; his real estate was down at the valuation of £7,950 and his personal at £500, which at that period placed him among the wealthiest of the neighborhood.

He died in the year 1813 and his wife soon after, leaving children, <sup>1070</sup>Maria, <sup>1080</sup>John, <sup>1001</sup>William, <sup>1090</sup>Frederick, and <sup>1002</sup>Praw.

<sup>1070</sup>Maria, b. 1753; married <sup>1110</sup>David Molenaar in 1777; his name afterwards became known as Miller. He was a farmer and quite a trader in all sorts of property, by which he became prosperous. He died in 1817, and she lived to the great age of 101 years—died in 1854. They left children, <sup>1117</sup>David, Jr., <sup>1118</sup>John, and <sup>1119</sup>Maria.

<sup>1117</sup>David, b. 1778; m. <sup>1120</sup>Rebecca Clevinger; left no children.

<sup>1118</sup>John, b. 1780; m. <sup>1121</sup>Elizabeth Luqueer; had children, <sup>1122</sup>Maria, <sup>1123</sup>Cornelia, <sup>1124</sup>Catharine M., <sup>1125</sup>Sarah, <sup>1126</sup>David, <sup>1127</sup>John, <sup>1128</sup>Elizabeth, and <sup>1129</sup>Francis T.

<sup>1122</sup>Maria, b. 1807; m. <sup>1130</sup>Henry Jackson in 1827; he died

in 1862. Had children, <sup>1121</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1831; <sup>1122</sup>Henry, b. 1833; <sup>1123</sup>John Miller, b. 1836; <sup>1124</sup>Maria, b. 1841; <sup>1125</sup>David, b. 1842; and <sup>1126</sup>Edward William, b. 1848. Among the old papers in *Maria's* possession was a Dutch Psalm-Book which belonged to her great-grandmother (Johonnas' wife, <sup>1127</sup>*Maria Bennett*) before her marriage, with her initials marked on the top edge of the leaves, MB. She also had two old family Bibles, one in Dutch and the other in English--both very ancient prints.

<sup>1128</sup>*Cornelia*, b. 1809; m. <sup>1129</sup>Dr. George Cox; had children.

<sup>1130</sup>*Catharine M.*, b. 1811, and <sup>1131</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1820; unmarried.

<sup>1132</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1813; m. <sup>1133</sup>John Howell; no children.

<sup>1134</sup>*David*, b. 1815; m. <sup>1135</sup>Jane Schuyler; had two children.

<sup>1136</sup>*John*, b. 1818; m. <sup>1137</sup>Susan Golden; had one son.

<sup>1138</sup>*Francis T.*, b. 1823; m. <sup>1139</sup>Elizabeth Crowlee; had children.

<sup>1140</sup>*Maria*, b. 1783; m. <sup>1141</sup>Abraham Messerole; had children, <sup>1142</sup>David, <sup>1143</sup>Abraham, Jr., <sup>1144</sup>Jeremiah Vanderbilt, and <sup>1145</sup>Maria.

<sup>1146</sup>*John*, the first son of Johonnas, was born in 1756; he remained single, took up the trade of his father, and worked at it many years of his early life. By the death of his father he with his youngest brother, <sup>1147</sup>Praw, inherited together the large stone dwelling-house which their father had purchased from <sup>1148</sup>James Roosevelt, with about 35 acres of land attached to it, besides some 15 acres of the "Brooklyn Woodlands," which he had purchased from <sup>1149</sup>Jacobus Suydam and <sup>1150</sup>Thomas Parcell; and also to each (John and Praw) "500 pounds Lawful currency."

This old Roosevelt building took fire in the month of April, 1876, and was considerably damaged, but the loss was covered by insurance. The press say: "No. 62 Bushwick Avenue was an old stone structure formerly known as the 'De Voe Mansion,' having been occupied by <sup>1151</sup>John (and) P. (Praw) Devoe, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, who was engaged in the Battle of Long Island. It

is one of the few Revolutionary buildings left in Brooklyn." John Devoo died (aged 85 years) in 1841.

<sup>1001</sup>William, b. 1760; married in

"New York, June 10, 1792.

"These are to Certify that on the 27 day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, *William Devoo* and <sup>1000</sup>Sarah (M.) Bruce were joined together in holy Matrimony.

"As witnesseth my hand,

<sup>1001</sup>John C. Kunze,

"Protestant Minister."

<sup>1001</sup>William Devoo was an excellent farmer as well as a market-man in the proper disposition of his farm products. He resided in the old homestead, which after the death of his father he inherited with its 40 acres of excellent land attached, besides several acres of woodland and salt meadow. He usually attended the New York markets, "Fly and Catharine," in his row-boats. He died in 1832. Had <sup>1000</sup>John, <sup>1000</sup>Catharine, and <sup>1007</sup>William Bennett.

<sup>1003</sup>John, b. 1795; m. <sup>1102</sup>Ann Hegeman in 1816; had <sup>1000</sup>Sarah Ann, <sup>1000</sup>John, and <sup>1000</sup>William Conselyea. The father died in 1866.

<sup>1000</sup>Sarah A., b. 1818; m. <sup>1000</sup>John Skillman; had <sup>1003</sup>Susan Frances, d. 1845.

<sup>1000</sup>John, b. 1823; m. <sup>1104</sup>Ellen F. Townsend in 1849; had <sup>1001</sup>Uretta Frances, b. 1850; <sup>1002</sup>John; <sup>1003</sup>George W.; and <sup>1004</sup>Sarah, b. 1856. The girls remained single.

<sup>1002</sup>John, b. 1852; m. <sup>1106</sup>Ada Allen, 1878.

<sup>1002</sup>George W., b. 1853; m. <sup>1100</sup>Amelia Augusta Ewald; had <sup>1000</sup>William Hale and <sup>1000</sup>Lettie Augusta.

<sup>1000</sup>William C., b. 1828; m. <sup>1107</sup>Sarah Miller in 1851; had <sup>1007</sup>John Skillman, <sup>1000</sup>William H., <sup>1000</sup>George, and <sup>1000</sup>Sarah.

<sup>1000</sup>Catharine, b. 1798; m. <sup>1100</sup>Andrew J. Conselyea in 1825; had <sup>1100</sup>John, <sup>1100</sup>Sarah M., <sup>1101</sup>Margaret, <sup>1102</sup>William, and <sup>1103</sup>Catharine Maria, b. 1836.

<sup>1100</sup>John, b. 1827; m. <sup>1101</sup>Rachel Beavres in 1852; had children.



<sup>1100</sup>*Sarah M.*, b. 1829; m. <sup>1100</sup>Sylvanus Bedell.

<sup>1101</sup>*William*, b. 1832; m. <sup>1101</sup>Sarah Marshall. He died in 1865.

<sup>1102</sup>*William Bennett*, b. 1804; m. <sup>1102</sup>Henrietta Solomon in 1827; had children, <sup>1103</sup>*Sarah M.*, <sup>1103</sup>William Frederick, and <sup>1103</sup>Catharine Henrietta.

<sup>1104</sup>*Sarah M.*, b. 1828; m. <sup>1104</sup>George T. Moore in 1847; had children.

<sup>1105</sup>George F., m. <sup>1105</sup>Catharine Henderson, both actors, in California. <sup>1106</sup>William B. died in 1836. <sup>1107</sup>Frang G., <sup>1107</sup>Henrietta P., and <sup>1108</sup>John T.

<sup>1109</sup>*William F.*, b. 1830; m. <sup>1109</sup>Susan C. Allen in 1851. He died same year.

<sup>1110</sup>*Catharine H.*, b. 1833; m. <sup>1110</sup>Elisha S. Parker in 1852.

<sup>1111</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1764; m. <sup>1111</sup>Sarah Leverich, b. 1769. From 1791 to 1802 Frederick was Town Clerk, and among his duties was the recording of all births of the then numerous slaves. In the month of April of that year <sup>1112</sup>David Miller (his brother-in-law) certifies: "That my negro woman slave *Betti* was on the 21st day of Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1801, delivered of a female child by name of *Nan*." Then, "I, Frederick Devoo, Farmer, do hereby Certify that on the 30th day of April, 1804, that my negro woman slave named *Dinah* was delivered of a female child named *Peggy*. Given under my hand, <sup>1113</sup>*Fred<sup>k</sup> De Voo*. *Fred<sup>k</sup> Devoo*, Town Clerk."

The old records show that he was Town Clerk from 1802 to 1813, when the office was transferred to <sup>1114</sup>Peter Meserole, who continued in this office for many years. These records were kept in the "Old Bushwick Town House," which is yet standing on the east side of Bushwick Avenue, opposite the Old Bushwick Church. It is now found divided into two small dwellings and inhabited (in 1878) by German tailors, who, as we stood gazing at the ancient structure, were producing more noise with their machines than perhaps was ever made by the honest old Dutch legislators in their proceedings, who occasionally met to "settle the affairs of the country."

The original hall or court-room occupied nearly the whole of the main floor, except a small room at the south end where the records, a few chairs, one small table, and the necessary wooden benches were kept.

The heavy-timbered ceiling in the old court-room would now appear strangely low ; at that period, however, it was occasionally a very busy place, where large public gatherings met, as the polling-place on elections, town-meetings, or on court days to settle their cases, usually without the aid of a "Lawyer."

About the year 1808 the small room was leased to one Gibson at a good rental, who opened a small bar ; but occasionally large quantities of spiritous liquors were drank, especially on court days and town elections. After Gibson's lease had expired the town officers concluded that a public court-house was not a proper place to dispose of spirituous liquors, and Gibson was refused the further leasing of the premises for that purpose. A change of the town officers, however, followed soon after. The War of 1812 induced large public meetings to be held, and in this old building they were so poorly accommodated that another place was sought after with larger rooms and also for a more convenient locality. Better accommodations were soon after found at the public tavern kept by "Abraham Bogart at the "Cross Roads" (N.E. corner of Bushwick and Flatbush Avenues), and into which place followed the business of the "Bushwick Town Court."

The "Old Court-house" was afterwards repaired and leased to "James McKinley, a shoemaker, and his brother "John, who occupied it as such until the death of James. John, being a very fair scholar and somewhat ambitious, changed the character of the business and opened a school, where he was quite successful as a teacher, and in a few years he left and engaged where his talents were employed in the higher branches.

"Jacob Bennett then opened a tavern in the premises and remained until his lease expired, when "John P. Van

Cott leased it for a term of years and kept an old-fashioned grocery store, where liquors were dealt out by the small glass, etc., and he continued until about the year 1840. Since then the old building has had various tenants.

The residence of <sup>1082</sup>Frederick Devoo is yet (1878) standing, and known as No. 184 First Street, near the corner of 4th Street, Brooklyn. The sides of the old mansion are shingled down to the ground; it was once a very pleasant, comfortable home, not large, but substantially built, pleasantly situated on the banks of the East River, sloping gradually down to the shore. In 1877 the house was used or turned into a steam saw-mill, and the grounds around were occupied with lumber, etc.

Frederick had some 40 acres of land attached to his residence; there was also a street cut through a part of the farm known as "Devoe Street," which extended from Union Avenue to Morgan Street. His house and land he inherited from his father. He died in 1829, aged 65 years; his wife died in 1851, aged 81 years. They had children, <sup>1104</sup>John, <sup>1106</sup>William L., <sup>1108</sup>Dorothy, <sup>1107</sup>Hannah P., <sup>1108</sup>Praw, <sup>1109</sup>Maria D., and <sup>1110</sup>Cornelia L.

<sup>1104</sup>John, b. 1792; m. 1st, <sup>1105</sup>Helen Ryerson in 1820; had one son named <sup>1111</sup>Jacob R., who died young—it was said from fright. The wife died soon after. <sup>1104</sup>John married second wife, <sup>1104</sup>Adeline C. Adams. They had an adopted child named <sup>1104</sup>Ada (who married <sup>1106</sup>George Watson) and <sup>1108</sup>Josiah Huntress, who died in 1881. <sup>1104</sup>John died in 1866.

<sup>1106</sup>William L., b. 1793; m. <sup>1107</sup>Malvina Wakeman; no children. Resided in city of New York. He died 1858, leaving a large property, chiefly in real estate. By his will he made ample and specific provision for the support of his wife, and the American Bible Society was made residuary legatee. Since his death the property has risen in value, and it has been ably and faithfully administered by the executor, <sup>1108</sup>Mr. J. J. Cisco, who some ten years after the death of Mr. Devoo paid over to the American Bible Society the sum of \$151,000 as a part of the avails of this

legacy, and on the death of the widow of the testator something more—perhaps \$75,000—will be coming to the same institution. The *Observer* (Presbyterian) remarks in this connection: "This legacy is a most timely and providential assistance to the Society, when it is straining every nerve to meet the foreign as well as the domestic demand for the Holy Scriptures."

<sup>1106</sup>*Dorothy* (or *Dorretta*), b. 1794; unmarried; died 1816.

<sup>1107</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1799; unmarried; died 1820.

<sup>1108</sup>*Praw*, b. 1803; also single; died 1826.

<sup>1109</sup>*Maria D.*, b. 1808; m. <sup>1108</sup>John J. Cisco in 1827 in April, and in the following month of September she died.

<sup>1110</sup>*Cornelia L.*, b. 1812; unmarried and died 1831.

<sup>1009</sup>*Praw*, the youngest son of "Uncle Johonnas," was born in 1768; he remained single until late in life, when he married <sup>1008</sup>Mrs. Jane Burtis (*née* Conselyea), by whom he had one daughter named <sup>1012</sup>Maria P., who died in 1831 at the age of 18 years, unmarried. In the early part of *Praw's* life he worked both at carpentering and at his trade of boot and shoemaking. He with his brother John inherited the old Roosevelt stone mansion, which his father had purchased several years before his death. This stone structure became afterwards known as the "Devoo Mansion," in which John and *Praw* resided many years (see John's sketch).

<sup>1008</sup>*Praw Devoo* died in 1835 and his wife's death followed a few years later. The great mortality in the descendants of Johonnas Devoo has almost obliterated this branch of the *de Veaux* family.

## THOMAS.

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“*THOMAS DE VOE* was born at Morrisania about the year 1730, and after his father's death (in 1753) he leased one of the Philips' Manor farms in Lower Yonkers, the first farm above the one leased by his half-brother Frederick, which with all the other Manor farms were confiscated in the year 1785, at which time the farm which Thomas had occupied was in possession of ““Jacob Taylor, and afterwards was purchased by him in 1785.

Several years before the Revolution had commenced Thomas moved to the upper part of Somers Town (about 9 miles from Peekskill), then known as “Stephentown.” He had previously married ““Hannah Tompkins, the aunt of the ““Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, who was Governor of the State of New York from 1807 to 1817 and Vice-President of the United States from 1817 to 1825; her children, therefore, were first cousins to this noted statesman.

““Thomas and ““Hannah had eleven children to grow up, and were born as follows: ““Joshua, ““John, ““Frederick, ““Hester, ““Sarah, ““Elizabeth, ““Mary, ““Elijah, ““Benjamin, ““Susan, and ““Hannah. The father was said to have been a fine-looking man, naturally gifted from the examples set by his parents; these, together with an intelligent wife, were enabled to bring up their children, although numerous, yet with much credit. They, however, had poverty and considerable struggling through their early life, but their latter years were blessed with a general prosperity and happiness with their numerous and intelligent children.

Among this large and growing family were several stout boys who had heard of the fine productive lands in Western New York and were quite anxious to seek a western home,



but for several reasons the father could not leave, having two of his sons engaged, one learning a trade and the other in the office of a very excellent man, <sup>102</sup>Doctor Elias Cornelius, who took a great interest in this son and gave him the best education he could procure at that period, which included surveying, and in this study he acquired an excellent knowledge, and after his term of service had expired he mounted his horse and after many difficulties he selected a suitable western home. He will be referred to again.

His glowing letters induced his father to arrange his affairs and follow on with loaded teams, when he and his family had a long and wearisome journey of several weeks of hardships; at last they reached a wild-looking country, which afterwards became known as Greenfield, in Ulster County, N. Y.

Here they found the sugar-maple trees in abundance, the land good and rich, and acres of it were bought at a low price. With the voluntary assistance of their far-off neighbors they erected the necessary log-houses, and soon after they were in possession of a comfortable home and growing crops.

In the year 1800 an unfortunate accident happened to the father, who, with several others in attempting to stop a forest fire, was struck down by the limb of a tree falling on him, which deprived him of life; and after a few years his widow died, and both lie buried in that place. We turn to his children, beginning with his oldest son, named <sup>103</sup>*Joshua*, born in 1756 at Morrisania, and who at an early age was apprenticed to learn the trade of a cordwainer with <sup>104</sup>Benjamin Farrington in Mile Square (Yonkers), a few miles distant from where his father then resided. His term of service expired during the Revolution, at which period it was the custom to end it up with a "Freedom Frolic," which meant an invitation to all of his young friends of the neighborhood to have a jolly time, when the usual dark-colored fiddler was engaged, the uncarpeted floor well sanded, plenty of cider, doughnuts, crullers, apples, hickory-

nuts, etc., or, if it can be afforded and the apprentice worthy, a fine supper is prepared, winding up with dancing, pawns, and other et cæteras. If circumstances permitted, the "Boss" usually held this grand festival at his house, and before its close he, in the presence of the company, spoke of his worthy apprentice, how well he had served him, and perhaps it would be mixed with some good advice, then closing by presenting the apprentice with a "Freedom Gift," which sometimes was quite a sum of money—usually gold—tied up in a small leather bag.

On this occasion the "Frolic" of Joshua's took place at the house of <sup>1111</sup>Captain Lewis Rich's mother, near the Bronx River, whose rooms were well adapted for a large party; and while Joshua and his fair partner were on the floor performing the then fashionable jig-dance with a floor full of "Straight Fours," they were suddenly interrupted by a volley of musketry from the hands of a gang of murderous "Cow Boys," who had fired through the side of the house into the large dancing room, where one of the balls struck the heel of one of Joshua's feet, which caused him to limp through life. Several other balls were found to have gone through the clothing of some of the young women, but no other person was wounded. The bullet-holes were to be seen in that old house as long as it stood.

<sup>1111</sup>Joshua married <sup>1111</sup>Hannah Lawrence, daughter of <sup>1111</sup>Isaac Lawrence, of Yonkers. After a period of time he purchased a farm near Dobb's Ferry, which is yet in the possession of a grandson. Had children, <sup>1111</sup>Daniel Tompkins, <sup>1111</sup>Frederick, <sup>1111</sup>Jane, <sup>1111</sup>Isaac, <sup>1111</sup>John (b. 1792, died young), <sup>1111</sup>Peter B., <sup>1111</sup>Sarah, <sup>1111</sup>Lawrence, and <sup>1111</sup>William Dykeman Vermylie. <sup>1111</sup>Joshua died in 1846, aged 90 years; his wife in 1847.

<sup>1111</sup>Daniel T., b. 1782; m. 1st, <sup>1111</sup>Jane Henigar in city of New York, by whom he had <sup>1111</sup>Magdalena, <sup>1111</sup>William, <sup>1111</sup>John, <sup>1111</sup>Isaac L., and <sup>1111</sup>Louisa, when his wife died. He afterwards married her sister, <sup>1111</sup>Susan Henigar, by whom he had <sup>1111</sup>Susan and <sup>1111</sup>Maria, and a son who died young.

<sup>1131</sup>*Magdalena*, b. 1807; m. <sup>1132</sup>Bernard Shields; had one child.

<sup>1133</sup>*William*, b. 1809; m. <sup>1134</sup>Abbey Phillips in 1846. He was always blind; became a very good musician, especially a violinist (to the author's knowledge). They had a daughter, <sup>1135</sup>Louisa, b. 1846, an excellent teacher of music; <sup>1136</sup>William, Jr., b. 1849 (both single); and <sup>1137</sup>Daniel, b. 1851; m. <sup>1138</sup>Julia Kerr; had children.

<sup>1139</sup>*John*, b. 1811; m. <sup>1140</sup>Catharine Ann Archer in 1847 in New York; had <sup>1141</sup>Charles, b. 1848, d. 1876; <sup>1142</sup>Margaret; <sup>1143</sup>Charlotte, b. 1852; <sup>1144</sup>Emma, b. 1854; and <sup>1145</sup>Henry, b. 1855.

<sup>1146</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1850; m. <sup>1147</sup>James Hartell.

<sup>1148</sup>*Isaac L.*, b. 1813; m. <sup>1149</sup>Mary Ann Harsen in New York in 1841; had <sup>1150</sup>Henry, b. —; <sup>1151</sup>Theodore, b. —; and <sup>1152</sup>Frank, b. —. All unmarried in 1878.

<sup>1153</sup>*Louisa*, b. 1816; m. <sup>1154</sup>Richard Bell in city of New York.

<sup>1155</sup>*Susan*, b. 1819; m. <sup>1156</sup>Henry Tillou.

<sup>1157</sup>*Maria*, b. 1825; m. <sup>1158</sup>Norman Campbell.

<sup>1159</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1784; m. <sup>1160</sup>Margaret Duba in 1805. While engaged on his father's farm he became handy with carpenter's tools, and was often employed in the neighborhood of Dobb's Ferry. About the year 1818 he moved with his family to New York, where he engaged in dock-building, which he worked at until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1866; his wife followed him in 1868. Had children, <sup>1161</sup>John (b. 1806; unmarried), <sup>1162</sup>Daniel W., <sup>1163</sup>Mary Ann, <sup>1164</sup>William (b. 1820), <sup>1165</sup>Frederick G., <sup>1166</sup>Margaret, <sup>1167</sup>Catharine and <sup>1168</sup>Thomas (twins, b. 1826).

<sup>1169</sup>*Daniel W.*, b. 1814; m. <sup>1170</sup>Rachel Bell; had <sup>1171</sup>Margaret, <sup>1172</sup>Edwin F., <sup>1173</sup>Frederick, <sup>1174</sup>Mary M., <sup>1175</sup>John, <sup>1176</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>1177</sup>William, and <sup>1178</sup>Josephine (b. 1851; single).

<sup>1179</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1836; m. <sup>1180</sup>Garrit Snediker; had children; dead.

<sup>1181</sup>*Edwin F.*, b. 1838; m. <sup>1182</sup>Sarah E. Shaw. He died in 1880. No children.

<sup>1161</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1840; m. <sup>1162</sup>Abbey Phelps in 1868; had daughter, <sup>1167</sup>Lilian, b. 1868. He died in 1883.

<sup>1163</sup>*Mary M.*, b. 1842; m. <sup>1164</sup>John N. Wickes; had <sup>1165</sup>Edwin Forrest, <sup>1166</sup>John Franklin, <sup>1168</sup>Frederick William, <sup>1169</sup>George De Voc, <sup>1170</sup>Mary Eliza, and <sup>1171</sup>Charles Daniel.

<sup>1172</sup>*John*, b. 1844; m. <sup>1173</sup>Eliza Adkins in 1871; no children.

<sup>1174</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1848; m. <sup>1175</sup>Joseph Betts in 1869; had <sup>1176</sup>Anna and <sup>1177</sup>Florence.

<sup>1178</sup>*William*, b. 1849; m. <sup>1179</sup>Alice Wells; had <sup>1180</sup>Edwin Forrest, b. 1879.

<sup>1181</sup>*Mary Ann*, b. 1818; m. <sup>1182</sup>Isaac Potter; had children, <sup>1183</sup>John, <sup>1184</sup>Catharine, <sup>1185</sup>Melissa, and <sup>1186</sup>Mary. Both parents dead—she in 1850 and he in 1874.

<sup>1187</sup>*Frederick G.*, b. 1822; m. <sup>1188</sup>Mary C. Barnes; had <sup>1189</sup>Julia S., <sup>1190</sup>Annie E., and <sup>1191</sup>Achille, b. 1868; latter unmarried. <sup>1192</sup>Julia S., b. 1852; m. <sup>1193</sup>John Bishop.

<sup>1194</sup>*Annie E.*, b. 1863; m. <sup>1195</sup>Isaac Vail; had <sup>1196</sup>John, <sup>1197</sup>Walter, <sup>1198</sup>Elsie, and <sup>1199</sup>Clara.

<sup>1200</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1824; m. <sup>1201</sup>Tobias Lawrence; had <sup>1202</sup>Julia, <sup>1203</sup>Tobias, <sup>1204</sup>Mary, and <sup>1205</sup>Thomas. She resides at Port Washington on Long Island.

<sup>1206</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1826; m. <sup>1207</sup>Nathaniel Campbell; had <sup>1208</sup>Thomas and <sup>1209</sup>Charlotte.

<sup>1210</sup>*Jane*, b. 1789; m. —, who deserted her; afterwards she retained her maiden name. Had son, <sup>1211</sup>*Jasper De Voc*, b. 1812; m. 1st, <sup>1212</sup>Eliza Ann Lefurgee, who died, when he married her sister, <sup>1213</sup>Levina Lefurgee; had children, <sup>1214</sup>Charles M. and <sup>1215</sup>George, b. 1838. Resides on the homestead of the family.

<sup>1216</sup>*Charles M.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>1217</sup>Sarah Lawrence.

<sup>1218</sup>*Isaac*, b. 1791; m. <sup>1219</sup>Hester Leviness. Resided at Tuckahoe. Had <sup>1220</sup>Jane, <sup>1221</sup>Alexander (b. 1815), <sup>1222</sup>Cornelia, <sup>1223</sup>Napoleon B., <sup>1224</sup>Sarah, <sup>1225</sup>Phebe Ann, <sup>1226</sup>Emily, <sup>1227</sup>Almira, <sup>1228</sup>Armenia, and <sup>1229</sup>Isaac; latter went West, not heard from. Father died in 1855.

<sup>1230</sup>*Jane*, b. 1813; m. <sup>1231</sup>John Wagner. Moved to Hanley in Pennsylvania.

<sup>1177</sup>*Cornelia*, b. 1817; m. <sup>4200</sup>Starr Rockwell in Yonkers, N. Y. She died soon after.

<sup>1178</sup>*Napoleon B.*, b. 1819; m. <sup>4201</sup>Eliza Tayler. Resides at Hart's Corners, W. C., 1878.

<sup>1179</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1821; m. <sup>4202</sup>Albert Sherwood; said to have no children.

<sup>1180</sup>*Phebe Ann*, b. 1823; m. <sup>4203</sup>George Riley at Tuckahoe; had children.

<sup>1181</sup>*Emily*, b. 1825; m. <sup>4204</sup>John Lewis.

<sup>1182</sup>*Almira*, b. 1827; m. <sup>4205</sup>James Barlow. Moved to New Orleans, where she died.

<sup>1183</sup>*Armenia*, b. 1830; m. <sup>4206</sup>William Riley.

<sup>1184</sup>*Peter B.*, b. 1794. Although he was brought up on his father's farm, yet he obtained a good knowledge of the trade of a cordwainer; in fact, it was said he was handy with any kind of ordinary work. He twice married: the first wife was <sup>4207</sup>Tamar Sherwood, who had one son named <sup>1185</sup>Miles Oakley, after which she died; the second wife was <sup>4208</sup>Maria Basley, by whom he had children, <sup>1186</sup>James Basley, <sup>1187</sup>Henry, and <sup>1188</sup>John H., b. 1822.

<sup>1189</sup>*Miles O.*, b. 1817; m. <sup>4209</sup>Sarah Dusenberry in 1847; had two daughters, <sup>1190</sup>Tamar Jane and <sup>1191</sup>Sarah Elizabeth, latter born 1849; unmarried.

<sup>1192</sup>*Tamar J.*, b. 1848; m. <sup>4210</sup>Erastus C. Acker; had children, <sup>4211</sup>Emma Jane, b. 1865; <sup>4212</sup>Minetta, b. 1868; and <sup>4213</sup>Alice Elizabeth, b. 1872.

<sup>1193</sup>*James B.*, b. 1819. Learned the printer's trade; moved to Delaware County, New York, where he married <sup>4214</sup>Jeanette Moore in 1838. In 1849 he went to California and into the mines, where he became quite successful in mining, but a great freshet destroyed all of his machinery and other property. He then commenced publishing the *Pacific News*, made some money, then sold out, returned to New York, settled up some business, and again went to California, where he became the proprietor and editor of the *California State Journal* in 1851, which made him quite successful, but in assisting Walker in his Nicaragua



Expedition he met with a heavy loss, and sold out his paper.

In 1864 he was appointed a Lieutenant under <sup>4288</sup>Commodore Porter on the Mississippi River, where he captured several desperate rebels engaged in placing torpedoes in the river; he afterwards became known as Captain De Voe, which title continued with him until he resigned, December 21, 1865. He returned to New York, became engaged in printing and proof-reading until he died, in 1879. Had <sup>1101</sup>Ira, b. 1843, <sup>1102</sup>Harriet Emily, <sup>1103</sup>James Henry, and <sup>1104</sup>Jeanette.

<sup>1102</sup>*Harriet Emily*, b. 1845; m. <sup>4289</sup>Hamilton M. Keefe.

<sup>1103</sup>*James H.*, b. 1848; m. <sup>4290</sup>Isabella George; had son, <sup>1104</sup>William.

<sup>1104</sup>*Jeanette*, b. 1851; m. <sup>4290</sup>Adolph Margra; had <sup>4291</sup>Edward, <sup>4292</sup>Harriet, and <sup>4293</sup>Adolph, Jr.

<sup>1107</sup>*Henry*, b. 1821; m. <sup>4292</sup>Mary A. Hall in 1847; had <sup>1108</sup>Anna Maria, <sup>1107</sup>Joseph H., <sup>1109</sup>James Augustus, <sup>1100</sup>William Messerole, and <sup>1200</sup>John H. <sup>1107</sup>Henry was an architect, and afterwards became Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn, N. Y.

<sup>1109</sup>*Ann M.*, b. 1848; m. <sup>4293</sup>Eugene A. Connor in 1868; had children.

<sup>1107</sup>*Joseph H.*, b. 1850; m. <sup>4294</sup>Jane Mailer; had children.

<sup>1108</sup>*James A.*, b. 1855; m. <sup>4295</sup>Alphuretta Mashon in 1877.

<sup>1109</sup>*William M.*, b. 1858; m. <sup>4296</sup>Kate Doty in 1878.

<sup>1200</sup>*John H.*, b. 1861; m. <sup>4297</sup>Susan Brady; had children.

<sup>1130</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1795; m. <sup>4298</sup>Miles Oakley Basley in 1817; had <sup>4299</sup>Loyal H., <sup>4300</sup>Isaac D., <sup>4301</sup>Elbert Franklin, <sup>4302</sup>Elizabeth (b. 1823; unmarried), <sup>4303</sup>James Edward, and <sup>4304</sup>Julia Ann.

<sup>4305</sup>*Loyal H.*, b. 1818; single. Owned property in Yonkers. He had gathered some family history, for which the author is indebted. He died suddenly in 1878.

<sup>4300</sup>*Isaac D.*, b. 1820; m. <sup>4306</sup>Margaret Brundage; had children.

<sup>4301</sup>*Elbert F.*, b. 1823; m. <sup>4308</sup>Elizabeth Walcott, who died; 2d wife, <sup>4307</sup>Mary Coutant.

<sup>4182</sup>*James E.*, b. 1826; m. <sup>4188</sup>Emily Pollock. He joined the army and met a soldier's death in the battle of the Wilderness in 1862. Buried in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers.

<sup>4184</sup>*Julia Ann*, b. 1827; m. <sup>4189</sup>William Embree.

<sup>1111</sup>*Lawrence*, b. 1797; m. <sup>4190</sup>Catharine Griffin, of Fishkill, N. Y. Soon after moved to New York; joined the Fire Department in 1820. Moved to Elizabeth, N. J., where he kept a hotel; then to Rahway, where he held public office and also a livery stable. Had <sup>1201</sup>Catharine, b. 1821, died; and <sup>1192</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1823; m. <sup>4191</sup>Thomas Doughty; children dead.

<sup>1112</sup>*William D. V.*, b. 1799; m. <sup>4192</sup>Deborah Briggs in 1825. In early life he was a farmer with his father in Westchester Co., N. Y. Moved to the city of New York, where he became employed in the Allaire Iron Works, and there remained until he gave up business and retired. He died December 22, 1879. Had children, <sup>1202</sup>Frederick B., <sup>1204</sup>Elizabeth Ann, who died young, and <sup>1206</sup>John Greenwood.

<sup>1203</sup>*Frederick B.*, b. 1826; m. <sup>4193</sup>Catharine Dubois; had <sup>1205</sup>Caroline, <sup>1207</sup>William, <sup>1208</sup>Mary, <sup>1209</sup>Edward, <sup>1210</sup>Frank, and <sup>1211</sup>Joseph.

<sup>1208</sup>*Caroline*, b. 1850; m. <sup>4194</sup>John Chrystie; had children.

<sup>1209</sup>*John Greenwood*, b. 1831. Early became employed as a printer, then he was advanced to proof-reading on the N. Y. *Daily Tribune* for several years; then he went into the book trade, and was quite successful. He married <sup>4195</sup>Mary E. Robbins, and in 1867 moved West to Rock Island, Illinois, where his business became so flourishing that he engaged in a wholesale trade and became very popular, so much so that he received a nomination for Mayor, and in all probability could have been elected, but he declined the honor.

At the time of the great Chicago fire (Oct., 1871) his wife was on a visit at Bath, New York, and while there she died suddenly on the 10th October, 1871. Her husband was telegraphed to, but in consequence of the burning of the Chicago office the despatch did not reach him until three days after her death. This was a terrible blow to

him, and it had the effect to change his character as well as his business, which he gave up, sold out, and moved to Binghamton, New York, where after a period he was induced to take a more lively interest in life by opening the Exchange Hotel in 1872, and which became a first-class stopping-place for the travelling public as well as a popular resort in general.

Mr. De Voe died very suddenly on the 6th of May, 1878, at his home, when the press were quite eulogistic of his many excellent traits of character. "He was very much respected for his many high social qualities and warm, genial nature. His friends numbered scores among the higher walks of life as well as among the literary *salons*. Though not pretentious, he was a literary man of keen discrimination, and as a critique held a high position, and with those best known to him was authority of no mean order." His body was brought on to New York and buried in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers.

<sup>1114</sup>*John*, b. 1758; m. <sup>4300</sup>Sarah Travis. Settled in Greenfield, Ulster Co., in 1792, where he died in 1840. His widow married <sup>4307</sup>John Turner, and after his death she kept the name of her first husband, by whom she had five children at least, <sup>1212</sup>Nancy, <sup>1213</sup>Susan, <sup>1214</sup>Vina, <sup>1215</sup>Elizabeth (b. 1802; single), and <sup>1216</sup>Thomas.

<sup>1212</sup>*Nancy*, b. 1794; m. <sup>4298</sup>Walter Craft.

<sup>1213</sup>*Susan*, b. 1797; m. <sup>1220</sup>Joseph M. De Voe, her cousin.

<sup>1214</sup>*Vina*, b. 1800; m. <sup>4299</sup>John Fletcher Wood.

<sup>1216</sup>*Thomas*, b. 1805; m. twice; had son, <sup>1227</sup>Joseph, b. 1828.

<sup>1215</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1760; m. <sup>4300</sup>Sarah Angevine. Settled in Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; afterwards moved to Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y. He died about 1830. Had <sup>1217</sup>James, b. 1784; <sup>1218</sup>John, b. 1786; <sup>1220</sup>*Joseph M.*, b. 1788 (m. <sup>1213</sup>Susan De Voe, his cousin). Then follows:

<sup>1221</sup>*Frederick A.*, b. 1790; m. <sup>4301</sup>Julia Stewart, daughter of <sup>4302</sup>William J. Stewart in 1833. At this period <sup>1221</sup>Frederick A. was editor of the *Republican Watchman* of Elmira, where

he still resides. He had children, <sup>1322</sup>*Hannah Catharine*, b. 1834 (m. <sup>1323</sup>Elisha Hills Cook in 1857); another daughter married <sup>1324</sup>D. C. Robinson (son of <sup>1325</sup>ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson); and a son named <sup>1326</sup>Archie N., born about 1846, who became quite prominent both as an editor and a soldier. At an early period he was engaged on the *Elmira Gazette*, afterwards the *Daily Advertiser* of that place, and the *Harrisburg Patriot*. On the opening of the Rebellion he became the Military Secretary under Governor Robinson, and afterwards served his country in the Twenty-third New York Volunteers until the close of the War. He again returned to the "press," where he continued until his mind gave way to end his life by suicide at the Bacon House, St. Joseph, Mo., in the month of May, 1881.

An anecdote of the early life of <sup>1327</sup>Frederick A. De Voe was found in the *N. Y. Times* (June 6, 1881), which presented the death of <sup>1328</sup>Alfred B. Street, the poet, whose boyhood was spent in Monticello and where some of his best-known poems were written, recalls to old residents of the village an interesting reminiscence of 50 years ago. Major Street, the father of the poet, was a leading resident of Monticello. <sup>1329</sup>A. C. Niven, who still resides here and who has been prominent in the politics of this State, was just then making his mark at the Bar. F. A. Devoc was a well-known politician in the county. Major Street was a strong friend of <sup>1330</sup>Henry Clay and his "American system." Niven and Devoc were Democrats and bitterly opposed to the doctrines of Clay. A grand celebration was to be held in the town on the Fourth of July, 1832. Alfred B. Street was solicited as the orator of the day. Devoc, Niven, and Major Street were selected as the committee to prepare the toasts for the occasion. One of the toasts adopted was one that indirectly censured the position of Clay on the tariff question. Major Street changed the phraseology of the toast so that it became an endorsement of Clay's American system. It was read in its place. Sullivan County was a Jacksonian

stronghold. An implied commendation on a public occasion of a policy diametrically opposed to the principles of their apostle was received as an insult. Great indignation followed. Devoe publicly denounced Major Street for his action. "Alfred B. Street replied to Devoe in a hand-bill, the language of which was not selected with the tenderness the poet was wont to use in his writings. Devoe rejoined in more emphatic language. The quarrel was taken up by the partisans of both sides. A. C. Niven did not take part in the dispute. Every one understood and appreciated the reason for his silence. It was prompted by feelings of delicacy. Major Street had a son, "Sanford A. Street, who was in the Navy. A few years before, while he was a midshipman, he was visiting Monticello. Niven (who was a Colonel in the Militia) had occasion to address a note to young Street one day, and neglected to prefix the latter's title. This the Midshipman construed as a direct affront. He called on Col. Niven and asked him to walk to the outskirts of the village with him. Niven did so. When they had gone some distance young Street drew a rawhide from his coat and attempted to strike Niven with it. Niven took the whip from his assailant and beat him until he was taken away by a spectator. The Midshipman left Monticello, and was never seen here again until 1837, when he came home to die with consumption. He was also a poet and a rare scholar.

The Street-Devoe affair finally assumed so serious an aspect that a duel between Alfred B. Street and his opponent seemed inevitable. There was at that time employed as "devil" in the Monticello *Watchman* office—now the property of "ex-Congressman George M. Beebe—a bright lad named "Joseph T. Sweet. He had neglected one week to leave the paper at the house of William Street, another son of the Major. Street rebuked him, which offended the boy. When the quarrel over the unfortunate toast was at its height, and the friends of each principal expected daily to hear that one or the other had sent a challenge to his oppo-



nent, the following challenge was found one morning, printed in large type, posted all through the village :

" I, Master Joseph Sweet,  
Do challenge Poet Alfred Street  
To mortal combat with a pistol,  
Or mullein stalk or thorny thistle.  
It's true he has no. me offended,  
But his brother has, you know ;  
And as our quarrels all are blended,  
I'll fight him, or my name's not Joe."

The printer's devil had printed and posted the facetious challenge during the night, without the knowledge of either side. Its effect was electric. It removed every tragic element from the situation and reduced it to a farce. The whole town was set to laughing. The Streets and Devoe joined in the humor, and what really might have terminated seriously was brought to an amicable settlement.

<sup>1111</sup>*Hester*, b. 1762 ; m. <sup>1111</sup>Daniel Dexter ; had <sup>1111</sup>Cornelius (b. 1780), <sup>1111</sup>James, <sup>1111</sup>Nancy De Voë (b. 1785), and <sup>1111</sup>Margaret (b. 1787).

<sup>1111</sup>*James*, b. 1782 ; m. <sup>1111</sup>Adah Hunt ; had ten children, and but one living in 1878, named <sup>1111</sup>Elias.

<sup>1111</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1764 ; m. 1st <sup>1111</sup>Wm. Travers, and 2d <sup>1111</sup>Joseph Mills.

<sup>1111</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1766 ; m. <sup>1111</sup>Joseph Putney ; had <sup>1111</sup>Jemima, b. 1789, d. 1816 ; <sup>1111</sup>Mary, b. 1791, d. 1815 ; <sup>1111</sup>John, b. 1794, d. 1823 ; <sup>1111</sup>Margaret, b. 1796, d. 1806 ; <sup>1111</sup>Sarah, b. 1798, d. 1823 ; <sup>1111</sup>James, b. 1800, d. 1826 ; <sup>1111</sup>Watson, b. 1802, d. 1829 ; <sup>1111</sup>Joseph, b. 1806, d. 1838 ; <sup>1111</sup>Betsey Ann, b. 1811, d. 1834 ; and <sup>1111</sup>Joshua.

<sup>1111</sup>*Joshua*, b. 1808 ; m. <sup>1111</sup>Phebe Foster ; had several children. He died in 1862.

<sup>1111</sup>*Mary* (usually known as Polly), b. 1767 ; m. <sup>1111</sup>Benjamin White. Resided in Yonkers, W. C., N. Y. Had <sup>1111</sup>Clarissa, b. 1787 ; m. <sup>1111</sup>Richard Barker, a Hurl Gate Pilot, N. Y. He died of cholera in 1832 and left several children.

<sup>1111</sup>*Elijah* was born in 1769 in Morrisania, and soon after

moved with his father to Lower Yonkers, where he remained two or three years, when another removal took place as far as Somers Town, the upper part of Westchester County. One of Elijah's sons writes: "A place at that time was a little beyond the bounds of civilization, and profuse of rocks and rattlesnakes." I have heard him tell that his mother sent him after the cows a mile or more, when he killed a rattlesnake and tied a long string about its neck, dragged it home and skinned it, of which he afterwards made a pocket-book. After skinning the serpent he took the green skin and hung it to a beam, under which stood a chair filled with bed-covering. A day or two afterwards he found another live snake lying under or over the skin, which was also killed. He told the fact to prove the marvellous faculty snakes have to track each other."

While a small boy Elijah displayed a thirst for knowledge which attracted the attention of "Dr. Elias Cornelius,\* who received him in his employ and family, and soon became much attached to him for his willingness and studious habits. He sent him to school, where his attention and quickness to learn soon advanced him into several branches of knowledge, including surveying. When about 20 years of age he became engaged in teaching school, which for that day was rather a select one, both day and evening dur-

\* "Died.—At Somers, in this State, on the 13th instant (June, 1823), <sup>1102</sup>Dr. ELIAS CORNELIUS, aged 65 years. In the War of Independence Dr. Cornelius was a patriot and a sufferer. Though a youth of scarcely 20, and supposed by his nearest relatives, who were at that time friends to the British, he resolved to enlist himself in the service of his country. Quitting the place of his nativity on Long Island, and being recommended by his instructor, <sup>334</sup>Dr. Samuel Latham, he came early in the year 1777 to New York and obtained a commission of Surgeon's Mate in the 2d Regt. of Rhode Island troops. He had not been long in the army when he was taken prisoner and carried to the "Old Provost" jail in this city, where he suffered till March, 1778, when he succeeded in making his escape. He joined the army again and continued in it till the close of 1781.

"Dr. Cornelius was a rare instance of religious conversion in camp. It was here, however, that he received those impressions which laid the foundation for a Christian hope that he maintained to his death. At the close of the war he settled not far from his late residence, and was instrumental, with a few others, of gathering a Church and society, and building a house of worship, in which he held the office of Deacon for nearly 40 years.

"He was a warm friend to the religious and charitable institutions of the day; as a proof, it may be mentioned that among other benevolent bequests he has given one hundred dollars to each of the following societies: The American Bible Society, the American Education Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions."—*Nat. Advertiser*, July 4, 1823.

ing the winter months; the other portions of the year he was obliged to work at farming. His school was liberally patronized, and in 1790 he became of age, with a considerable money saved, which he intended to be used in the purchase of a Western home. With several other young men he set out on an exploring expedition, to search for good land which might be purchased at low prices; so on horseback they started, and when they had got as far as Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., Elijah was taken down sick with the small-pox, and by the time he got well his money was about exhausted. He found a vacant school-house in the place, opened it, and soon had a room full of scholars, which he taught for about one year. "While living there," says his grandson ("Daniel E. De Voe), "he formed the acquaintance of "Judge Kellogg, who afterwards founded Kelloggsville, in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and of Messrs. "Hopkins, "Fuller, "Coggsell, "Phelps, and others, who with himself also subsequently became prominent settlers in that County." At the expiration of a year Elijah returned to Somers Town and again taught school, which placed him in funds; he then, with another party of explorers, pushed across the Hudson River into Ulster County, where they found a rich and fertile valley, occupied by thriving Dutch settlers who held their lands at high prices. But a few miles back upon the hills the prices were much lower, and after securing the necessary number of acres Elijah and his party returned to Somers Town and reported their discoveries. Quite a number of the citizens immediately removed there, among them "Thomas De Voe, Elijah's father, who purchased a farm in the township of Greenfield, where he continued to reside until about 1800, when (as noticed before) he was killed in a forest fire.

Elijah became a great favorite, says his grandson, with the Dutch settlers there, who called him "the Yankee schoolmaster," and employed him to teach their children English. Among these settlers were two brothers of Spanish descent, named "Benjamin and "Manuel Gonzales. A

few years previous to this their father, Manuel, had been shot by the Indians, who were ambushed at the side of the road he was travelling over on horseback. The scene of this occurrence was near a place now called Phillipsport, about five miles south of the present city of Ellenville. As will be seen presently this man was the Grandfather of my Grandmother. His grave is on what is now called the "Devins Farm," and this farm is a part of fourteen hundred acres of land which he left to his two sons, Benjamin and Manuel. These brothers were noted throughout the valley from Port Jervis to Kingston for their great strength, their wealth, their generous hospitality, and their extravagant manner of living. They had large families, but always kept what was called "open house," extending a sumptuous welcome to all travellers and strangers, their generosity being only equalled by their pride.

"The eldest brother, Manuel, had married a maiden named <sup>133</sup>Sarah Bevier (the name of my Mother, says <sup>133</sup>Daniel E. De Voe, who was her niece). Her Father's name I have been unable to learn. Four of her brothers living there were named <sup>133</sup>Daniel (my mother's father), <sup>133</sup>Conrad, <sup>134</sup>Levi, and <sup>134</sup>Simon. The latter was a widower and resided about one mile from where is now the City of Ellenville. He had for his housekeeper his niece, <sup>133</sup>Elizabeth, who was the daughter of his sister Sarah and Manuel Gonzales. She was born July 6, 1776, and was then a very handsome girl of eighteen, with black eyes and hair, and beautiful complexion.

"When my grandfather, <sup>132</sup>Elijah De Voe, met her he was immediately charmed and conquered. But as she could only converse in Dutch and he in English, he must have begun his courtship by teaching her the latter language. How enjoyable must have been their sensations when conjugating the verb 'To Love'!

"Her <sup>134</sup>Uncle Simon soon perceived the nature of the Yankee schoolmaster's regard for his pupil, and bluntly told him that if he intended to rob him of his housekeeper

he desired to know it, that he might be looking out for another. This hastened matters, and Elijah and <sup>1222</sup>Elizabeth Gonzales were married the next spring (1795), and began their wedded life in a dwelling owned by her father, Manuel. Here they lived happily for four years, Elijah continuing to teach and Elizabeth attending to her manifold duties as housekeeper and mother. She made her own saleratus, soap, sugar, syrups, linens, woollens, and wearing apparel, and became noted throughout that region as a housekeeper to whom none was superior. During this time also their union was blessed by the birth of two children, the first a daughter, who was named <sup>1223</sup>Sarah, after <sup>1224</sup>Elizabeth's mother, and the second a son, who was named after her brother <sup>1225</sup>Levi.

"Nothing had occurred to alloy their happiness except the troubles which were now beginning to harass Elizabeth's father, <sup>1226</sup>Manuel,\* and her uncle, <sup>1227</sup>Benjamin Gonzales. Their careless and extravagant manner of living had by this time involved them in many debts, and numerous creditors were becoming importunate for their pay. But to these brothers a dun was tantamount to an insult, and to all demands of their creditors they accordingly gave an indignant refusal. This naturally augmented their difficulties and soon produced a state of affairs which, to Elizabeth especially, who was very proud of her family name and honor, became so unendurable that she resolved to leave there. Now, it happened that about the time of her marriage her mother's brother, <sup>1228</sup>Daniel Bevier, had removed his family to the new settlements in Cayuga County, N. Y., and he was then back there on a visit to his relatives. When she heard him describe in enthusiastic terms the beauty of Owasco Lake and the country thereabouts, where he lived, she at once desired to have all of the family remove there, and united with her uncle in efforts to persuade them to do so. But to this both her husband and father

\* In the month of August (6), 1805, <sup>1229</sup>Manuel Consaulus, of Mamakating, Ulster Co., N. Y., advertises for the benefit of the insolvent law of the State (New York paper).



objected, and she then declared that if her uncle would take her she would leave them and go with him alone. His reply was a cordial assent, for he well knew that if he could get Elizabeth safely to Owasco her husband, at least, would be very sure to soon follow. Firmly resisting the protests and entreaties of ""Elijah, she continued true to her purpose, and when, in the month of September, 1799, her uncle's team drove up before their door she got into his wagon, and with sad but resolute heart bade adieu to her old home, her husband, her father and mother, and all those relatives and friends with whom only she had associated since her birth. With her was her uncle and two children, before her a journey of two hundred miles through a wilderness.

"They reached their destination safely, and the next spring, in the month of March, 1800, Elijah purchased an ox-team and an old sled, and, loading upon it what few household goods it would carry, started on the same journey to rejoin his wife and children. When he arrived there he was surprised to find himself a well-known and popular man. Several of the gentlemen he became acquainted with at Montgomery had already settled there, his reputation as a scholar and teacher had preceded him; such men were wanted, and as it was generally known that his wife was there with her uncle, ""Daniel Bevier, her husband's appearance had been confidently looked for.

" ""Col. Hardenburgh, founder of the city of Auburn, then called 'Hardenburgh's Corners,' hastened to offer him fifty acres at the Corners at five dollars per acre, to be paid when it suited his convenience, if he would settle there and open a school. Had Elijah accepted this generous offer it would have made him a wealthy man in a very few years. But he yielded to the united solicitations of the Owasco settlers, his wife, and her Uncle Daniel (the latter of whom he felt had strong claims upon him), and, purchasing twenty acres from him and ten more adjoining them from ""James Brinkerhoff, settled in Owasco, about six miles from the

Corners, as a farmer and school-teacher. For this little farm he gave about three hundred dollars, thus paying fifty dollars more for thirty acres in Owasco than fifty acres would have cost him at the Corners, where the value of real estate rapidly advanced."

"<sup>1220</sup>Elijah held various political offices and positions of trust, such as Town Clerk, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, etc., and in 1819 and again in 1824 he was elected by the citizens of the county their representative in the State Legislature.

Of his wife's (<sup>1222</sup>Elizabeth) death his grandson says: "My grandfather found her one morning (in the month of June, 1846) dead by his side; but so natural and life-like did her body appear when buried, that some of her children always feared that she was only in a trance. His death occurred in 1856, at the residence of his daughter, <sup>1229</sup>Cornelia, in Auburn, N. Y., and his body was buried by the side of his wife in a cemetery about three miles north-west of Owasco."

Their children were born and named in the following order: <sup>1223</sup>Sarah, <sup>1224</sup>Levi, <sup>1225</sup>Hannah, b. 1800 (latter died young), <sup>1226</sup>Manuel Gonzales, <sup>1227</sup>Benjamin, <sup>1228</sup>Thomas, <sup>1229</sup>Cornelia, and <sup>1230</sup>Nancy.

<sup>1223</sup>*Sarah* was born near Mamakating, the present city of Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1796; married <sup>1226</sup>Col. Walter Strong in Oswego, N. Y., in 1819. They afterwards moved to Linesville, Crawford Co., Penn., then to Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1844. Col. Strong died in 1858, and his wife, Sarah, followed him in 1875.\* Had children,

\* "Died.—In Jefferson, of heart disease (Sept. 15, 1875), <sup>1225</sup>Mrs. Sarah De Voe, relic of the late <sup>1226</sup>Walter Strong, of Jefferson, in her 80th year. Mrs. Strong had been a resident of Jefferson for over 30 years. She was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1796, and in 1819 was married to Walter Strong, whom she has survived some 15 years. She was the mother of eight children, all of whom are living except one. In 1833 she and her husband and young family moved to Linesville, Pa., then a wilderness. In 1844 they came to Jefferson, where she has lived since. Those who knew her will always remember her with the warmest affection. She was of the most happy turn of mind, always looking on the bright side of life, and cheering all who came in contact with her by her bright and loving ways. Her family, who have all reached and passed middle age, cannot recall a gloomy expression that ever dropped from her lips. She was a member of the Congregational Church, as might be said, her whole life, for she joined it when a young girl. She led a good life, and when she was called home without an instant's warning she quietly sank to sleep in Death, painless and without a struggle."

<sup>1314</sup>Elijah D., <sup>1317</sup>Malvina A., <sup>1318</sup>Walter Day Otis Kellog, <sup>1319</sup>Sarah E., <sup>1320</sup>Edwin T., <sup>1321</sup>Isaac M., <sup>1322</sup>Cornelia Adelle, and <sup>1323</sup>Nancy J.

<sup>1314</sup>*Elijah D.*, b. 1820; m. <sup>1318</sup>Emma O. Kirtland in 1854 in Plymouth, Richland Co., Ohio, where he resides. Had children.

<sup>1317</sup>*Malvina A.*, b. 1822; m. <sup>1318</sup>S. C. Stratton in 1839. Lives in Linesville, Penn.

<sup>1318</sup>*Dr. Walter D. O. K.*, b. 1824; m. <sup>1319</sup>Maria Rosa in 1849 in Owasco, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He studied medicine and became a convert of the new school of Homœopathy, and now resides at Fishkill Landing, N. Y. Has children.

<sup>1319</sup>*Sarah E.*, b. 1825; m. <sup>1327</sup>H. Shattuck in 1843. Resides in Linesville, Penn. Has children.

<sup>1320</sup>*Edwin T.*, b. 1828; m. <sup>1328</sup>Matilda Parks in 1872. Resides in Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

<sup>1321</sup>*Isaac M.*, b. 1830; m. <sup>1329</sup>Caria McDonough in 1859. Resides in Plymouth, Richland Co., Ohio. Has one son.

<sup>1322</sup>*Cornelia A.*, b. 1833; m. <sup>1330</sup>Samuel M. Fassett in 1851 in Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. He was extensively engaged in photography and portrait-painting, having a very fine collection burnt up at the great fire in Chicago, when he met with a heavy loss. They now reside in Washington, District of Columbia. Had several children.

<sup>1323</sup>*Nancy J.*, b. 1835; m. <sup>1331</sup>J. A. Hervey in 1855 in Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. Had several children.

<sup>1324</sup>*Levi* was also born in Mamakating in 1798. He married <sup>1325</sup>Hester Brand in 1819 in Owasco, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; afterwards moved to Plymouth, Richland Co., Ohio. Had <sup>1321</sup>Horace, <sup>1322</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>1323</sup>Rachel, <sup>1324</sup>Elijah, <sup>1325</sup>Nancy Maria (b. 1831, died single in 1854).

<sup>1321</sup>*Horace*, b. 1821; m. <sup>1326</sup>Catharine Jane Aumond; had <sup>1326</sup>Elzever T., b. 1846; <sup>1327</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1847; <sup>1328</sup>Rachel Maria, b. 1854; and <sup>1329</sup>Hester B., b. 1859.

<sup>1322</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1824; m. <sup>1334</sup>Reuben Gypson; had two children, both dead; also the father.

<sup>1223</sup>*Rachel*, b. 1825; m. <sup>1266</sup>Joel Ganung, of Michigan; had <sup>1266</sup>Ruth and <sup>1267</sup>John; both married.

<sup>1224</sup>*Elijah*, b. 1828; m. <sup>1268</sup>Charlotte Blair in 1857; had <sup>1210</sup>Maria, b. 1857, d. 1864; <sup>1211</sup>Amy Milfred, b. 1860, d. 1864; <sup>1212</sup>Carnice, b. 1862; <sup>1213</sup>Gertia R., b. 1864; <sup>1214</sup>Levi, b. 1866; <sup>1215</sup>Ira B., b. 1869; <sup>1216</sup>Nellie B., b. 1871; and <sup>1217</sup>Annie S., b. 1876.

<sup>1228</sup>*Manuel Gonsaulus De Voe* was born in Owasco in 1803; married <sup>1269</sup>Jane M. Shaw (born 1808) in 1824. In early life he began farming, having purchased a farm belonging to his Uncle Benjamin, on which was a woollen mill, when he became engaged in manufacturing cloth until about 1850. He was also a popular auctioneer, and having quick perception and a retentive mind he employed his leisure hours in studying law, and afterwards practised in several of the courts. He was somewhat eccentric, especially in the manner of spelling a great many words, and refused to learn to write orthographically, insisting that his way of spelling such words was simpler and better entitled to as much respect as Noah Webster's way.

He studied law, because he believed it was every man's duty to learn the laws of his country, and he pleaded the cause of others because they would not learn to plead their own and were willing to pay for doing it; but he would never petition for admission to the Bar, and was thus shut out from all important Courts. His counsel was often sought, however, by regularly admitted attorneys, and so great was the faith of his neighbors in his legal wisdom and justice that most of their differences were adjusted by him as their reference; or, to use his own words, he was in the majority of his causes "the attorney for both sides, and the judge and jury to boot." He was usually known as Sol or Saul or "Uncle Saul" by his numerous friends, and with all his eccentricities he is a valuable and much respected citizen in the great town of Owasco. He has had eleven children, and was a great-grandfather before he was 66 years of age. The names of his children were <sup>1269</sup>Jacob Stroud,

<sup>1249</sup>Willis Griffin, <sup>1250</sup>Louisa Jane, <sup>1251</sup>Sarah Maria, <sup>1252</sup>John Watkins, <sup>1253</sup>Cornelia Elizabeth, <sup>1254</sup>Thomas S., <sup>1255</sup>Daniel Shaw, <sup>1256</sup>Mary Charlotte, <sup>1257</sup>Izora O. F. (b. 1848), and <sup>1258</sup>Laura Isadore (b. 1851, died young).

<sup>1248</sup>*Jacob S.*, b. 1825; m. 1st <sup>1270</sup>Sarah Crawford in 1846; had <sup>1269</sup>George W. and <sup>1268</sup>Sarah, when his wife died. He m. 2d wife, <sup>1271</sup>Anna Pim; had <sup>1261</sup>William P., b. 1852; <sup>1262</sup>Charles, b. 1854; <sup>1263</sup>Enos, b. 1856; and <sup>1264</sup>Emma, b. 1858. <sup>1210</sup>Jacob S. resides in Owasco.

<sup>1259</sup>*George W.*, b. 1847; m. <sup>1272</sup>Flora Parsel in 1865. She died in 1880.

<sup>1260</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1849; m. <sup>1273</sup>Elbert Degraff. Reside in Delaware. Had children.

<sup>1240</sup>*Willis G.*, b. 1827; m. <sup>1274</sup>Sarah Van Etten in 1860. Resides in Owasco. Had children, <sup>1265</sup>Antoinette, b. 1861; <sup>1266</sup>Charlotte, b. 1863; <sup>1267</sup>Cornelia, b. 1865; and <sup>1268</sup>Daniel D., b. 1868.

<sup>1250</sup>*Louisa Jane*, b. 1829; m. <sup>1275</sup>Harvey Horton in 1852; had <sup>1276</sup>Edwin, b. 1853, d. 1884, and <sup>1277</sup>Eugene. The husband was a volunteer in the Rebellion.

<sup>1251</sup>*Sarah M.*, b. 1831; m. <sup>1278</sup>George W. Tallowday in 1851; had <sup>1279</sup>Lewis and <sup>1280</sup>Elliott. He died in 1861.

<sup>1252</sup>*John W.*, b. 1833; m. <sup>1281</sup>Emily Blair in 1859; had <sup>1282</sup>Porter, <sup>1270</sup>Lesta, <sup>1271</sup>Hetty, and <sup>1272</sup>Addie. Resided in Richland Co., Ohio. <sup>1262</sup>John W.'s services were accepted in the Rebellion.

<sup>1253</sup>*Cornelia E.*, b. 1836; m. <sup>1283</sup>Sewell Gower, of Cedar Bluff, Iowa. Moved to California.

<sup>1254</sup>*Thomas S.*, b. 1839; m. <sup>1284</sup>Luticia Winspeare in 1868 in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio. He volunteered in the 19th Regt. N. Y. for two years' duty in the Rebellion. Had children, <sup>1272</sup>Mary Jane, <sup>1274</sup>Manuel Gonsaules, <sup>1275</sup>Napoleon, <sup>1276</sup>Stephen C., and <sup>1277</sup>Theodore.

<sup>1255</sup>*Daniel S.*, b. 1842 (single); also a volunteer and twice wounded; and after serving out his term in the 75th N. Y. he again went to the front in the battle of Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley, Va., where he was killed Oct. 19, 1864.



<sup>1238</sup>*Mary E.*, b. 1844; m. <sup>1239</sup>"Martin V. B. Van Etten in 1866. Resided in Warren, Penn. No children in 1878. He also volunteered in the 75th N. Y., was twice wounded; the last shot nearly tore his arm off, which maimed him for life.

This branch of the family were certainly very patriotic during the War of the Rebellion. Besides, <sup>1240</sup>"Daniel S. (who was mortally wounded), <sup>1241</sup>"Thomas S., <sup>1242</sup>"John W., and the sons-in-law, <sup>1243</sup>"Van Etten and <sup>1244</sup>"Horton, and the grandson, <sup>1245</sup>"George W. De Voe, all of which were engaged in the war for the preservation of the Union and came home (except one, whose body lies near where it fell) with an honorable record.

<sup>1246</sup>*Dr. Benjamin*, the fifth and youngest child, was born in the township of Owasco in the year 1805. He selected medicine and surgery for his profession, studied in the office of <sup>1247</sup>"Dr. Van Epps in Auburn, and graduated through the Medical College at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he obtained his diploma in the year 1829, and the next year married <sup>1248</sup>"Sarah Bevier (a cousin to his mother).

"Alter practising a year or two each in the Towns of Sempronius, Cayuga Co., and Junius, in Seneca Co., N. Y., he returned to Owasco, where he passed the remainder of his life."

As a physician he was very popular, his practice extending to the surrounding villages and country homes from ten to twenty miles away, and was generally successful.

"The only electoral offices he ever held or was a candidate for," says his son, "were those of Trustee and Superintendent of Common Schools. His political views may be described by the statement that he voted with the Whigs and anti-slavery men of his time. It was by his invitation and in the grove surrounding his residence that the noted ex-slave and colored orator <sup>1249</sup>"Frederick Douglass delivered his first speech in that section."

<sup>1250</sup>"Dr. Benjamin's wife, <sup>1251</sup>"Sarah, bore him five children, named <sup>1252</sup>"Elizabeth Bevier, <sup>1253</sup>"Benjamin Rush, <sup>1254</sup>"Helen An-

toinette, <sup>1281</sup>Coruelia Marion, and <sup>1282</sup>Daniel Elijah. His wife Sarah died in 1851. His second wife was <sup>1288</sup>Caroline Tompkins, whom he married in 1853, and by her had three children, two of which lived to grow up, named <sup>1283</sup>Marianne (b. 1856; m. <sup>1389</sup>C. Sykes) and <sup>1284</sup>Charles Horatio (b. 1858, died 1883; single).

Dr. Benjamin's death occurred in Owasco in 1859. About two years after his widow married a man named <sup>1390</sup>Wm. Kilmer; then moved to Auburn, N. Y.

<sup>1278</sup>*Elizabeth B.* was born at Owasco in 1831; married <sup>1291</sup>Mathew Conkling Ten Eyck in 1852. In 1865 they moved to St. Paul, Minn. Had children, <sup>1322</sup>Mary Helen and <sup>1302</sup>Sarah Conkling; the first child, named <sup>1364</sup>Charles, died young.

<sup>1302</sup>*Mary H.*, b. 1854; m. in 1873 to <sup>1308</sup>William H. Caine, M.D., of Stillwater, Minn., where they resided in 1879.

<sup>1298</sup>*Sarah C.*, b. 1857; m. in 1879 <sup>1288</sup>George Ned Culver, of St. Paul.

<sup>1270</sup>*Benjamin R.* was born in Owasco in 1833. At the age of 17 years he contracted with the U. S. Government to carry the mails between Auburn and the villages of Owasco and Kelloggsville in Cayuga Co., with a stage-coach for freight and passengers. This business gave him sufficient knowledge of horses and led him to deal somewhat extensively in purchasing Ohio horses, which he brought back and sold through the country. When 22 years of age he married <sup>1297</sup>Almira Lewes Clark, of Buffalo, N. Y., and became engaged in farming.

In 1877 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he opened a boarding and livery stable. His children were named <sup>1298</sup>Lydia Clark, born 1857; <sup>1288</sup>Sarah Luella, born 1859; and <sup>1297</sup>George Clark, born 1868.

<sup>1280</sup>*Helen A.* was born in Owasco in 1836, and in the course of time she became a teacher in the State Normal School (of Michigan) at Ypsilanti, in which position she remained until 1860, when she was married to <sup>1208</sup>Prof. Erastus Lathrop Ripley, Principal of the State Normal School (as above). She lived but a short time afterwards, as her death took

place in 1863, leaving an infant daughter named <sup>1200</sup>Helen, who is still living with her father at Shelbina, Shelby Co., Missouri, where he is Principal of the Shelbina Collegiate Institute.

<sup>1201</sup>*Cornelia M.* was also born in Owasco in 1838; graduated in the academy at Corning, N. Y., in 1860. She married in 1862 to <sup>1202</sup>Frank B. Brown, editor and proprietor of the Corning *Democrat*, and had one son, named <sup>1203</sup>Cornie Frank Percy, who was sixteen days old when she died (Dec. 2, 1863).

<sup>1204</sup>*Daniel E.* was also born in the town of Owasco in 1844, where, having had the advantage of attending a good school in Owasco village and also the Auburn City Academy, he became very efficient and a prominent scholar. Soon after he was employed as a salesman in several places until the Rebellion called for recruits, when he enlisted on the 26th day of August, 1862, in the U. S. Army, at Auburn, for the Third New York Regiment of Volunteers, Light Artillery; then stationed at Newbern, N. C. He writes: "On the 19th of the following month, in company with about three hundred other recruits, I was marched on board of a steamship at New York City, and after a tempestuous voyage of three or four days safely arrived at the Camp of my Regiment. I was fortunately assigned to <sup>1205</sup>Capt. Geo. E. Ashby's Battery E of 20-pound Parrott guns, in which I unexpectedly found my cousin <sup>1206</sup>Thomas, son of <sup>1207</sup>M. Y. De Voc, Esq., of Owasco, and whose kindness to me soon afterwards, through a severe and prolonged attack of remittent fever, doubtless saved my life.

"I served until the end of the War as Corporal, Quartermaster Sergeant, Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of Artillery Brigade, and as Clerk in the Medical Purveyor's, Commissary's, and Quartermaster's Departments, and at Commanding General's Head-Quarters. I was thus much of the time on what was called 'detailed duty,' and although I had volunteered as a private, I never was drilled or performed any duty as such, and never was wounded, though I was often 'under fire.'

" I was on the expedition of <sup>403</sup>General Butler's up the James River, and among the Troops that were 'bottled up' at Bermuda Hundreds and City Point. At the Battle of Drury's Bluff my Battery lost two of its guns and about one-third of its men and horses. I was at that time its Q<sup>r</sup> Master. We were afterwards stationed at various points along the line in front of Petersburg and Richmond, where we had almost daily artillery 'duels' with batteries, but no occasion to repulse a charge. Here I had a horse killed one day, and got so used to the feeling of fear, which is inseparable from the presence of known danger, that I could continue writing at my desk even while our camp was being shelled.

" One narrow escape that I will mention was when a piece of a shell came through the side of my tent and swept off my desk a cup of water that was sitting in front of me.

" In the autumn of 1864, by request of <sup>402</sup>Captain Ashby, I was ordered by <sup>403</sup>Gen. Butler to return to Newbern to transact some business for my Battery with the Quartermaster's Department there. The Yellow Fever had been ravaging that place during all the preceding summer, and it was still considered such a dangerous port to visit that the Steamer by which I returned was kept at Quarantine at Fortress Monroe for ten days. But the enjoyment of my trip was only prolonged and not lessened by this occurrence, as we had, fortunately, no case of sickness on board, and the view from our vessel of the harbor and shipping and the Fortress and adjacent country was a delightful one both by day and night. We were also permitted to cruise about the vicinity at pleasure, even going one day a considerable distance up the York River, where some of us spent the afternoon fishing and others in the woods on shore.

" It was a singular coincidence that this steamer was the same one which had first conveyed me to Newbern from New York, and that the day we arrived at Fortress Monroe and were quarantined was the twentieth anniversary of my

birthday. Upon our release from quarantine we landed at Norfolk, where I pleasantly spent a few days, and thence proceeded by boat up the James River to City Point. Here I saw for the first time <sup>1100</sup>Gen. Grant, and at his head-quarters learned where my Battery was then stationed, and soon rejoined it. I entered Richmond the day after it was surrendered, was there when Sherman's Grand Army marched through, was mustered out of the service there June 23, 1865, and 'paid off' at Syracuse, N. Y., June 30."

Mr. De Voe then became engaged in various positions, such as clerk, reporter, editor, and while in the latter situation editing and publishing the *Corning Democrat*, under the firm of De Voe & <sup>1100</sup>Rowland, his health obliged him to relinquish the business, and seek not only a more healthy climate, but also a change of employment. After many trials and vicissitudes he is now (1879) found the cashier and accountant of the Whitney Glass-Works at Glassboro, New Jersey, enjoying very good health and the life of a bachelor. Since writing the above <sup>1100</sup>Daniel E. writes that he has entered into business in Boston.

<sup>1120</sup>*Thomas* was born in Owasco in the year 1809; married <sup>1100</sup>Rachel Bevier in 1830 (daughter of <sup>1100</sup>Daniel Bevier, and she was his mother's cousin). Thomas was a prominent farmer near Auburn, where his wife died in 1871, without children. He afterwards sold his farm to <sup>1110</sup>Jacob Stroud De Voe (his nephew), and now lives the life of a retired farmer, much respected, in the city of Auburn.

<sup>1120</sup>*Cornelia* was born in Owasco in 1811; married <sup>1100</sup>Daniel Baldwin, a promising lawyer in Owasco in 1833, after which he changed his residence to New York City, and the last 20 years of his life he practised law in Auburn, where he died suddenly in 1876, aged 74 years. Left children, <sup>1100</sup>Laura and <sup>1110</sup>Edwin.

<sup>1100</sup>*Laura*, b. 1838; m. <sup>1111</sup>Augustus Stoner, of the city of New York; they have one daughter, <sup>1112</sup>Adelle, b. 1874.

<sup>1110</sup>*Edwin*, b. 1847; unmarried. Counsellor at law, No. 6 Pine St., N. Y.



<sup>1220</sup>*Nancy* was also born in Owasco, in 1814; married <sup>4413</sup>*Elias Dexter* in 1836. They resided in the city of New York, where he kept a store on Broadway many years, engaged in the sale of looking-glasses, engravings, and rare prints. <sup>1220</sup>*Nancy* died 1854. Had children, <sup>4414</sup>*Edward*, <sup>4415</sup>*Ianthe*, and <sup>4416</sup>*Franklin* (b. 1848, died in 1859).

<sup>4414</sup>*Edward*, b. 1842; m. <sup>4417</sup>*Frances Lucy Dunstall*; have one child named <sup>4418</sup>*Ella Frances*, b. 1867.

<sup>4415</sup>*Ianthe*, b. 1845; m. <sup>4419</sup>*Wallace B. Lane*. She died in 1870. The mother with her child lie buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The father, <sup>4413</sup>*Elias Dexter*, gave up business to his son, <sup>4414</sup>*Edward*, and went to England, where he now (1879) resides.

<sup>1121</sup>*Benjamin* was born in Somerstown, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1770; married <sup>4420</sup>*Letitia Holmes* in that town. Moved with his father into Ulster Co., afterwards to Owasco, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He had children, <sup>1209</sup>*Eli*, <sup>1209</sup>*Jesse*, <sup>1200</sup>*Moses*, <sup>1201</sup>*John*, <sup>1202</sup>*Elijah*, <sup>1203</sup>*Luke B.*; <sup>1204</sup>*Jemima*, b. 1813; <sup>1205</sup>*Sarah Ann*, b. 1815; <sup>1206</sup>*Maria*, b. 1817; and <sup>1207</sup>*Nelly*, b. 1819. <sup>1121</sup>*Benjamin* died in 1819. His widow married <sup>4421</sup>*Abraham Van Houton*; she died some two years after.

<sup>1208</sup>*Eli*, b. 1791; m. 1st, <sup>4422</sup>*Mary Sibley*; had <sup>1208</sup>*Arabella*, <sup>1209</sup>*Jemima*, <sup>1200</sup>*Susan*, <sup>1201</sup>*William* (b. 1818; single). *Eli's* 2d wife was <sup>4423</sup>*Lucinda Smith*; had <sup>1202</sup>*Mary*, <sup>1202</sup>*Abel*, and <sup>1204</sup>*Franklin*.

<sup>1208</sup>*Arabella*, b. 1812; m. <sup>4424</sup>*Andrew Vanderbilt*; had <sup>4425</sup>*Byron* and <sup>4426</sup>*Hester*.

<sup>1200</sup>*Jemima*, b. 1814; m. <sup>4427</sup>*Leonard Vanarsdall*. He died soon after. *Eli* resided in Niles, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

<sup>1209</sup>*Jesse*, b. 1793; m. <sup>4428</sup>*Rebecca Van Vleet* in 1818; had <sup>1208</sup>*Stephen*, <sup>1209</sup>*Benjamin*, <sup>1207</sup>*Letitia*, and <sup>1208</sup>*Rachel*. <sup>1208</sup>*Jesse* died in the town of Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1868.

<sup>1200</sup>*Rev. Stephen*, b. 1820; m. <sup>4429</sup>*Mary Ford*. He was a Baptist minister in Wolcott. Had children, <sup>1200</sup>*Austin* (b. 1853; m. *Hester De Voe*, his cousin) and <sup>1210</sup>*Maria*, b. 1855.

<sup>1200</sup>*Benjamin*, b. 1822; m. <sup>4430</sup>*Ann Eliza Longyear*. He was prominent in the Methodist Church in Indiana. Said

to have married twice; had children, <sup>1311</sup>Jesse, <sup>1312</sup>William, <sup>1313</sup>Albert, <sup>1314</sup>Eloise Sarah, <sup>1315</sup>Hattebell, <sup>1316</sup>Elizabeth, and <sup>1317</sup>Justine. His second wife had <sup>1318</sup>Oliver, <sup>1319</sup>Thomas, and <sup>1320</sup>Charles.

<sup>1300</sup>Moses, b. 1795; m. 1st, <sup>4131</sup>Laura Baldwin; 2d, <sup>4132</sup>Elizabeth Willey; and 3d, <sup>4133</sup>Harrie. Demmon. The latter part of his life he lived in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, a prominent exhorter in the Methodist Church, and highly esteemed. He died in 1879. Had children, <sup>1321</sup>Benjamin, born 1829, died young, and <sup>1322</sup>Loretta, b. 1831; m. <sup>4134</sup>Hiram W. Ingersoll; they had one son in Ithaca, N. Y. Loretta died in 1875, her husband in 1878.

<sup>1323</sup>John, b. 1805; m. <sup>4135</sup>Rachel De Witt in 1830. She died in 1869, and her husband's death took place in June, 1882, of which the press \* has the following notice: "The sudden death of John Devoe, one of our veteran citizens, in the 77th year of his age.—He was born in Owasco, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 12, 1805. He was married March 25, 1830, to Rachel De Witt, daughter of <sup>4136</sup>Abraham De Witt, then of what is now known as Chenango Bridge, about five miles north of the city. In 1835 he moved to Binghamton and engaged in Wool-carding and Cloth-dressing at what was then Lewis', now Noyes', Mills, at the head of Water Street, being for a time in company with <sup>4137</sup>Mr. Wm. Slosson. He subsequently conducted the business alone and continued it until 1860. In that year he bought a Farm three miles west of this city, which he worked until 1865, at which time Mrs. Devoe died. Since then he has lived on the adjoining farm with his son Henry J., where he resided at the time of his death."

<sup>1324</sup>Mr. Devoe was the father of four children, two only of whom are now living, <sup>1325</sup>Benjamin Devoe, of this city; <sup>1326</sup>Henry J. Devoe, who resides just west of the city at East Union; <sup>1327</sup>Julia, wife of <sup>4138</sup>Thomas J. Clark, of this city, and

\* *Daily Republican*, Binghamton, June 5, 1882.

who died in 1856; and <sup>1398</sup>Mary, who died at the age of nine years in 1847 (b. 1838).

"The deceased was an unassuming, quiet man, but a person of strong convictions, fixed principles, and of universally recognized integrity and purity of character. He was an earnest Christian, a member, and we believe one of the founders, of the Congregationalist Church of this city, and much esteemed as a kind neighbor and most worthy citizen."

His children were,

<sup>1399</sup>*Julia*, b. 1831; m. <sup>1400</sup>Thomas J. Clark in 1852. They died as above.

<sup>1399</sup>*Henry F.*, b. 1834; m. <sup>1400</sup>Augusta Swartwout, of Union, Broome County, N. Y., in 1866; had <sup>1397</sup>George, b. 1869, and <sup>1398</sup>Margaret, b. 1875. <sup>1399</sup>Henry J. resides at East Union, Ohio.

<sup>1399</sup>*Benjamin*, b. 1837; m. <sup>1400</sup>Sarah J. Moore in 1861. Resides in Binghamton, N. Y., above twenty years. He is represented as a prominent citizen and a worthy public officer, now holding the office of Collector of the Revenue. Had <sup>1399</sup>Mary, b. 1862; <sup>1399</sup>Grace, b. 1866; and <sup>1399</sup>Jennie, b. 1868.

<sup>1399</sup>*Elijah*, b. 1809; m. <sup>1400</sup>Somothey Covert in 1833. Resides in the town of Somers Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Had children, <sup>1399</sup>George W.; <sup>1399</sup>Dwight D., b. 1839; <sup>1399</sup>Elenor, b. 1841; <sup>1399</sup>Phebe A., b. 1842; <sup>1399</sup>Ann E., b. 1844; <sup>1399</sup>Dorr, b. 1845; <sup>1399</sup>Strang, b. 1847, d. 1871; <sup>1399</sup>Armilla, b. 1849; <sup>1399</sup>Lutitia, b. 1851; and <sup>1399</sup>Elijah, b. 1853. The father died in 1854.

<sup>1399</sup>*George W.*, b. 1838; m. <sup>1400</sup>Bessy Williams.

<sup>1399</sup>*Dwight D.*; unmarried. Joined the ranks against the Rebellion in 1861; proceeded on a steamer, took sick and died on the steamer in the Gulf of Mexico in 1862.

<sup>1399</sup>*Dorr*, b. 1845. Also joined the Army in 1864; also taken sick and died, another martyr to the Rebellion. He was also unmarried.

<sup>1399</sup>*Luke B.*, b. 1812; m. <sup>1400</sup>Susan Maria Crosier, born in Owasco. Early in life he joined the M. E. Church, and

continued a much esteemed and faithful member as long as he lived. He died in 1856, leaving several daughters and two sons, <sup>1111</sup>Augusta L., <sup>1112</sup>Henry L., <sup>1113</sup>Sarah Ann, <sup>1114</sup>Harriet A., <sup>1115</sup>Sedate C., <sup>1116</sup>Adella E., <sup>1117</sup>Addie M., and <sup>1118</sup>Edgar A. (b. 1852, d. 1857).

<sup>1112</sup>Augusta L., b. 1839; m. <sup>1119</sup>James W. Perkins in 1865; had <sup>1120</sup>Mason De Voe, b. 1866; <sup>1121</sup>Lizzie De Villo, b. 1870; <sup>1122</sup>Carl and <sup>1123</sup>Vene (twins), b. 1877. She resided in North Amherst, Lorain Co., Ohio.

<sup>1113</sup>Henry L., b. 1840; m. <sup>1124</sup>Sarah E. Snyder; had <sup>1125</sup>Frank H., b. 1863, and <sup>1126</sup>Mina Augusta, b. 1865. Reside in Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

<sup>1114</sup>Sarah Ann, b. 1842; m. <sup>1127</sup>Isaac R. Stures in 1864. She died in Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1866, leaving <sup>1128</sup>Eda M., b. 1866.

<sup>1115</sup>Harriet A., b. 1844; m. <sup>1129</sup>G. W. Alger in 1864; had children, <sup>1130</sup>Zettie M., b. 1866, and <sup>1131</sup>Maynard H., b. 1868. Reside at Middlebury, Ohio.

<sup>1116</sup>Sedate C., b. 1847; m. <sup>1132</sup>F. G. Parr in 1866. Resided in Euclid. Had <sup>1133</sup>Nellie A., b. 1868.

<sup>1117</sup>Adella E., b. 1849; m. <sup>1134</sup>Alonzo Waters; had children, <sup>1135</sup>Clifton H., b. 1874, and <sup>1136</sup>Minnie E., b. 1876. They also reside in Euclid.

<sup>1118</sup>Addie M., b. 1850; m. <sup>1137</sup>Henry Stegcmper in 1876. She died in 1878, without issue, at East Cleveland.

<sup>1119</sup>Maria, b. 1817; m. <sup>1138</sup>Nathan Waldo. She died with the birth of her first child.

<sup>1120</sup>Susan, b. 1773; m. <sup>1139</sup>Jonathan Smith; had children.

<sup>1121</sup>Hannah, b. 1775; m. <sup>1140</sup>Benjamin Fisher; had children.

## ABRAHAM.

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“A BRAHAM was born at Morrisania in 1735, and when old enough he began and learned the trade of a carpenter. At the age of 23 years he married ““Elizabeth Parcells and moved to Harlem, where he worked at his trade until 1762, when he moved on a small farm of some 50 acres just below Fort Washington on New York Island, bounded on the North River and the Bloomingdale Road, which he had purchased, and about the same period he was elected a constable of the Harlem division. The farm cost about 40 pounds, of which a portion was loaned to him by his brother, *John Deuove*, who had previously settled at Bushwick, L. I., to whom Abraham gave a document, yet in existence, of which the following is a copy :

“ Know all men by these Presents that I, Abraham Deuove, of Harlem, in the County of New York, are held and firmly bound unto “John Deuove, of Bushwick, in Kings Countey, in the sum of Sixtety Pound, Current Money of the Province of New York, to be Paid to the said John Deuove, or to his certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to witch Payment well and truly to be maid—I do bind my Self, my heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them firmly by these Presents, Sealed with my Seal, dated the first day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty two, and in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

“ The Condition of this Obligation is such that if the above bounden Abraham Deuove, his heirs, Executors, Administrators, or any of them Shall and do, well and truly,



pay or cause to be paid unto the above named John Deuove, or to his ceartain Attorney, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the just and full Sum of Thirty Pound with five pr. sent corent money aforesaid on or before the first day of May next insuing the dait hereof, and that without any fraud or other Delay ; then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered in the Presence of

"*Abraham Devove.*

"*Henry Oblenus.*

"*Daved Deuove.*"

"Abraham attended his farm, worked at his trade, and as his water right extended to and in the North River he engaged in shad and other fishing when in season, as his old account-book and papers show. In these accounts, commencing in 1764, appears, "*Peter Tetar, Depter to Abraham Deuove*" (also found written *Deuoue, Devoue, Deuore*) for carpenter's work. "*John Maansel for " 1 day at a swingate, 6s."*; "*to one half a bushel of Petatoes, 1s. 3d."* "*Aron Myer, Depter, for 16 pound of tobackco, 8s. ; To mending a stove, 6d. ; mending a waggon, 4s. 6d. ; To making a coffen, 7s. ; To 50 shadd, 8s."* With "*Henery Jacobs*" "*he worked 54 day—£14 15s. 6d."* In 1770 he charged "*John Ryer, the Sonn (son) of tunes Ryer, 1s. for 2 pound of tobackco*"; and soon after "*15 pound of tobackco, 5s."* Then follows "*4 pound tobackco, 2s. and 7 Bushshels of Turneps, 10s. 6d."* On another page the name of "*Roger Morres at Harlem (known since as Mad° Jumel's), Depter to Abraham Devoue for worcking 4 Days and a half, £1 7s. ; to macking of one ox-yoack, 5s. ; 83 shad, 14s. ; To a Bass and one shad, 1s. 9d. ; To showing (shoeing) of a Slead, 5s. ; mending a drag, 1s. 6d. ; To the Macking of eight ox-bows, 8s."* In 1775 he charges "*Jeme Van Cortland " for macking of four spools and one flyer (for a weaving machine), 4s."*

Previous to several of these last charges property had advanced in prices, and he offered his farm for sale through the press, which is thus set forth in the *New York Gazette*

*and Mercury*, July 16, 1770: "To be sold.—A small, convenient farm, pleasantly situated on the Post Road eleven miles from the city of New York; bounded westerly by Hudson's River, where is good landing and extraordinary fishing place. Oysters are caught here in great plenty. The farm contains about 50 acres; the whole is well watered by living fountains and pretty well wooded. There is on the premises a very good dwelling-house, stable and two barracks, a small bearing orchard, and about 150 young apple-trees of the best fruit beginning to bear, with a variety of other fruit. There is a few acres of very good mowing ground, and the whole is very natural to grass and produces all kinds of grain. Whoever inclines to purchase the same may apply to *Abraham Devoe* on the premises, who will agree on reasonable terms and give an indisputable title for the same." The property was not then sold, as we again find it advertised at public vendue (but differently described) on the 28th of October, 1771: "To be sold on the premises the 23d of November next.—A farm situate on the road to New York, adjoining the road, on which is a very good dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor and a fire-place in each room, with a cellar under it. Also an out-house or stable 14 by 21, with a good cellar and two barracks. The land contains about 35 acres of arable land, with five acres of excellent meadow ground and an orchard of about 300 fruit-trees, forming nearly a square from the road down to the Hudson's River. It is well water'd with fine spring, and finely situated for fishing, fowling, &c., with an extensive common before it for the range of cattle, &c., and fire-wood that will serve about 18 years. If any person should be inclined to treat for it by private sale apply to Mr. Devoe on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be given."

"*Abraham Devoe.*"

He disposed of his farm, and soon after moved to the city of New York, where he found plenty of work both at his trade and on the shipping vessels; but the exciting times on the opening of the Revolution began to affect his

business—in fact, all sorts of mechanical trades were at a standstill, without any hope of improvement very soon—so he concluded to try farming again in addition to his trade, and moved out into Bergen County, N. J., near a place called “Tea Neck,” where he lived a short period; but not liking the place, and finding a small farm near Schraalenbergh and the New Bridge, purchased it and again began to farm, and continued also working at his trade.

The battle of Long Island, however, changed his plans. His country wanted his services; one of his sons had become large enough to help his mother, and with her consent her patriotic husband joined the American Army in a company under “Capt. Demarest, where he shortly after became an under officer.

It was not long after when Tory thieves were organized and began to steal cattle, horses, hogs, fowls, and every other thing that was at all valuable in the surrounding country. His premises were several times visited by both the black and white desperadoes, who took his cattle, robbed his house, abused his family, especially his brave wife, who would not disclose to them where his money was hid. He having considerable gold and silver concealed, part of which was from the sale of Fort Washington property, he concluded to invest it in Continental money, just then issued, and this he held until it became almost worthless, and in the end he lost the greater part or all of it.

Several interesting facts have been handed down to and through his generations, one of which (a great-granddaughter) gives an account of his sufferings and his wife’s bravery (leaving out names), which appeared in the press under the head of “*A perilous night*.—In the year 1776, at the time the English troops were encamped near Hackensack, on the east side of the river, there stood on the old Hackensack road, about half-way between New Bridge and Hackensack, a large and commodious farm-house. One night just at dusk there might have been seen a man dressed in the uniform of an American officer cautiously wending his way

toward it. As he entered he was joyfully welcomed by the family, for his wife and children were rejoiced to have the husband and father spend the night with them.

"At midnight they were suddenly aroused by the tramping of horses and the sound of voices. In an instant the husband and wife were on their feet, and, looking from the window, perceived a large company of English soldiers surrounding the house. Already a soldier was stationed at every window except one, a small window leading from a store-closet, which was so completely overgrown with shrubbery as to be unnoticed by them.

" 'This is your only chance,' exclaimed the wife, 'go at once.' 'No,' replied the sturdy soldier, 'I will stay and defend my family.' 'Stay and be slain or taken prisoner!' replied his wife. 'I will do all the defence that is necessary; for my sake flee.' Thus urged he dropped noiselessly from the window. Hat and shoes were handed him by his wife, and he crept silently away, expecting every moment to be taken prisoner by the enemy.

"In the meantime the British soldiers were thundering at the door, loudly demanding admittance; but the lady of the house was in no hurry to admit them, knowing that if her husband could but reach the woods he might so make his way to the fort and be safe. Finally she withdrew the bolt, and the leader demanded, 'Where is your husband?' 'He is not here,' she replied. 'Don't tell me that; we saw him come here at dusk, and we have sworn to have him dead or alive.'

"They searched the house from attic to cellar, and when they discovered that he had really escaped they were filled with rage. The leader flashed high his sword before the lady, angrily exclaiming: 'Woman, do you see this sword?' 'I do.' 'Well, to-day I broke it over your rebel son's head, and I would have served your husband the same could I have found him.'

"For an instant the mother's heart failed her; then, thinking he had merely said it to frighten her, she again

took courage. Had she known that her eldest son had been taken prisoner, was wounded and apparently dying in the English camp at Fort Lee, her courage might have forsaken her. After helping themselves to every eatable in the house they departed.

"The lady did not again retire, but at dawn dressed herself for a walk, leaving the children in charge of the faithful colored servants. She took her youngest boy by the hand and walked quickly to the English camp. Arriving there, she demanded an audience with the chief officer. A little surprised, they admitted her. As soon as she entered the officer arose and requested her to be seated, for he was as quick to recognize the true lady in the woman before him as she was to perceive that he was an English gentleman of the old school. Declining the proffered seat, she inquired: 'Sir, did you come to this country to fight with men, or to rob and plunder women and children?'

"'To fight with men, madam; it is only villains and cowards who will harm defenceless women and children.'

"She then recounted the events of the previous night, adding: 'This is the third time your soldiers have entered my house and despoiled it of everything that they thought would prove to their advantage.'

"'And was your husband at home when the soldiers arrived?' inquired the officer. 'He was.' 'And did you assist him to escape?' 'I did; I should not have been a true wife if I had not.'

"The officer's face lit up with admiration as he replied: 'I must say you are a brave woman to come and tell me this.'

"Then, calling two of his most trusty soldiers, he commanded them to escort the lady home, and guard her house day and night as long as they were there encamped; and if ever she was again troubled by his soldiers he would require an apology at their hands. But she was never again molested, and ever after was heard to speak in the highest terms of the English gentleman."



After peace was declared <sup>1353</sup>Abraham Devoe was found on his small farm and hard to work at his trade. Among his papers appeared a bill made out in 1799 for 119 days' work on the "Scaullenburgh Church" at 10s. per day, now called the "South Church," alongside of which is the burial-place or cemetery where lies the remains of Abraham Devoe and his brave wife—she dying in 1818, while he lived on to the great age of 91 years, as he died in the year 1826

<sup>1353</sup>Abraham and his wife had but five children to grow to the age of maturity, named <sup>1357</sup>Mary, <sup>1358</sup>John, <sup>1359</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>1360</sup>Sarah, and <sup>1361</sup>Abraham A.

<sup>1357</sup>Mary (or Polly) was born in 1759, remained unmarried, and the latter part of her life lived in the city of New York, where she died in 1829.

<sup>1358</sup>John was born near Harlem in 1761. Worked with his father at various places until the Revolution began and the Tory thieves at work depredating around the country in New Jersey. His father having joined the American Army, John, although young in years, was stout and fearless, and an able protector for his mother, sisters, and young brother, and by his care and watchfulness often thwarted the designs of the cowardly thieves, who became so incensed against him as to waylay him when returning to his home from a visit to his father, who lay encamped on the lines.

A black scoundrel named <sup>1362</sup>Drake, who had grown up in the neighborhood and always known to have thievish proclivities, was the leader of a gang of the worst kind of Tories or "Cow Boys," engaged in stealing, robbing, and plundering houses, whipping or even hanging the inmates when opposition was offered. This leader became known as Captain Drake, who with three or four of his gang had prepared to waylay or even murder young <sup>1363</sup>John De Voe, and while passing through the woods he was suddenly struck down by Drake with the butt and lock of his musket, which broke his skull and he was left for dead. Some of the British scouts afterwards found him, yet alive, when they

carried him to Fort Lee, where a surgeon trepanned him and thus saved his life ; but he carried a rough and terrible mark on his forehead until his death.

This attempt of Drake to murder John De Voe became known to a relative named "Peter Demarest, who had several fine horses and other animals which he had guarded with much care for some time. Through one of his neighbor's slaves he learned that Capt. Drake was preparing to steal his horses, and that he had said, " They were too good for a d-m-d Rebel to keep." Demarest had been on the watch for several nights, and at last he discovered the gang steal quietly into his barn, and soon after Drake appeared leading out one of his best horses, when Demarest, without a moment's hesitation, raised his well-charged musket and shot the negro dead, much to the gratification of the neighborhood. The other villains turned out the back way and fled in fear of other loaded muskets they supposed were waiting for them.

"Drake's body lay in the barnyard several days, when some colored people were hired to bury it on the top of a hill close by, which has ever since been known as " Drake's Hill."

After "John De Voe's discharge from Fort Lee, having fully regained his health, he joined the Continental Army, and was engaged in several battles and skirmishes, in one of the latter, although small in numbers, yet again it came near proving fatal to him by the unexpected onset of the enemy, who outnumbered his comrades. He was struck down by a heavy sword-cut, which rendered him senseless, then a musketeer to finish him thrust his bayonet through his body. A descendant writes : " He lay all night on the field partly in the water, the enemy supposing him to be dead, but on the following day a company of British soldiers came across him and found him yet alive. They asked him his name ; he could hardly speak, but said his name was De Voe. The Captain raised his sword and forbade any one harming him, but told him that if he had said his name was "Demarest he would have cut him in pound pieces."

His laying partly in the water no doubt was the means of refreshing and restoring him to his senses, and in the end of saving his life.

This time he was conveyed to New York City, placed in one of the prison hospitals, where he suffered for many months; but youth and a robust constitution being on his side he got strength enough to attempt an escape, and he succeeded in crossing the North River, where, through his acquaintance with the country, he reached his home without the knowledge of the numerous British sentries. Here a mother's nursing recovered him so as to be fit at least for light duty in the camp, but his bayonet wound was at times very painful; still he continued until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and afterwards pensioned.

Through his whole life he occasionally suffered severe pains from that dreadful bayonet wound; this with his indented forehead, made by the lock of the musket which Capt. Drake drove into his brain, were the rough mementoes of the Revolution, the story of which has been handed down through his generations.

Several years after the close of the Revolution John De Voe met <sup>1779</sup>Helen Godwin and married her in 1791, by whom he had children, <sup>1363</sup>Abraham, <sup>1363</sup>Henry, <sup>1364</sup>John (b. 1797), <sup>1366</sup>Frederick, <sup>1366</sup>Mary, <sup>1367</sup>David, <sup>1368</sup>Eliza, <sup>1368</sup>Eli, <sup>1370</sup>Phœbe, <sup>1371</sup>Elijah, <sup>1372</sup>Harriet, <sup>1373</sup>Marella, and <sup>1374</sup>Samuel Demarest. <sup>1366</sup>Frederick died unmarried.

Soon after the marriage <sup>1366</sup>John De Voe heard of the excellent farming land in the Genesee country (N. Y.), where he moved and was found by a letter dated October 9, 1803, at "Broad Albin," in which he notices the death of his sister's (<sup>1368</sup>Elizabeth) husband, who died there. He afterwards moved to Homer, in Cortland County, New York, where many years after his death is found: "Died, on the 19th (March) inst., at Homer, <sup>1368</sup>John De Voe, aged 76 years, a volunteer in the Revolutionary Army."

The generations of John De Voe were found so scattered

that it was found impossible to gain much reliable information at this late period.

<sup>1363</sup>Abraham, b. 1792; m. <sup>4480</sup>Lucy Snafe; had children, <sup>1376</sup>Lucy, <sup>1376</sup>Jeremiah, <sup>1377</sup>Mary, <sup>1378</sup>Valouia, <sup>1378</sup>William, <sup>1380</sup>Frederick, <sup>1381</sup>Modesta, <sup>1382</sup>Henry, and <sup>1383</sup>Eliza.

<sup>1383</sup>Henry, b. 1794; married and had <sup>1384</sup>George, <sup>1388</sup>Sullivan, <sup>1389</sup>Louisa, and <sup>1387</sup>Allen.

<sup>1388</sup>Mary, b. 1801; m. <sup>4481</sup>William Cheny; had children.

<sup>1387</sup>David, b. 1805; m. <sup>4482</sup>Cornelia Ackerman; had son, <sup>1389</sup>Eugene. The family moved to Savannah, where they died (supposed) with yellow fever.

<sup>1388</sup>Eliza, b. 1807; m. <sup>4483</sup>Smith Hurlbut; had children, <sup>4484</sup>Helen, <sup>4485</sup>Eli De Voe, <sup>4486</sup>Adelaide, <sup>4487</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>4488</sup>Lettie, and <sup>4489</sup>Charles.

<sup>1389</sup>Eli, b. 1809; m. <sup>4490</sup>Abigal D. Spear; had <sup>1390</sup>Eloise and <sup>1391</sup>Isaac N.; both in 1878 were single. The father began life on a business unsuitable to his peculiar talent, and after one or two changes joined the old police force, where he became afterwards celebrated as a detective, in which he displayed ability of the highest order. He was well known throughout the "States" as well as in Europe and Canada, having been employed in cases requiring great skill, sagacity, and honor.

One of his great exploits was the successful capture of the notorious French defrauders Carpentier, Brelet, Parot, and others who had robbed the French Railway Company in France. This exhibition of American detective skill drew from Europe, as well as from America, the highest praises upon him. <sup>4491</sup>Baron Rothschild, the great Jew broker of Paris, received De Voe in his palatial mansion with all the honors, and presented him with a private as well as a costly gift—"A remembrance of skill, energy, perseverance" on one side, "gratitude, appreciation, and reward" on the other.

At the commencement of the Rebellion he entered the detective service of the Government. When <sup>4492</sup>Lincoln started to Washington, before his first inauguration, Messrs. <sup>1392</sup>De Voe and <sup>4493</sup>Lampson were sent to Baltimore to inves-

tigate the rumor that Lincoln would be assassinated in that city. The work was difficult and dangerous, and had to be prosecuted with the utmost secrecy. They managed to mix with the active secessionists, and finally joined a secret society whose intent was to kill Lincoln under the cover of a concerted mob. It had been arranged that Lincoln should be escorted through the streets, and the murder was to have been done while a number of the society attacked and disordered the procession. De Voe and Lampson got the details of the plot as members of the society, and it was upon their information that the expedient of hurrying Lincoln through on another train was adopted. When the plot had failed the society looked about for traitors in their midst, and they soon learned that De Voe and Lampson were not residents of Baltimore. This was enough to arouse their suspicions, and the detectives found it necessary to quit so suddenly that their baggage was left behind. They went to Washington and were followed by a gang of Baltimore roughs, who infested their hotel and probably intended vengeance of some kind. But here again detective work thwarted any plan that they may have concocted. Another detective, who had gone on to Washington as one of the Baltimore gang, found a chance to put De Voe and Lampson on their guard.

De Voe remained in Government employ during the War, at times acting as a spy within the rebel lines, and upon the assassination of President Lincoln was one of the many detectives who were put at work to hunt out those concerned in the plot. He arrested "Mrs. Surratt, and while at her house detected Payne in the guise of a laborer. The arrest of Payne brought him a large reward.

After the close of the War De Voe was employed by the Ninth National Bank of New York, on Broadway near Walker Street, as a private detective, and held that position until his death, which occurred at Summit, New Jersey, on the 25th of January, 1874. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.



<sup>1370</sup>*Phæbe*, b. 1812; m. <sup>400</sup>Charles Tozer; had <sup>400</sup>Mary, <sup>407</sup>George, <sup>408</sup>Elijah, <sup>409</sup>William, and <sup>400</sup>Jacob. The wife died several years ago while residing at Homer, N. Y.

<sup>1371</sup>*Elijah* was born in 1814, and although he left school at the age of nine years, yet with studious habits while a clerk in several situations he gained considerable knowledge on various subjects, and afterwards became a school-teacher. He married <sup>501</sup>Miss Harriet Porter, came to New York, where his friends had him appointed Assistant Superintendent of the House of Refuge, in which capacity he remained four years, but in consequence of the delinquency of some of the officers which he was bold enough to expose induced him to resign. He afterwards published a pamphlet of about 100 pages, showing up the improper discipline of that institution during the period he was there employed. He then moved to Higginsville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he became a country merchant, but it proved but little success. However, his extensive reading on various subjects with a sedate mind led him to join the Universalist Church, and afterwards became a minister of that persuasion for four years. In the meantime the study of medicine had so completely absorbed his attention that he gave up the ministry, and now (1878) he is in full practice of the "healing art," which he has followed for the last 22 years in Steubenville, Ohio. Several years past he has been assisted by his talented daughter, the eldest of his children, <sup>1301</sup>Mamora, b. —; <sup>1302</sup>Arthur, b. —; <sup>1303</sup>Helen B. and <sup>1304</sup>Warren M.; all single.

<sup>1372</sup>*Harriet*, b. 1815; m. <sup>402</sup>Alexander Morrison; had <sup>403</sup>Harriet, b. 1835, and <sup>404</sup>Alexandria, b. 1837.

<sup>1373</sup>*Marilla*, b. 1817; m. <sup>406</sup>Joseph Fletcher; had <sup>408</sup>Sheldon, b. 1838; <sup>507</sup>Helen, b. 1840; <sup>409</sup>Joseph, Jr., and <sup>400</sup>John, b. 1843 (two latter twins). The mother died several years ago.

<sup>1374</sup>*Samuel D.*, b. 1820; m. <sup>410</sup>Ada Lyon; had <sup>1306</sup>Frederick, b. 1844; <sup>1308</sup>Frank, b. 1846; <sup>1307</sup>Carrie, b. 1848; and <sup>1309</sup>Ada, b. 1851.

<sup>1300</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1763; m. 1st, <sup>411</sup>Abraham Brower; had a

son, <sup>1111</sup>Abraham, Jr., b. — ; m. <sup>1112</sup>Rachel Cooper. The father died in 1803. The son <sup>1111</sup>Abraham became one of the first and most noted and popular omnibus or stage proprietors on Broadway for many years. His stables were first in Crosby, near Bleecker Street, afterward moved to 661 Broadway, which he kept many years.

<sup>1116</sup>*Elizabeth's* 2d m. was with <sup>1118</sup>John Conselyca, by whom she had <sup>1119</sup>John, Jr., <sup>1120</sup>Sarah, and <sup>1121</sup>Mary.

<sup>1120</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1765 ; m. <sup>1122</sup>Peter Demarest in 1784 ; she died in 1869. Had children, <sup>1123</sup>Elizabeth, <sup>1124</sup>Mary, <sup>1125</sup>James, <sup>1126</sup>Abraham, <sup>1127</sup>Peter, and <sup>1128</sup>John (<sup>1129</sup>James, b. 1790 ; d. single, 1867).

<sup>1129</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 1786 ; m. <sup>1130</sup>Peter Earl, who served a term in the war of 1812 ; had <sup>1131</sup>Jacob, <sup>1132</sup>Sarah, <sup>1133</sup>John, and <sup>1134</sup>Peter, Jr. (b. 1823, who early went to California and died).

<sup>1135</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1816 ; m. <sup>1136</sup>Sarah Van Blarcom, and had children.

<sup>1137</sup>*Sarah*, b. 1818 ; m. <sup>1138</sup>David Hill. He died in 1858.

<sup>1139</sup>*John*, b. 1821 ; m. <sup>1140</sup>Rachel Johnson.

<sup>1141</sup>*Mary*, b. 1788 ; remained single ; in 1878 living at Oradell Station, N. J.

<sup>1142</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1792 ; m. 1st, <sup>1143</sup>Harriet Mills ; 2d m., <sup>1144</sup>Eliza Ryan.

<sup>1145</sup>*Peter*, b. 1795 ; m. <sup>1146</sup>Jane Parcels.

<sup>1147</sup>*John*, b. 1798 ; m. 1st, <sup>1148</sup>Sarah Ann Sherwood ; 2d m., <sup>1149</sup>Rebecca Swan ; and, after losing both by death, he in due time m. <sup>1150</sup>Mary Parcels.

<sup>1151</sup>*Abraham A.*, b. 1767 ; m. 1st, <sup>1152</sup>Margaret Stringham in 1791 ; had <sup>1153</sup>Margaret and <sup>1154</sup>Abraham, when his wife died (1798). His second wife will be referred to further on.

<sup>1155</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1792 ; m. 1st, <sup>1156</sup>Peter Terhune ; had <sup>1157</sup>James, b. — ; <sup>1158</sup>Abraham, b. — ; <sup>1159</sup>Albert, b. — ; <sup>1160</sup>John, b. — ; <sup>1161</sup>Peter, b. — ; <sup>1162</sup>Daniel, b. — ; <sup>1163</sup>Stephen, and <sup>1164</sup>Frederick, b. —.

<sup>1165</sup>*Margaret's* 2d husband was <sup>1166</sup>Edward Dawson ; had son, <sup>1167</sup>Thomas.

<sup>1168</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1794 ; m. <sup>1169</sup>Frances Williamson in 1829.

Before his marriage he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and was stationed at the Narrows, where he served out his term. He was remarkably short in stature, but of extraordinary strength, with activity and quickness. Always resided in Hackensack. He died in 1868. His widow was living in 1878 with her interesting family at that place. Their children were <sup>1401</sup>Abraham, b. 1831, and died with cholera in 1832; <sup>1402</sup>Phebe Ann, b. 1833; <sup>1403</sup>Margaret Elizabeth, b. 1835; <sup>1404</sup>Sarah Carstine, b. 1838; <sup>1405</sup>Hannah Lavina, b. 1840 (died 1866); <sup>1406</sup>Mary Travers, b. 1842; and <sup>1407</sup>Andrew Jackson, b. 1845. They had all remained single, or were so in 1878, and an interesting family.

The son, <sup>1407</sup>Andrew J. De Voe, was found to be a large dealer in heavy and light timber at Hackensack, N. J., having a steam saw-mill on his premises with which he cuts beams, joist, boards, kindling-wood, turns posts, etc. In fact, he is a mechanical genius, as well as a natural and a successful meteorologist, on which subject he gave several interesting lectures both in New York City and other places. He is also a prominent citizen both in the church and the temperance cause.

<sup>1408</sup>Abraham's second wife was <sup>1409</sup>Sarah Huyler, whom he married early in the year 1799. She, however, died soon after giving birth to twins, both of which died.

In a letter written by her after her marriage she signs <sup>1410</sup>*Sarah De Veue*.

The undertaker's bill, after her death and burial, made against <sup>1411</sup>"*Abraham devue*," was also a curiosity in the manner of spelling words. It appeared:

" For burying your Whife.....	£0	18	0
For toleing the bell.....	0	3	0
For the Pall.....	0	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£1	5	0

" To <sup>1412</sup>ISAAC VAN SAUN, Singin Master."

<sup>1413</sup>Abraham's third wife was <sup>1414</sup>Gertrude Bogart, by whom he had children, <sup>1415</sup>Ann, <sup>1416</sup>John, <sup>1417</sup>Eliza, <sup>1418</sup>Maria, <sup>1419</sup>Frederick, and <sup>1420</sup>Lavina.

<sup>1006</sup>*Ann*, b. 1806; m. <sup>1006</sup>Stephen Green, by whom she had <sup>1006</sup>Ann Maria, <sup>1007</sup>William, <sup>1008</sup>Abraham (b. 1828; d. 1859, single); <sup>1009</sup>John, <sup>1010</sup>Frances (b. 1832; d. 1863); <sup>1011</sup>James, b. 1835; <sup>1012</sup>Frederick, and <sup>1013</sup>Christian (b. 1839; died young).

<sup>1014</sup>*Ann Maria*, b. 1824; m. <sup>1014</sup>Daniel Reynolds; had children.

<sup>1015</sup>*William*, b. 1826; m. <sup>1015</sup>Adeline Johnson; had children.

<sup>1016</sup>*John*, b. 1830; m. <sup>1016</sup>Caroline (or Carrie) Hudson; had children.

<sup>1017</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1837; m. <sup>1017</sup>Matilda Bogart.

<sup>1018</sup>*John*, b. 1812; m. 1st, <sup>1018</sup>Sarah Williamson; had <sup>1019-2</sup>Jane Ann, b. 1836. M. 2d, <sup>1019</sup>Maretta Seabright; had son, <sup>1020-2</sup>Carl Edgar, b. —. M. 3d, <sup>1020</sup>Sarah Bogert, with whom he lives near Hackensack.

<sup>1021</sup>*Eliza*, b. 1815; m. <sup>1021</sup>David Parcels, who was captain of a vessel from Hackensack. Had <sup>1022</sup>Abraham, b. 1836; <sup>1023</sup>Mary, b. 1838; <sup>1024</sup>Jane, b. 1840; <sup>1025</sup>Frederick, b. 1843; <sup>1026</sup>Lavina, b. 1845; and <sup>1027</sup>John, b. 1848.

<sup>1028</sup>*Maria*, b. 1817; m. <sup>1028</sup>Col. Koert. Vorhees (who was with <sup>1029</sup>Gen. Sherman in the Rebellion). Maria died in 1850, leaving children, <sup>1030</sup>Lavina, b. 1838, and <sup>1031</sup>Eliza Ann, b. 1840.

<sup>1032</sup>*Frederick*, b. 1818; died of cholera in 1832; and <sup>1033</sup>*Lavina*, b. 1820; died (single) in 1840.

## DANIEL.

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<sup>113</sup>*DANIEL DE VEAUX*, a young brother of <sup>100</sup>Frederick, emigrated with his elder brother, <sup>101</sup>Nicholas, and arrived in New York in 1674. He was born about 1660, and married <sup>102</sup>Hannah Frans in 1687, by whom he had children, <sup>114</sup>Metje, <sup>115</sup>Carol (or Charles), b. 1692; <sup>116</sup>Cornelius, <sup>117</sup>Hendrick, b. 1698; <sup>118</sup>Johannes, b. 1700; <sup>119</sup>Jannetje, b. —; <sup>120</sup>Daniel, b. 1705; <sup>121</sup>Jacobus and <sup>122</sup>Rachel (twins), b. 1708; <sup>123</sup>William, b. 1711; and <sup>124</sup>David, b. 1713.

It appears a remarkable fact that the brothers, <sup>100</sup>Frederick and <sup>101</sup>Daniel, each had twins alike (a boy and a girl), to which the same names were given, although Daniel's were born 30 years after Frederick's.

We find <sup>101</sup>Daniel followed <sup>101</sup>Nicholas soon after his removal to New Jersey, where he remained but a short period no doubt, from the fact that, after the death of his wife and the marriage of several of his children, he removed up the North River, where he was found residing near Rhinebeck.

But few of the marriages can now be traced with any degree of certainty; the records, however, show the following:

<sup>114</sup>*Metje*, b. 1687; m. <sup>100</sup>Jansen Cornelius.

<sup>116</sup>*Cornelius*, b. 1694; m. <sup>103</sup>Helena Hasbrouck; had children, <sup>125</sup>John; <sup>126</sup>David, b. 1721; <sup>127</sup>Helen, b. 1725; <sup>128</sup>Cornelius, b. 1729; and <sup>129</sup>Daniel, b. 1732.

<sup>120</sup>*John*, b. 1719; m. <sup>104</sup>Margaret Morres in 1743; had <sup>130</sup>John, Jr., <sup>131</sup>Isaac, b. 1746; <sup>132</sup>David, b. 1748; <sup>133</sup>William, b. 1750; and <sup>134</sup>Rachel. It is, however, said that <sup>120</sup>John had seven sons by two wives, who were in the battle of Stillwater in 1777.



<sup>1400</sup>*John, Jr.*, b. 1744; m. 1st, <sup>1400</sup>Sarah Frazier in 1764. After her death he m. <sup>1500-2</sup>Widow Shever; had children, <sup>1400</sup>David, <sup>1400</sup>Christopher, <sup>1400</sup>William H., <sup>1400</sup>Helen, and <sup>1400</sup>Isaac. <sup>1400</sup>John, Jr., became early engaged in the War of the Revolution, and was elected first lieutenant in the Second Company, Fourth Regiment, Rensselaer Battalion, Albany County. Was in the battle of Stillwater and several skirmishes.

<sup>1400</sup>Rev. *David*, b. 1766; m. <sup>1400</sup>Eve Wosmer in 1787 at Albany; had children, <sup>1400</sup>David, Jr., <sup>1400</sup>Cornelius, <sup>1400</sup>Jacob, <sup>1400</sup>Magdalena, <sup>1400</sup>John D., <sup>1400</sup>Charles, <sup>1400</sup>Abraham, <sup>1400</sup>Maria D., and <sup>1400</sup>Hannah. David was a great reader, and early became a student both in law and theology, and for 14 years was a justice of the peace in Berne Township, near Albany. Preferring theology, he was enabled (after mastering three languages—the Low Dutch, German, and English) and accepted a joint call in the Reformed Dutch Church of Beaver Dam, and one at Middleburgh, where he remained four years. He then changed to St. Johnsville Reformed Dutch Church; afterwards accepted the commission of chaplain in the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry. After remaining in St. Johnsville for 13 years he purchased a tract of land, on which he settled, or only for a few years, when he was called in Columbia County to preach the Gospel, where he remained three years and then returned to his forest home, and finally preached his last sermon on the Sabbath before he died, in the 78th year of his age.

<sup>1400</sup>*David, Jr.*, b. 1788; m. 1st, <sup>1400</sup>Maria Martin, b. 1793, in 1810; had children, <sup>1400</sup>David D., <sup>1400</sup>John M., <sup>1400</sup>Cornelius, <sup>1400</sup>Isaac, <sup>1400</sup>Maria E., <sup>1400</sup>Ann, <sup>1400</sup>Margaret, <sup>1400</sup>Charles, and <sup>1400</sup>Hannah. His wife died, when he married <sup>1400</sup>Mary Frulick.

<sup>1400</sup>*David D.*, b. 1811; m. <sup>1400</sup>Matilda Maynard, a widow who had a daughter named <sup>1400</sup>Alzinia Matilda Francisco. <sup>1400</sup>David had no children.

<sup>1400</sup>*John M.*, b. 1813; m. <sup>1400</sup>Delia Rankin in 1835; had children, <sup>1400</sup>Augusta, <sup>1400</sup>Martin, <sup>1400</sup>Delavan, <sup>1400</sup>Alexander, and <sup>1400</sup>John H. (b. 1860; single).

<sup>1469</sup>*Augusta*, b. 1837; m. <sup>1469</sup>John O. Davis. She died in child-bed.

<sup>1469</sup>*Martin*, b. 1839; m. <sup>1469</sup>Sarah Ann Wickens; had one child.

<sup>1469</sup>*Delavan*, b. 1841; m. <sup>1469</sup>Mary J. Philips; no children. Delavan joined the Army in the War of the Rebellion; was badly wounded at the 2d battle of Bull Run, when he was mustered out of service, an invalid for life.

<sup>1469</sup>*Alexander*, b. 1843; m. <sup>1469</sup>Mary Starin, at Turin, in 1872; had daughter named <sup>1469</sup>Clara.

<sup>1469</sup>John M., while on his way to Chili, S. A., to lay railroad track, was taken with cholera and died on the Isthmus. He was the only victim then.

<sup>1469</sup>*Cornelius*, b. 1790; m. 1st, <sup>1469</sup>Ann Dorothy Gage; had one child, <sup>1469</sup>Lena, b. 1814, when his wife died. The 2d m. was with <sup>1469</sup>Nancy Kingsbury, who had <sup>1469</sup>Leonard and <sup>1469</sup>Sarah.

<sup>1469</sup>*Jacob*, b. 1793; m. <sup>1469</sup>Hannah Wosmer; had children, <sup>1469</sup>Eva Ann, <sup>1469</sup>Elsie, <sup>1469</sup>Mathias, <sup>1469</sup>David, <sup>1469</sup>Susan and <sup>1469</sup>Sarah (twins), <sup>1469</sup>Henry, <sup>1469</sup>Ralzie, <sup>1469</sup>Seth, <sup>1469</sup>Polly, and <sup>1469</sup>Margaret.

<sup>1469</sup>*Eva A.*, b. 1822; m. <sup>1469</sup>Hugh Hamill; had <sup>1469</sup>Mary Jane, b. 1848.

<sup>1469</sup>*Magdalena*, b. 1796; m. <sup>1469</sup>Peter Boyd; had <sup>1469</sup>Peter, Jr., <sup>1469</sup>James, <sup>1469</sup>Ann, and <sup>1469</sup>Solomon.

<sup>1469</sup>*John D.*, b. 1798; m. <sup>1469</sup>Lucinda Chrystie in 1819; had <sup>1469</sup>Alonzo Chrystie (b. 1821; single), <sup>1469</sup>Asa Winans, <sup>1469</sup>Giles Henry, <sup>1469</sup>Carrie L., and <sup>1469</sup>Sarah F. (b. 1843 at Manheim, N. Y.; single). <sup>1469</sup>John D. resides at Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

<sup>1469</sup>Asa W., b. 1824 (single). Volunteered in the Mexican War, and while at Fort Moultrie he was taken sick and died.

<sup>1469</sup>*Giles H.*, b. 1827. Went to California at the first excitement of gold discoveries, where he entered into mercantile business. Was very active in helping to crush out "mob law" and public pillage in San Francisco; became

one of the body-guard over the first notorious villains who were afterwards hung by the Regulators. He returned to N. Y. City about 1859, married <sup>4002</sup>Miss Oliva M. Mather, who with her mother organized a school and home for the orphans (and other destitutes) of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. He died in 1863, leaving one daughter, named <sup>4003</sup>Flory, b. 1860. The widow died in California in 1877.

<sup>1401</sup>*Carrie L.*, b. 1839 in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y.; married <sup>4004</sup>William J. S. Budlong at Ilion; had daughter, <sup>4005-2</sup>Allizza, b. 1863. The mother died in Ilion in 1880.

<sup>1445</sup>*Charles*, b. 1801; m. <sup>4006</sup>Catharine Gray; had children, <sup>1406</sup>Edwin (b. 1822; single), <sup>1406</sup>Catharine E., <sup>1407</sup>Mary A., <sup>1408</sup>Charles (b. 1828), <sup>1409</sup>James (b. 1830), <sup>1400</sup>Cordelia, and <sup>1401</sup>Helen A.

<sup>1408</sup>*Catharine E.*, b. 1824; m. <sup>4010</sup>James Boyd.

<sup>1407</sup>*Mary A.*, b. 1826; m. <sup>4012</sup>Joseph Post.

<sup>1400</sup>*Cordelia*, b. 1833; m. <sup>4011</sup>Alfred Bush.

<sup>1401</sup>*Helen A.*, b. 1835; m. <sup>4013</sup>Charles Thomas.

<sup>1448</sup>*Abraham*, b. 1804; m. <sup>4014</sup>Mary Walrath; had children, <sup>1402</sup>Austin, b. 1829, and <sup>1403</sup>Mary E., b. 1833.

<sup>1447</sup>*Maria D.*, b. 1808; m. <sup>4016</sup>Charles M. Babbitt; had children, <sup>4018</sup>Mary Louisa, <sup>4017</sup>Roswell J. (b. 1833), and <sup>4010</sup>Lucy Marvin. Residing in Sextonville, Richland Co., Wisconsin.

<sup>4018</sup>*Mary L.*, b. 1830; m. <sup>4016</sup>A. L. Scott.

<sup>4018</sup>*Lucy M.*, b. 1833; m. <sup>4030</sup>S. E. Chidester.

(The author is much indebted to <sup>1444</sup>Mrs. Maria D. Babbitt for information.)

<sup>1446</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1811; m. <sup>4021</sup>Jonas Staring; had children, <sup>4023</sup>Stanley and <sup>4022</sup>Mary A.

<sup>1439</sup>*Christopher*, b. 1765; m. <sup>4024</sup>Maria Sharp; had <sup>1404</sup>Gilbert, <sup>1405</sup>Margaret, <sup>1406</sup>Elsil, <sup>1407</sup>Julia Ann (b. 1808), <sup>1408</sup>Lucinda (b. 1811), <sup>1409</sup>Maria, <sup>1000</sup>Isaac H., and <sup>1001</sup>Anna (b. 1816; single). Christopher resided in city of New York until his death in 1849, aged 84 years.

<sup>1404</sup>*Gilbert*, b. 1802; m. <sup>4025</sup>Louisa Marvin in 1823 at Al-

bany, N. Y.; had <sup>1802</sup>Maria Louisa, who died young. Gilbert was a prominent merchant in city of N. Y., and while travelling West he died of cholera in 1835.

<sup>1402</sup>Margaret, b. 1804; m. <sup>4028</sup>John Hixby.

<sup>1490</sup>Elsil, b. 1806; m. <sup>4028</sup>Jacob Pratt.

<sup>1492</sup>Maria, b. 1812; m. <sup>4027</sup>William Nash.

<sup>1500</sup>Isaac H., b. 1814; m. <sup>4028</sup>Emma Pratt. She died in 1855.

<sup>1437</sup>Dr. William H., b. 1772; m. 1st, <sup>4030</sup>Hannah Markell; had children, <sup>1503</sup>John M., <sup>1504</sup>David (b. 1799), <sup>1505</sup>Hamilton (b. 1802), and <sup>1506</sup>Catharine (b. 1805), when his wife died (1814).\* His second marriage was with <sup>4031</sup>Deborah Conyne, who had <sup>1507</sup>Elsie.

<sup>1502</sup>John M., b. 1797; married; had <sup>1508</sup>Isaac, b. 1821, who became a minister of the Gospel.

<sup>1428</sup>Helen, b. 1775; m. <sup>4032</sup>Stephen Hungerford; had <sup>4033</sup>Isaac, <sup>4034</sup>Daniel, <sup>4035</sup>John, <sup>4036</sup>Charles, <sup>4037</sup>Maria, <sup>4038</sup>Lena, and <sup>4039</sup>Olive.

<sup>1432</sup>Isaac, b. 1778; m. <sup>4040</sup>Rachel Peer; had children, <sup>1509</sup>John; <sup>1510</sup>Peter, b. 1799; <sup>1511</sup>Jacob, b. 1802; <sup>1512</sup>Isaac, Jr., b. 1804; <sup>1513</sup>Henry, b. 1807; and <sup>1514</sup>Maria, b. 1810. Isaac moved and settled in Sherman, Oxford Co., Michigan.

<sup>1508</sup>John, b. 1797; m. <sup>4041</sup>Sarah Lawson in 1823; had children, <sup>1515</sup>Peter, <sup>1516</sup>Alfred, <sup>1517</sup>Elizabeth (b. 1828, d. 1848), <sup>1518</sup>Isaac, <sup>1519</sup>Orpha, <sup>1520</sup>Caroline, <sup>1521</sup>Niram, <sup>1522</sup>Hannah, <sup>1523</sup>William, <sup>1524</sup>Lucetta, and <sup>1525</sup>Sylvester (b. 1846, and died aged 46 years.)

<sup>1514</sup>Peter, b. 1824; m. <sup>4042</sup>Elmira Near in 1846; had <sup>1526</sup>Louisa, b. 1847; <sup>1527</sup>Sarah, b. 1849; and <sup>1528</sup>Emma, b. 1851.

<sup>1518</sup>Alfred, b. 1826; m. <sup>4043</sup>Maria Carroll; had children. Went to California, where his wife died. He then volunteered in the 3d Regt. N. Y. Light Artillery, when from exposure and improper food was taken down, placed on the sick list, sent home, and died.

<sup>1518</sup>Isaac, b. 1832; m. <sup>4044</sup>Clara Lockwood; had children.

<sup>1519</sup>Orpha, b. 1834; m. <sup>4045</sup>Robert Wilkinson; had children.

\* The press thus notices: "Died at Johnstown, in the County Montgomery, on the morning of the 24th June, 1814, <sup>4032</sup>Mrs. Hannah Devoe, wife of <sup>1497</sup>Dr. William Devoe, aged 36 years."

He joined in the War against the Rebellion (3d N. Y. L. Artillery), was badly wounded, and died 1882.

<sup>1630</sup>*Caroline*, b. 1836; m. <sup>1640</sup>Frederick Kyle; no children.

<sup>1631</sup>*Niram*, b. 1838; m. <sup>1647</sup>Julia C. Gardner in 1864; had <sup>1629</sup>Lelia, b. 1866, and <sup>1630</sup>Arthur, b. 1877.

(The author's thanks to Niram De Voe for family information.)

<sup>1632</sup>*Hannah*, b. 1840; m. <sup>1648</sup>Argyle Taylor in 1875; had children, <sup>1649</sup>Cornelia, b. 1875; <sup>1650</sup>Leila, b. 1877; and <sup>1651</sup>Netty, b. 1879.

<sup>1633</sup>*William*, b. 1842; m. <sup>1653</sup>Jennie Hart; had several children.

<sup>1634</sup>*Lucetta*, b. 1844; m. <sup>1653</sup>Edward Coulling in 1862. He was killed while felling a tree, which crushed him to death, leaving one child, named <sup>1654</sup>Alfred.

<sup>1635</sup>*Johannes*, b. 1700; m. <sup>1655</sup>Susannah Kortreght; had <sup>1631</sup>David, b. 1722, and <sup>1631.3</sup>Susannah, b. 1725.

<sup>1631</sup>*David*, when he became of age, was induced to move to Bushwick, L. I., where after a period he married <sup>1656</sup>Mervitie or Maria Messerole, daughter of <sup>1657</sup>John and <sup>1658</sup>Elizabeth Messerole, who at that period were "well-to-do people." John Messerole died about 1752, leaving his children certain legacies, and the daughter, <sup>1659</sup>Mervitie Devoe, wife of <sup>1631</sup>David Devew, £600.

<sup>1631</sup>David, some time after his marriage, moved to New Jersey, where we find him by the date and place—

"May the leventh, 1755.—Know all men by these presents, that I, <sup>1631</sup>David Miller of busweek, in Kings County, on Nassau Island, and in the province of New York, am held and firmly do stand bound unto <sup>1631</sup>david devew, in Middlesex, New Jersey, in the sum of twenty-two pounds corrant Lawfull mony of New York, to be paid to the said David devew, or to his Ears, Ex-tor, adminastrators, or assigns, to the which payment well and truely to be maid, I do bind my Self, my Ears, Ex-tors, administrators fairly by these presents stand bound to pay it in may the first, in



the yeare one thoussande seven hundred and fitee-six, and seal it with my seal, and Date it this leventh day of may.

"Sealed and Delevered, <sup>1113</sup>David Miller.

"In the presents of us, <sup>1157</sup>Jan Miserol, per

"<sup>1161</sup>Abrom Meserole."

<sup>1181</sup>David Devoe remained in New Jersey but a few years. No doubt the soil was found not equal to that on Long Island. However, we find him in the city of New York, residing near the Barracks, then located on Chambers Street, where he resided until he died in 1775, leaving children, <sup>1188</sup>David, <sup>1189</sup>Abraham, b. 1746, and several daughters.

<sup>1182</sup>David, b. 1744; m. <sup>1182</sup>Sarah Bennett about 1763; had children, <sup>1184</sup>John D., <sup>1185</sup>David, <sup>1186</sup>William, and <sup>1187</sup>Elanor. David moved to Bushwick.

<sup>1188</sup>John D., b. 1764; m. <sup>1188</sup>Catharine Stockholm; afterwards they removed to Bergen Point, N. J. They had children, <sup>1189</sup>David, <sup>1190</sup>Gabriel, <sup>1191</sup>James, <sup>1192</sup>William, <sup>1193</sup>Cornelius, and <sup>1194</sup>Gertrude.

<sup>1189</sup>David, b. 1785; m. <sup>1189</sup>Cornelia Lawrence; had children, <sup>1190</sup>John, <sup>1191</sup>Peter, <sup>1192</sup>Cornelius, <sup>1193</sup>Cornelia, <sup>1194</sup>Gertrude, and <sup>1195</sup>Leah.

<sup>1190</sup>John, b. 1805; m. <sup>1190</sup>Elizabeth Post in 1828; moved to Paterson, N. J. Had children, <sup>1191</sup>Gertrude, b. 1829; <sup>1192</sup>Eliza, b. 1831; and <sup>1193</sup>John, b. 1833.

<sup>1191</sup>Cornelius, b. 1809; married, and in business in Wooster Street, N. Y., 1830.

<sup>1192</sup>Gabriel, b. 1788; m. <sup>1192</sup>Hannah Brown, of Slaughter Dam, N. J.; had children, <sup>1193</sup>William, <sup>1194</sup>Catharine, <sup>1195</sup>David, and <sup>1196</sup>Maria. Resides in Paterson, N. J.

<sup>1193</sup>William, b. 1815; m. <sup>1193</sup>Martha Mott in 1837; had children, <sup>1194</sup>Hannah, <sup>1195</sup>Maria, and <sup>1196</sup>Martha. Resides in Paterson, N. J.

<sup>1194</sup>Hannah, b. 1839; m. <sup>1194</sup>Mathias L. Christie; had children, <sup>1195</sup>Mary L., <sup>1196</sup>William D., <sup>1197</sup>John, and <sup>1198</sup>Louisa.

<sup>1195</sup>Martha, b. 1842; m. <sup>1195</sup>Henry A. Hobbs in 1867; had

children, <sup>4074</sup>Henry Darsey De Voe, <sup>4075</sup>Fanny Lathrop, and <sup>4076</sup>Frank.

<sup>1554</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1818; m. <sup>4077</sup>Robert Davis; had children.

<sup>1555</sup>*David*, b. 1822; m. <sup>4078</sup>Phebe Ann Mott; had <sup>1556</sup>William, <sup>1557</sup>Amelia, <sup>1558</sup>Charles, b. 1849; and <sup>1559</sup>George, b. 1852. Resides in Paterson, N. J.

<sup>1560</sup>*Amelia*, b. 1847; m. <sup>4079</sup>John Counselleon; said to have children.

<sup>1561</sup>*Maria*, b. 1824; m. <sup>4080</sup>John V. Benjamin; had children. She died in 1875.

<sup>1562</sup>*James*, b. 1795; m. three times. First was <sup>4081</sup>Maria Spear, who died soon after; the second was <sup>4082</sup>Alletta Van Bossum, m. in 1820, by whom he had twins, one of which was *born* (*Mercantile Advertiser*, Nov. 20, 1821) *sixty hours after the first*. They were named <sup>1563</sup>David, born on the 4th day of Nov., 1821, and the second named <sup>1564</sup>John, born on the 6th!! At this time <sup>1565</sup>James lived on his farm in the township of Saddle River, Bergen Co., N. J. Next births were <sup>1566</sup>James and <sup>1567</sup>Cornelius.

The second wife of <sup>1568</sup>James died several years afterwards; left him with four boys to look after; no doubt induced him to take a third wife, named <sup>4083</sup>Mary Collins, by whom he had <sup>1569</sup>Catherine, <sup>1570</sup>Mary; <sup>1571</sup>Anna, b. 1860; <sup>1572</sup>Letty, b. 1862; and <sup>1573</sup>Emma, b. 1865. He died in 1876.

<sup>1564</sup>*David*, b. 1821; m. <sup>4084</sup>Charlotte Coe; had <sup>1574</sup>David and <sup>1575</sup>Henrietta.

<sup>1565</sup>*John*, b. 1821; m. <sup>4085</sup>Susan Herring; had <sup>1576</sup>Anna, <sup>1577</sup>Alletta, <sup>1578</sup>Cornelius; and <sup>1579</sup>Susan.

<sup>1584</sup>David and <sup>1585</sup>John were many years in city of New York in business together; afterward they separated. David moved to Rockland Co., New York, and John to New Jersey.

<sup>1587</sup>*James*, b. 1823; m. <sup>4086</sup>Mary Van Blarcom; had son, <sup>1588</sup>James, Jr., who died in 1872.

<sup>1589</sup>*Cornelius*, b. 1826; m. <sup>4087</sup>Mary Dunham; had children.

<sup>1590</sup>*Catharine*, b. 1849; m. <sup>4088</sup>James Clarkson; had <sup>4089</sup>Katie,

b. 1868; <sup>4000</sup>James, Jr., b. 1869; <sup>4001</sup>George Francis, b. 1870; and <sup>4002</sup>Mary, b. 1873.

<sup>1870</sup>Mary, b. 1858; m. <sup>4004</sup>William H. Doughty in 1876; had children.

<sup>1841</sup>William, b. 1796; m. <sup>4004</sup>Elizabeth Van Saun in 1819. In the war of 1812 William was called upon for duty, when he shouldered his musket, marched to Sandy Hook, where his musket was exchanged for the fife, when he became fife-major, served his term, received his land-warrant, and settled in Lower Hackensack, N. J., where he resided in 1878, yet active, enjoying good health, and full of anecdote.

His wife died in 1873, leaving two daughters, <sup>1881</sup>Sarah and <sup>1882</sup>Catharine, b. 1824.

<sup>1841</sup>Sarah, b. 1822; m. <sup>4005</sup>Albert K. Kipp; had children.

<sup>1843</sup>Cornelius, b. 1802; m. <sup>4006</sup>Jane Zabriskie. Lived in city of New York 1826 to 1836. In 1878 they resided at Rochelle Park, N. J., where he owns property at the depot.

<sup>1843</sup>Gertrude, b. 1804; m. <sup>4007</sup>Jacob Vreeland. She died about 1856. Had children, <sup>4007</sup>Cornelius, b. 1822; <sup>4008</sup>Eliza, b. 1824; <sup>4009</sup>John, b. 1827; <sup>4010</sup>David, b. 1829; <sup>4011</sup>Jane, b. 1831; and <sup>4012</sup>Maria, b. 1835.

<sup>1845</sup>David, b. 1766; m. <sup>4014</sup>Mary Degraw in 1787. She was the widow of <sup>4014</sup>Dr. Allemand. David kept a tavern, somewhat famously known as the "Black Horse Tavern," once located on the Jamaica turnpike, near the present junction of Fulton and De Kalb Avenues, Brooklyn. This place he made prominent as a stopping-place for stage-coaches, farmers, and travellers from about 1790 to 1830. He owned quite a plot of ground purchased of the De Bevoise family. David died in 1835, and his wife also in 1837. Both lie buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. They had children, <sup>1848</sup>Isaac, <sup>1849</sup>Sarah, <sup>1850</sup>Ann, <sup>1851</sup>Sophia; <sup>1847</sup>Maria, b. 1797, d. 1848; <sup>1878</sup>Elizabeth, and <sup>1880</sup>Laney.

<sup>1852</sup>Isaac, b. 1787; m. 1st, <sup>4705</sup>Mary Cook in 1811; had <sup>1858-2</sup>Emma Ann, when his wife died in 1819.

Isaac's 2d wife was <sup>4706</sup>Rachel Bourdett (who was living in 1878), by whom he had children, <sup>1899</sup>Mary Louisa, <sup>1891</sup>Althea,

<sup>1592</sup>Edwin, <sup>1593</sup>Eliza, <sup>1594</sup>Isaac, Jr., <sup>1595</sup>Amanda, <sup>1596</sup>William Ross, <sup>1597</sup>Adelaide, and <sup>1598</sup>David. Isaac, Sr., died in 1859. Those marked <sup>1591</sup>, <sup>1593</sup>, <sup>1595</sup>, <sup>1597</sup>, and <sup>1598</sup> died young or unmarried.

<sup>1599</sup>Mary Louisa, b. 1821; m. <sup>4797</sup>Dr. Sam. M. Bowen in 1848; had son, <sup>4798</sup>Isaac D., b. 1849.

<sup>1593</sup>Edwin, b. 1825; m. <sup>4799</sup>Mary Davis; had <sup>1599</sup>Mary Louisa.

<sup>1594</sup>Isaac, Jr., b. 1828; m. <sup>4710</sup>Wealthy Chapman; had daughter, <sup>1595</sup>Ella. <sup>1594</sup>Isaac, Jr., moved to Hennepin, Ill. He died in 1854.

<sup>1595</sup>William R., b. 1832; m. <sup>4711</sup>Rosa Heine. Moved to Louisiana.

<sup>1596</sup>Sarah, b. 1790; m. <sup>4712</sup>Rev. Josiah Bowen on April 18th, 1810; had children, <sup>4713</sup>Samuel M. (b. 1811; m. <sup>1599</sup>Mary Louisa, his cousin; see above). He died in 1873; she in 1875.

<sup>1595</sup>Ann, b. 1793; m. <sup>4714</sup>George H. Cooper in 1817. He died in 1843. She is yet living in 1884. Had children, <sup>4715</sup>Geo. H., Jr., b. 1820, and <sup>4716</sup>William David, b. 1822.

<sup>1599</sup>Sophia, b. 1795; m. <sup>4717</sup>Frederick Jacot in 1820. He died 1827; she in 1837. Had children, <sup>4718</sup>Metarie, <sup>4719</sup>Julia (who married <sup>4720</sup>Alfred T. Baxter); <sup>4721</sup>Frederick, Jr., <sup>4722</sup>Sybelia (who married <sup>4723</sup>Andred Foot); <sup>4724</sup>Mary (who married <sup>4725</sup>Luther Erving). The others died unmarried. Residence in city of New York.

<sup>1598</sup>Elizabeth, b. 1802; m. <sup>4726</sup>Elijah C. Hunt in 1823. He died in 1878. Had son.

<sup>4727</sup>Elijah Devoe, b. 1825; m. <sup>4728</sup>Louisa Kennard, Farmingdale, L. I.

<sup>1599</sup>Laney, b. 1804; m. <sup>4729</sup>William Wainwright. Both dead many years.

<sup>1528</sup>William, b. 1768; a cordwainer by trade; married <sup>4730</sup>Elanor Husted, and resided in Harlem, N. Y., where he owned a considerable property, and was quite a speculator at an early period. In 1804 he advertised lots or acres for sale. Three years after he purchased land from <sup>4731</sup>Peter De Witt. The next year he and wife convey to <sup>4732</sup>John

Adams certain land in Harlem, bounded northerly by the old road leading to Harlem, east by "Joseph Mott's, southerly by the road that leads to Harlem Bridge, and westerly by the cross-road.

A few years after several prominent persons of Harlem met together for the purpose of organizing a benevolent society, which became known by the name of "Friendly Society of the Town of Harlem," and was incorporated by an act passed February 10th, 1809. Among the first officers chosen appears the name of <sup>1800</sup>William Devoe. He and his family early joined the Dutch Reformed Church at that place, where he was an exemplary member, and so continued till he died. He, his wife, and part of his family were buried in the old burying-ground of this church, which lay east of the 2d Avenue, between 124th and 125th Streets. The bodies or remains were removed in 1869 to the part set off for this church in the "Woodlawn Cemetery." Had children, <sup>1801</sup>Sarah, <sup>1802</sup>Isaac, <sup>1803</sup>James, <sup>1804</sup>Catharine, <sup>1805</sup>Mary, <sup>1806</sup>Jane, <sup>1807</sup>Martha Ann, <sup>1808</sup>Margaret, and <sup>1809</sup>Emeline.

<sup>1801</sup>Sarah, b. 1795; m. <sup>1804</sup>Patrick Moran; had children, <sup>1805</sup>Mary, <sup>1806</sup>Edward, and <sup>1807</sup>Isaac. Two died young. <sup>1808</sup>Sarah died in 1843.

<sup>1802</sup>Isaac, b. 1796; m. <sup>1805</sup>Elizabeth Austin; had daughter, <sup>1810</sup>Elanor.

<sup>1810</sup>Elanor, b. 1815; m. <sup>1813</sup>William A. Bird in 1833. They moved to Baltimore, where he died. She married again 2d, named <sup>1816</sup>Isaac Collins. <sup>1807</sup>Isaac was a prominent member of Fire Engine Co. No. 35, and died as such in 1821.

<sup>1803</sup>James, b. 1802; m. <sup>1811</sup>Louisa Cooper in 1823; had children, <sup>1812</sup>Mary Louisa, <sup>1813</sup>William (died in Brooklyn), and <sup>1814</sup>Ellen, b. 1829; m. <sup>1817</sup>James Rule.

<sup>1804</sup>Catharine, b. 1805; m. <sup>1813</sup>William Austin. Both died of cholera in 1832, in Richmond, Va. Had several children.

<sup>1805</sup>Mary, b. 1807; m. <sup>1814</sup>James Stokes; had <sup>1815</sup>Matilda, <sup>1816</sup>Catharine, <sup>1817</sup>Jane, <sup>1818</sup>James, and <sup>1819</sup>Charles.



<sup>1006</sup>*Jane*, b. 1810; m. <sup>4768</sup>William H. Smith; had <sup>4761</sup>Isaac Devoe. She died in 1862.

<sup>1007</sup>*Martha A.*, b. 1812; m. <sup>4769</sup>Lewis Childs; had one daughter, <sup>4763</sup>Emma Louisa.

<sup>4765</sup>*Emma Louisa*, b. 1832; m. <sup>4764</sup>James Heath. <sup>1007</sup>Martha Ann died in 1866.

<sup>1008</sup>*Margaret*, b. 1817; m. <sup>4766</sup>Charles Fanshaw in 1834; had <sup>4762</sup>Charles Edgar, <sup>4767</sup>William Adolphus, and <sup>4768</sup>Alonzo Cornell. <sup>4766</sup>Charles Fanshaw died in 1867. His widow was living in Brooklyn in 1884.

<sup>1009</sup>*Emeline*, b. 1819; m. <sup>4769</sup>Lewis Walker in 1836; had children, <sup>4770</sup>Lewis, Jr., and <sup>4771</sup>James. <sup>1009</sup>Emeline died in 1865. Her husband married again.

## JACOB, FIRST.

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<sup>1054</sup> *J*ACOB DE VEAUX, probably the youngest brother of <sup>1055</sup>Nicholas and <sup>1056</sup>Frederick, was born about 1664, and but a child at the time of the escape from France to Manheim. His brother Frederick, no doubt, thought a great deal of him from the fact that he named his first-born, a boy, after him, who also was a twin to a female child.

Jacob remained with his parents at Manheim after his brothers had left that place in 1675, and probably became employed in business as soon as he was old enough. His parents preferred to remain there, as they no doubt had some hope that a change of the Government of France would take place before their death, and then they would return and again take possession of their property and home. These hopes, however, were destroyed when the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, took place, which was followed by their death.

Jacob remained in Manheim no longer than to settle up his parents' affairs, as no doubt the favorable accounts of the New World given him by his brothers led him to quit Manheim, and soon after he was found at Harlem, New York, and in 1705 he was living in the town of Westchester, a few miles from his brother Frederick's plantations.

Jacob, however, made but a short residence here, as he found the climate too cold, as did also several other Refugees who had settled in the neighborhood; so they concluded to go South, where great encouragement and kind treatment was promised to all French Refugees by the Governor of South Carolina. He had previously married <sup>1057</sup>Caroline Hunt in the town of Westchester, and supposed to have at least one child when he left that part of the country for the South, about the year 1708. Having considera-

ble means, he was enabled to select a large and fine tract of land in Beaufort District, S. C., where he became highly esteemed, holding positions of prominence both in the province and Church, and his generations in after years were connected with the families of Barnwells, Bullocks, Rutledges, and others of the most respectable in the province. He had several children, among which were <sup>1015</sup>James and <sup>1016</sup>Frederick, who were particularly noticed in records.

<sup>1013</sup>James was born about 1705; when of age married <sup>1014</sup>Louisa Barnwell; afterwards became a distinguished gentleman, known in the year 1745 as the <sup>1015</sup>Hon. *James De Vaux*, at which period he was appointed one of the commissioners to build a church in Prince William Parish and a parsonage "on the lands situated on the north and westward of the Coosaw River, and up the same as far as Port Royal, at river which runs by <sup>1016</sup>Col. John Barnwell's plantation and Cochran's Point."

But two sons were found noticed, <sup>1017</sup>Andrew and <sup>1018</sup>Jacob. After the death of the father his wife, Louisa, "had a chancel added to the Church on Edisto Island, called the 'Chapel of Ease,' " in 1774, "at her expense in connection with <sup>1019</sup>Edward Bailey." The church was incorporated by the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Edisto Island in 1793.

<sup>1011</sup>Andrew, the eldest son, was born about the year 1730, and grew up with a fondness for military life, and early in life became an officer in the Loyal Militia. He married <sup>1012</sup>Emma Rutledge about 1753; had children, <sup>1013</sup>Stephen, <sup>1014</sup>Andrew, Jr., and probably others.

<sup>1015</sup>Stephen was born about 1756, and supposed to have been about 20 years old when the Revolution broke out, but he does not appear to have taken any active part in it. Twenty years after he was found in possession of some "1,350 acres of land on Salt-Catchers' river, bounded north on lands of <sup>1016</sup>John Rutledge, south on lands of <sup>1017</sup>Thomas Rutledge, and all other sides vacant," which he offers for sale in the month of March, 1796.

"*Andrew De Veaux, Jr.*, was born about 1760, and when quite a youth, says Johnson in his "Traditions," "in the commencement of the Revolution, he being then about sixteen or seventeen years old, showed a good disposition, in common with his brave and patriotic relatives in that district, to join the cause of his country and oppose the unjust impositions of England."

His father, "*Andrew De Veaux*, however, thought otherwise. He fell out with those relatives, and may have received some harsh words or other treatment as a Tory. "*Andrew De Veaux, Jr.*, took sides immediately with his father, and resented the offence given him. He united with a number of inconsiderate, frolicsome young men, and embarrassed the proceedings of the Whigs whenever opportunity occurred. Many of these associates cared only for the excitement resulting from the vexation produced by their opposition to the Whigs, and De Veaux saw it; he wanted more. When Prevost made his inroad in 1779 De Veaux assembled his associates, led them across Port Royal Ferry, and determined to commit them by some glaring act of hostility from the notoriety of which they could never expect concealment.

In one of De Veaux's hair-brained adventures he was taken prisoner, and sent under escort of "*Mr. Robert Barnwell* to the prison in Charleston. When they were about to land De Veaux spoke familiarly to Mr. Barnwell, calling him Cousin Robert, and requested that he might not be exposed as a criminal in the streets and led off to the common jail, but he be put on his parole as an officer, a gentleman, and his relative. He pledged his honor that he would be subject to the call or order of Mr. Barnwell at any time that he should appoint or send for him; and Mr. Barnwell, wishing to do as he would be done by, acceded to the proposal and appointed the next morning at nine o'clock for De Veaux to call on him.

De Veaux was not half an hour in Charleston. By some means he obtained a little money and a pair of pistols, hur-

ried down to the wharf, found there a country boat with two negroes in it, showed them his silver, and promised liberal pay if they would row him to where he would direct them; then showed them his pistols and threatened instant death if they did not go. These arguments were both very persuasive. The negroes rowed him out to a British armed vessel, either in the roads or offing, and returned to their master to tell of their fright and danger, but said nothing about the money they had pocketed.

Mr. Barnwell, hearing the next day how De Veaux had escaped, called on "Governor Rutledge to inform him of the circumstances, and then asked what he was to do. The Governor, feeling disappointed, told Mr. Barnwell to go after De Veaux or go home. De Veaux was soon landed and again in the saddle; one of his first objects was to retaliate. Soon after this he went to Beaufort, again to cozen his Cousin Robert. Mr. Barnwell was at home, and De Veaux actually made his way into the parlor without discovery or alarm. He then demanded an immediate surrender as a prisoner on parole. Mr. Barnwell rose at the demand to see what chance he had for resistance. He was very near-sighted, but saw, as he supposed, a blunderbuss presented at him while surrounded by his family, and, being urged with a threat of present death if he moved a step, he surrendered and gave his parole. It turned out that this threat was neither enforced by a blunderbuss, gun, or pistol, but by Mr. Barnwell's own spy-glass, picked up in his own entry. Mr. Barnwell was so exasperated by these tricks that he vowed if he ever met De Veaux either one or both of them must die. But they never met.

In 1782 we find De Veaux in St. Augustine with about seventy men of his own Provincial dragoons. He found his field for adventures in South Carolina and Georgia much circumscribed in foraging with a sailing vessel; he kept a southerly course inland to St. John's River and thence round to St. Augustine. Here his active mind led him to propose an expedition into West Florida for the



capture of Pensacola, but this was discouraged. He next projected an expedition against the Bahama Islands, which he wished to recover for Great Britain.

At his own private expense <sup>1780</sup>Major De Veaux fitted out six small vessels, put into them uniforms for three hundred British troops, with suitable provisions and military stores, embarked with seventy men, and about as many more were received as volunteers. His flotilla being still very short-handed, he engaged a small number of Seminole and Creek Indians to aid him as sharp-shooters. To encourage these he made liberal promises of booty to be taken from the Dons.

His flotilla was convoyed by the *Perseverance*, of twenty-six guns, <sup>1781</sup>Capt. Dow, and the *Witley Warrior*, of sixteen guns, <sup>1782</sup>Capt. Wheeler. They first landed at Abasco, and from among the English inhabitants soon raised one hundred and fifty more men, who, being dressed in the uniforms brought from Florida, gave him three hundred men with the appearance of British regulars. About fifty fishing-boats were also collected there for the purpose of extending his line and deceiving the Spaniards. With these (on the 14th of April, 1783) he made a great display; the Indians also raised a war-whoop, while he advanced on land with them and a few men bearing fascines and scaling-ladders to conceal their want of numbers. The deception succeeded, and the Spaniards in Fort Montaigne spiked their guns (from twenty-four to thirty-two pounders) and filed off towards Nassau, leaving a train to fire the magazine. De Veaux heard this from a prisoner just captured. He immediately halted his men and advanced with the prisoner alone into the fort, guided by him, and extinguished the match before it could explode the magazine. Three cheers announced his success, and was the signal for his flotilla to attack that of the Spaniards. These also were carried with but little resistance, when he sent to demand a surrender from the Spanish Governor, <sup>1783</sup>Don Antonio, who finally capitulated and surrendered his six hundred regulars, well

entrenched and equipped, to De Veaux, with his three hundred men, mostly undisciplined, scattered, and exposed.

Another account stated that a capitulation was agreed upon on the night of the 18th of April. The Spaniards had their property given them, and the merchants two months to settle their business. The place was taken with the loss of three men killed, two wounded, and fifty prisoners on the side of the Spaniards, and without the loss of one man to the English.

An address afterwards followed from one hundred and ten inhabitants of New Providence to "Colonel De Veaux, certified by "Robert Sterling, Prest. Board of Police.

At this time Col. De Veaux was but twenty-three years of age; brave and of fine person, he attracted much attention. He exhibited some elegant feats of horsemanship in the Park in London, which rendered him very conspicuous; and a writer says he soon became more so when, fully repaid for his expenses and advances by the Government and rewarded with a colonel's commission, he found himself in funds to give full *éclat* to his rank and uniform, so deservedly won.


Being at the opera in London one evening, he found himself in a box the front seat of which was occupied by two ladies. In a short time two English officers were ushered into the adjoining box, and they commenced whispering rather loud, and making ill-natured remarks on the ladies in front. The Colonel thought the ladies must have heard them, and knew that if they did they would feel that the remarks must allude to them. The Colonel felt assured of this, so, stepping up to those officers, he remarked that their conversation was insulting to the ladies in his box, and requested them to disavow any such intention. They refused; he called them puppies; a scuffle took place; they exchanged cards and met the next morning, and the Colonel was wounded in the leg. The ladies happened to be rich old maids; they sent their own surgeon to attend him, and, learning that the Colonel was again low in funds, offered him their purse, which was accepted.

Afterwards, when he was well enough to go out, their carriage was at his disposal. His first visit was to them, thanking them for their kind attention, and telling them that it was his intention to return to America in a few days. They told him if at any time he should be in want of funds to draw on them.

This he did, and continued to do after he arrived in New York. Finding himself thus doubly provided with means by the liberality of the government and the grateful ladies, upon his return to New York he astonished its more quiet inhabitants with his ostentatious equipage and extravagant mode of living.

Johnson, in his "Traditions," says: "Colonel De Veaux continued fond of gaiety and display. He drove his own carriages with four elegant horses about the streets of New York, with an ostrich-feather in his hat, when such decoration and equestrian feats were unknown even among the gay of that city."

While Col. De Veaux was residing in New York at No. 45 Whitehall Street, and preparing an elegant home for a wife, he became engaged in a public quarrel with "Coll. MacGregor, who had reported against his responsibility, and this led De Veaux to answer him through the press, which appeared in the *Minerva*, March 30, 1797, as follows:

" Col. De Veaux condescends to acquaint his *good friend* that he pays cash for every thing he purchases. This information may save him *some trouble*. Brace up thy nerves and thrust again, villain. You will find him fort against the attack of assassins. He knows thee well, and thy pedigree is before him. At some more leisure day you will find him in your walks."

In answer to this a letter from Coll. MacGregor, dated the 27th inst. following, appeared as follows:

"*To Col. Deveau.*—The paragraph which appeared in the *Minerva* of last Thursday, having your *title* and name affixed to it, I find has taken public attention, as well on account of the author as the matter. Every person who has

read it must see something extraordinary in its composition, and at the time it appeared I should have been as ignorant as any of the cause or the person to which it alluded. The receipt of an anonymous letter left at my house last Wednesday, which, from the superscription, was intended to appear as *found in the street*, but which was actually delivered by your servant, and has since been acknowledged to be written by you; this letter, now in my possession (and it does you infinite honor), clears up this *intricate and momentous affair*. I am sensible that a great officer cannot do things in the common way, and, since you have only *condescended* to speak of the matter *confidentially*, with your leave, gallant Colonel, I will notice it in a plain, candid manner.

“Having had some conversation with <sup>“77</sup>Mr. Mooney, the upholsterer, who had lately done some work for me, your name was mentioned. I do frankly acknowledge that, from the impulse of the moment (intending to caution Mr. Mooney, but not to injure you), I used this expression, ‘take care.’ Now, sir, I have no difficulty in acknowledging that this was rather indiscreet, and I am not more in humour with myself for giving the counsel than I am with Mr. Mooney for the use he appears to have made of it; and if you had come or sent to me in the manner of a gentleman, it is more than probable I should have defended the propriety of my admonition, or made a suitable apology. But you have chosen another method, and, as I apprehended, altogether *outré*; you have used language *foul and indecorous*; you have *spoken covertly*; you have *threatened anonymously*; and, in short, you have done every thing in this affair that is improper, except that, instead of executing your threats, you have given me some warning, by an anonymous letter, of a disposition against which I shall endeavor to be guarded. I caution you, therefore, *avowedly* and *openly*, that, whilst I am desirous of living in peace with all men, I am at the same time prepared to repel calumny and defend myself.

"You have insinuated in the elegant paragraph referred to that you know me well, and my *pedigree*. Perhaps you may not be so well acquainted with these matters as you pretend, but I will assist you on this occasion. I came to this country *sixteen years ago*, respectably established in business, and I have the vanity to think that I have lived in it with a reputation unsullied ever since. If you know anything to the contrary you are at liberty to publish it. With respect to my *pedigree*, I shall only observe that I have sprung from a family not given to flying, and from a country whose natives are not addicted to running or gasconading."

Here follows an exact copy of the letter referred to:

"March ye 22d.

"PEST. *McSarcasm*.—I am yr. friend, you well know—a certain Colo., not a thousand miles from *Whitehall Street*, means to borrow money of you, altho' *he says he thinks you a vulgar upstart*; he further says that wd. be ashamed to acknowledge such a sneaking fellow as an acquaintance. :

"P.S.—Don't kick, my dr. friend—*be patient; you'll hear of him in good time*. I wd. advise you to recur to the *butter firkins* of Old Ireland, from whence—get a little of your old savings and grease yr. *Ears*; for beware.

"He says he is too busy to attend to you just now. I am, my valued friend,

"A true copy of yrself. and yrs. Saunders, from yr. eyne County."

Then follows a note from ""Wm. Mooney, dated

"April 1, '97.

"TO THE PUBLIC.—A piece having appeared in the *Minerva* of the 28th March, directed to Col. De Veaux, and signed Coll. MacGregor, in which my name is mentioned in a peculiar manner, and I find it has made unfavorable impressions on the minds of many; I therefore, in justice to myself, beg leave to intrude a few moments on the patience of the impartial and generous public.

"In the first place I *give my word and honor* that I did



not mention Mr. MacGregor's name to Col. De Veaux on the *day supposed, or any time previous to it*; and that I know not thro' what channel the Col. received his information. The insinuation in Mr. MacGregor's piece is, therefore, illiberal and unfounded. And in order to make the business appear as black as possible he has reported that I called on him at his house for information respecting Col. De Veaux's ability to pay, &c.; this I also positively deny, not having been in Mr. MacGregor's house these three months. The Col. had paid cash for every article purchased of me, and even for several pieces of furniture which are not yet delivered. It cannot possibly be imagined, therefore, that I could be so base as to traduce a gentleman in this underhand way who had so generously discharged his account even before I had a right to demand it. Mr. MacGregor having reported the above, *much to my prejudice*, I shall *now*, without any hesitation, inform the public that *he did actually call on me*, and cautioned me in these words: 'Mooney, I am your friend; I saw a carriage at your door; take care of the owner, &c.' I thanked him for his friendship, and informed him I was under no apprehension, as the Col. had already paid his bills. He again repeated, 'All I have to say is, take care—I am your friend.'

"The following evening at nine he called on me, and in presence of all my family produced and read the anonymous letter which accompanies the piece of the 28th, and then interrogated me if I had mentioned his name to Col. De Veaux, to which I answered I positively had not; and I do here again declare I did not. Nevertheless, he again comes on the following day (seemingly a good deal agitated) with the *Minerva* in his hand, and in the presence and hearing of some gentlemen who were in my shop called me into an adjoining room and expressed himself thus: 'Mooney, this is like to be a serious business'; then read Col. De Veaux's Note. I begged him to take no notice of it; the world could not understand it, and it would die with its birth. He seemed to acquiesce; then begged me never to open

my lips on the subject. This I promised, and never expressed it to any mortal till the present moment, supposing the affair at an end and that he would take no further notice of it. What has followed is of too much notoriety to be here repeated. I shall conclude by submitting the above facts to the impartial and generous public, and leave them to judge whether the illiberal insinuations in Mr. MacGregor's piece against me ought to be countenanced, or treated as they deserve."

This ended the matter with the press.

"Colonel De Veaux's marriage took place soon after, which appeared in the press: "*Married*.—On Saturday evening (April 22, 1797), by the "Rev. Bishop Proovost, Colonel Andrew De Veaux, well known for his military achievements and social virtues, to the lovely "Miss Anna Maria Verplank, of Dutchess County, N. Y., a very amiable and talented young lady." They had two daughters, named "Julia and "Augusta Maria, to grow to maturity.

The visits of the family to Charleston and their return to New York were publicly noticed in the arrival of vessels; on 28th of May, 1801, appears: "Among the passengers from Charleston in the *Flora* were Col. and Mrs. De Veaux and family."

Soon after this period he was found in possession of about 1,020 acres of very fine land lying on the banks of the Hudson River near Red Hook, which was then known as "Yorktown," but afterwards the Colonel gave it the name of "De Veaux's Park." This large tract of land comprised several farms which were previously purchased from "Aaron Clemans, "Nehemiah Tompkins, Jr., "Peter Keer, "Joshua Tompkins, and "Reuben Garrison.

The Colonel's hospitality and style of living exceeded his income, consequently he outlived his fortune and became embarrassed. A few years after found him offering a portion of this land for sale by an advertisement dated May 15, 1811, as follows:

"Col. De Veaux, intending to leave the country, offers his country-seat for sale; it is situated between the two Red Hook Landings and in the centre of a very genteel neighbourhood.

"There are about 340 acres of land, 100 of which is in valuable wood, and one of the first meadows in the country, yielding 100 tons of the best hay, and streamlets meandering through every part of the grounds. The house is of brick, and presents a front of 90 feet handsomely finished, and the apartments upon a large scale commodiously arranged. There are offices under the whole, a farm-house 40 feet front, a brick dairy with a spring rising in a cistern in the middle of it; a cheese-house over it, at the end of which is a room with a fire-place for scalding the utensils of the dairy, and over it is a bedroom for the dairy-maid to sleep in. The barn and stables are 116 feet front, very lofty, and represent in a view from the house a gothic castle. The house stands in the centre of the grounds, studded with a number of copices of handsome oaks on an extensive lawn; there are also several pieces of woods fancifully shaped out, between the several avenues of which you have a number of views of the river and an extensive range of the mountains; there is a garden of four acres, with all kinds of the most valuable fruit. As there is a second handsome building spot, there will be no objection to dividing the tracts into lots to suit purchasers. Ten thousand dollars will be expected on the delivery of the titles, and considerable accommodations will be given on mortgage of the premises for the residue. A considerable stock of horses, cattle, and sheep, and farming utensils, waggons, carts, and oxen, as well as any part of the furniture of the house, may be taken by appraisement and incorporated in the bond.

"Apply to COL. DE VEAUX, on the premises."

About three months after this offer of sale the Colonel gave a grand entertainment, ending up with a ball at his mansion, at which time two of the guests quarreled and a

meeting took place, which the press thus noticed: "On Monday last (Augt. 12, 1811) a duel was fought at Ticonick, on the confines of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, between ""Mr. Henry Armstrong (second son of ""Gen. Armstrong) and ""Mr. Benjamin Price, of this (New York) city. Two shots were exchanged without effect; at the third fire Mr. A. received his antagonist's ball in the side, which struck his rib and fell to the ground; the wound is not dangerous. They fought at eight paces. The cause of the duel is said to be a trifling quarrel which took place at a ball at Col. De Veaux's, at Rhinebeck."

The next year, on the 7th of July (1812) Col. De Veaux advertises: "*De Veaux Park* is yet for sale, and on very accommodating terms; no objection to take a part in City property or Bills on England well secured. The beauty as well as the quality of the lands, meadows, and the large proportion of wood on the Banks of the Hudson are too well known to make necessary any further description of the premises than to say that the House is modern, thought handsome and commodious, and the Garden fruitery is on a large scale and well stocked."

Four days after the press notices the death of the Colonel as follows: "*Died.*—Suddenly on the 11th (July) inst., 1812, in consequence of a fall at his seat at Red Hook, ""Col. Andrew De Veaux. The Widow and family will long mourn his loss, and a large circle of respectable friends, who, from his upright character and hospitable habits, valued him highly, will, perhaps, never recognize his equal in any other neighbor." It was said he fell off his piazza on his head and was killed immediately.

His wife followed him some four years after, and was thus noticed: "*Died.*—At Poughkeepsie, last Tuesday morning (May 28, 1816), ""Mrs. Anna Maria De Veaux, widow of the late Col. Andrew De Veaux, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York."

The next year the eldest daughter, on the 20th of October, 1817, was "*Married.*—Last evening, by the ""Right

Rev. Bishop Hobart, <sup>1787</sup>John Hare Powell, Esq., of Philadelphia, to <sup>1821</sup>Miss Julia De Veaux, eldest daughter of the late Col. De Veaux, of this (N. Y.) city." They had children, named <sup>1788</sup>Samuel De Veaux, <sup>1789</sup>Henry B., <sup>1790</sup>Robert Hare, <sup>1791</sup>Julia, <sup>1792</sup>John, and <sup>1793</sup>Ida. The oldest son was usually known by the name of De Veaux. The *Baltimore Sun* of Dec. 16, 1843, says of him: "We learn that a meeting took place on Sunday morning last (8th inst.), near Washington City, between <sup>1794</sup>De Veaux Powell, a son of <sup>1795</sup>Col. John Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, and <sup>1796</sup>William Norris, son of <sup>1797</sup>Mr. Norris, of Baltimore. The immediate cause of the quarrel, we learn, was a cool refusal on the part of young Powell to take the proffered hand of Norris. A note was directly sent by the latter to ascertain if the refusal was designed as an insult, and an affirmative reply returned, which was instantly followed by a challenge. Rifles were the weapons selected, and the meeting took place as above; shots were exchanged at eighty yards without effect, when an adjustment of the difficulty took place and the parties returned to the city, having furnished another illustration of the folly of the times."

The second daughter's marriage appeared noticed in the press as follows:

*"Married.*—On Saturday last (March 20th, 1824), at St. Paul's Chapel (City of New York), by the <sup>1798</sup>Rev. Mr. Berrian, <sup>1799</sup>Philip Verplank, Junr., Esq., of Verplank's Point, to <sup>1800</sup>Augusta Maria, daughter of the late Col. Andrew De Veaux, of 'De Veaux's Park,' Red Hook."

These two daughters of Col. De Veaux are also referred to in the Genealogy of the Mesier Family, who were nieces of <sup>1801</sup>Margaret Mesier, wife of <sup>1802</sup>Peter Mesier, which states that "<sup>1803</sup>Julia De Veaux and <sup>1804</sup>Augusta (Maria) De Veaux, daughters of Colonel De Veaux, of North Carolina," occasionally visited these relatives. "The former was considered the most beautiful woman in the city. When on a visit to Ballston Springs, with her Aunt and Uncle Peter, she met <sup>1805</sup>John Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, and after an



acquaintance of ten days they were married, and went to Philadelphia to live. "Augusta De Vaux married "Philip Verplank, of Verplank's Point, on Hudson river, from my Father's house."

A few more interesting facts about "De Veaux Park" and its splendid mansion will be found rather entertaining. The original building, says Gen. de Peyster, "was about sixty feet by sixty, with wings twenty-five feet each. Along the rear front was a wide piazza, whence the view, unrivalled in its glade and forest scenery, embraces the silvery Hudson river, about a mile distant, and gleaming north and south for many a mile. There was a grand entrance in front, approached by a flight of long, white marble steps."

After the property came in the possession of Col. De Veaux he enlarged and highly ornamented the building, both within and without, in a most extravagant manner. The interior of the house, especially two of "the parlors," one of which was known as the "Silver Room," or south parlor, a very spacious apartment, which "Gen. de Peyster says: "The cornice is of elaborate carved woodwork, presenting in a deep groove rows of balls about the size of those used in billiards. This heavy frieze rests upon elaborately-carved supports, which resemble nothing more closely than graceful candlesticks inverted. These served as jambs to the doors and windows, and all the woodwork, including the surbase, corresponds, presenting the most *bizarre* whole, and quite effective in its fanciful originality. In the panels, between the openings, silver-plated rods, disposed in suns, together with silver stars, moons, and disks, or spangles, inserted in the frieze and other wood-work, must have given a strange brilliancy to this room when lighted up.

"The 'North Parlor' was equally large. Only one feature will be mentioned—the white marble mantel-piece. At either end of this were bas-reliefs, quite prettily executed. These two sculptures represented the fortifications in the West Indies which Colonel De Veaux had captured, conquests constituting the basis of his fame and fortune."

This historical mansion and property, known as "Almont," came into the possession of the Livingston family, and while this splendid old edifice was occupied and in possession of <sup>1602</sup>Robert Livingston (a grandson of the late <sup>1601</sup>Robert Swift Livingston) and his mother it was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, the 29th of December, 1877.

<sup>1618</sup>*Jacob*, no doubt, was named after his Grandfather; was born about 1736; married <sup>1604</sup>Harriet Barnwell in 1762; and appears to have had children, named <sup>1603</sup>Harriet Barnwell, <sup>1604</sup>Nancy, <sup>1605</sup>Barnwell, and <sup>1606</sup>Jacob, Jr. The father was the owner of a large plantation when the Revolution began, and in 1780, after the battle of Camden had taken place, he became a "Congratulator," which, no doubt, was the cause of his property being confiscated.

About the year 1795 <sup>1618</sup>Jacob was found doing business in Charleston, where, under the head of "<sup>1618</sup>Jacob Deveaux & Son, on Vanderhorst's Wharf," he advertises: "500 bushels of rough rice in barrels"; also, "The Sloop *Richard* for sale; burthen, 110 barrels of rice." The next year the firm has at "private sale a negro fellow, a good carpenter by trade; sold for no fault but the want of money." A month after they offer for sale "An entire gang of about 16 valuable negroes, the greatest part of which are workers, accustomed to Indigo planting." The copartnership expired in the month of August, 1797, when Jacob, Sen., continued the business at the old place on Vanderhorst's Wharf.

His son, <sup>1628</sup>*Jacob De Veaux, Jr.*, advertises in the same business at No. 2 St. Michael's Alley. Afterwards he went to Savannah, where his death took place in 1817, aged 46 years. Three years after a great conflagration took place in Savannah (on 11th Jan., 1820), when <sup>1627</sup>Catharine De Veaux (probably his widow) lost her property, consumed at this fire.

<sup>1623</sup>*Harriet Barnwell*, supposed to be the eldest daughter, was born in 1763; m. <sup>1600</sup>William B. Bulluck, Esq., Attorney-

General of the United States. No account of children. She died on the 8th of August, 1805, aged 42 years.

<sup>1022</sup>*Nancy*, b. about 1765; m. <sup>1006</sup>Capt. Roworth, of the "King's Rangers," at Beaufort, in 1781. No further notice found of this daughter.

<sup>1000</sup>*Barnwell* was a prominent lawyer in the South, and, from an engraved likeness taken in 1809, shows a fine head and a very intelligent-looking man of about 40 years of age. Several years previous to this date he was the only acting Magistrate for Beaufort District, South Carolina.

On the 20th of May, 1801, the press contained a Proclamation issued by him, which reads as follows:

*"Public Notice.*—Whereas, I have received information that negroes are still conveyed into this State, in express violation of the law. Now, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 20th December, 1800, prohibiting the importation of negroes from any port of the United States or elsewhere, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by his <sup>1007</sup>Excellency John Drayton, Esq., Governor of the State aforesaid, I do hereby notify that, if any person or persons shall hereafter bring into this State, by land or water, any slave, mestizoe, mulatto, or person of color, he, she, or they shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and forfeit the property so brought in; and, upon sale thereof, one-half of the proceeds shall go to the person or persons informing, the remainder to such person or persons as shall assist in bringing the offenders to punishment; provided that it shall not extend to affect any person or persons who shall travel into this State with his, her, or their domestic servant or servants actually attending on him, her, or them, as such, being bona-fide the property of such person or persons, who shall be desirous to reside with or remove any number of slaves, not exceeding ten, and shall first produce a certificate under the hand and seal of a magistrate of such place from whence the property is intended

to be removed, declaring on oath that the negroes aforesaid have been bona-fide his, her, or their property for at least two years previous to such removal, and that they are not intended for sale or hire; and to any captain or master of vessel coming into this district, and who shall have on board in his employ any mariner of the description aforesaid, and who shall immediately on his arrival appear before me and give bond and security to reconvey such person out of this State.

"As the subscriber has taken the pains to make the intent of this law generally known, and his instructions being strictly reposed, it is to be hoped that an arrest for future violations will not be traversed, or the punishment mitigated by a plea of ignorance of the law."

<sup>1811</sup>*Frederick*, a son of <sup>1808</sup>Jacob, Sen., was born in 1707; m. <sup>1800</sup>(Abby) Lincoln, by whom he had at least one son, named <sup>1800</sup>Frederick, Jr., who was early placed in an excellent school in Savannah. The supposition is that his father died soon after his son's birth. No record found of him.

<sup>1828</sup>*Frederick*, Jr., b. about 1728; m. —; had children, <sup>1828</sup>Peter, <sup>1828</sup>Andrew, <sup>1828</sup>Thomas, <sup>1828</sup>Frederick, <sup>1828</sup>William, <sup>1828</sup>Stephen G., and daughters.

<sup>1800</sup>*Peter* was born 1752. Early in life he was placed in one of the colleges in a Northern State, where he obtained a good education, which afterwards led him into prominence.

"In the latter part of 1775 he joined the army under <sup>1800</sup>General Howe in the expedition against Florida, in which he discovered much zeal and activity. After many responsible duties in the Cabinet of the State, he joined <sup>1800</sup>General Gates in Virginia, then on his march to the relief of South Carolina, who made him one of his principal aids; and at the disastrous battle of Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780, <sup>1800</sup>Major De Veaux was indefatigable in the delivery of all orders. Two months after this battle, being in Halifax, North Carolina, he wrote to General Gates the following letter, dated "Halifax, 17th of October, 1780":

"DEAR GENERAL: I arrived at this place last evening. I shou'd have made my journey in two days, but the rivers was so high that I was detain'd almost a day. I am obliged to rest my horses a few days, as they are much fatigued. Our ""General Huger has been very busy, and will in a few days march all the Cavalry from this place to ""Col. Hawkins, and I believe ""Col. White will be at Head Quarters with near 60 or 80 more horse in about ten days. You may depend I shall make all the haste back I can. Your saddle and bridle is done, and have it by first opportunity. A report prevails that ""Gen. Arnold has proved a traitor in laying a plot to betray ""G. Washington and deliver him to the British. You will hear more of the affair in a short time.

"Malmedy has told many lies at Philadelphia about poor Pinkney, and am—with the Greatest Respect,

"""PETER DE VEAUX."

After this period Major De Veaux was in the family of ""Gen. Greene, and was with him at the battle of Guilford Court-House. He married late in life ——. Left at least two daughters, ""Catharine L. and ""*Frances Ann*, the latter born in 1802 and died in Savannah Oct. 26, 1826.

""*Catharine L.*, born 1800; married ""Edwin Blake in 1817 at Charleston.

""Major Peter De Veaux died in Savannah October 6, 1826, aged 74 years, his wife having died previously in the month of March, 1823.

""*Andrew De Veaux* was born about the year 1757, and early in life became attached to the U. S. Navy. During the Revolution he was promoted to the rank of Captain, in which position he was at the siege of Savannah. After the war ended he was connected with the Lazaretto on Morris Island and Fort Johnson in Charleston Harbor, where he died on the 15th of February, 1827. "He was a tall man of dark, swarthy complexion, and a very fine-looking officer."

Soon after the Revolution he married ""Martha Gibbes,



with whom he had several children, one of which had chosen the life of a mariner, and "while engaged as the mate of a trading schooner to the West Indies he was killed by Pirates in 1822, leaving a worthy widow with five children," who afterwards removed to Charleston, where we find in 1825 "Mrs. Martha De Veaux living at 34 Beafain."

Among her children was <sup>1817</sup>James, who became one of the best artists the South ever produced. <sup>1820</sup>Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C., published a memoir of him in 1846, in which he says: "<sup>1817</sup>James De Veaux was born in the city of Charleston, S. C., Sept. 12, 1812, and at the early age of 13 was placed as Clerk in the book-store of <sup>1821</sup>Edwin Gibbes. He was very fond of books. His boyhood was sprightly and remarkable for talent and good-natured mimicry, and his amusing sketches of men and things with his boyish pencil first attracted the notice of that genius which exhibited itself so prominently in mature years.

"<sup>1822</sup>William Haskell Gibbes and the late <sup>1823</sup>Major A. Garden took great interest in him, furnishing him with divers drawings and engravings to copy at his leisure. . . . Among his first sketches is a truthful likeness of the venerable Major, . . . and his sketch of 'Joseph and brethren' was highly lauded by the eminent Washington Allston.

"In Philadelphia he remained some time under the instruction of <sup>1824</sup>John R. Smith, the veteran teacher of drawing, and he became a pupil of Inman and enjoyed the advice of Sully.

"At 20 he commenced public life and painted the portraits of the <sup>1825</sup>Hon. Geo. McDuffie, <sup>1826</sup>Hon. Henry Deas, <sup>1827</sup>Dr. Thos. Cooper, <sup>1828</sup>F. W. Pickens, Esq., <sup>1829</sup>General J. B. Earle, <sup>1830</sup>Hon. W. D. Martin, and several other very distinguished men. His purse was always open to the needy, and while a dollar was left the applicant for charity was never refused. His high and exalted tone of conduct, gentle manners, and unblemished character won him friends everywhere among the most distinguished personages of his time. . . .

" In the summer of 1836 he sailed for Europe, and it is a matter of deep regret that at this time a package of his letters loaned to a friend was lost. In London <sup>1837</sup>Mr. Rogers the Poet became his very intimate friend. He left London and visited Brussels and Antwerp, where the works of Rubens highly delighted him. In Paris he painted several splendid pictures, which were greatly admired by the celebrated Wilkie and Landseer. In 1838 he visited New York (and became a Member of the National Academy of Design).

" After vast success in his profession in his own country he quitted it again for England, where some of his brilliant genius again broke forth. He again visited France, Florence, Italy, and most of the historical and classical cities of the old world. He died at Rome at 5 o'clock on the Sabbath morning of April 28, 1844, a finished scholar, artist, and Christian. On his monument appeared the words, ' Sacred to the Memory of <sup>1844</sup>James De Veaux, painter, who was born in Charleston, S. C., America; died in Rome April 28, 1844, aged 31 years and 6 months,' with the following verse :

" ' And is he dead whose glorious mind  
Lifts him on high ?  
To live in hearts we leave behind  
*Is not to die ! ' "*

<sup>1860</sup>*Thomas De Veaux* was born about 1760, and in after life was found in Virginia, where in 1808 an admirable engraving represents him as a very fine-looking man about 45 years of age, and no doubt one of prominence.

<sup>1868</sup>*Frederick De Veaux* was born about 1768; he afterwards became a merchant in Newbern, N. C. Married <sup>1803</sup>Margaret Ortley, who died in 1798, leaving several lawful heirs.

<sup>1870</sup>*William De Veaux*, born about 1770, in early life followed in the footsteps of his father, joined the Army, and while in Georgia was appointed a Lieutenant in 1798. He died in Savannah in 1803.

<sup>1876</sup>*Stephen G.*, born about 1776; married —, and settled

in Berkeley Co., Virginia, where he became attached to St. Stephen's Church in St. John, and one of the subscribers for repairs on the church in 1820.

""*Rudolph Devou* is also found in New Orleans engaged in the healing art; supposed to have been born before the Revolution. His death was found recorded on the 21st of September, 1811, at that place. Then we find:

""Frederick Devou, of New Castle County (Delaware), living near the Christiana Bridge, *offers a reward of sixteen dollars* in the month of June, 1783, for securing "A negro man named *North*, born in Guinea and speaks much in that dialect, about 30 years of age, of short stature, slim made, stooped shouldered, walks with his toes much out; had on and took with him the following apparel, namely: one black and white coloured cloth coat and jacket, one blue cloth coat, and one coat of fustian with yellow metal buttons, a yellow clouded jacket, and a blue ditto lined with yellow, black everlasting breeches, white corded ditto, two wool hats, one of which almost new; cotton, flax, and tow shirts and trowsers, one pair home-made striped trowsers, two pairs of white thread stockings, half-worn shoes with large brass buckles."

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NOTE.—The following pages present names of the *De Veaux* family which were found at various periods of time, but which the compiler could not properly connect into the families noticed in the foregoing pages. They can, however, be placed in order for future editions, when such mistakes (and no doubt they will be found) can be rectified, additional family history introduced, and a genealogy completed satisfactory to all connected with the family.



## APPENDIX.

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### MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND SINGLE INDIVIDUALS OF THE DE VEAUX FAMILY.

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1867. Devoe, Abraham ; m. Catharine Ostrander.  
1783. De Voor, Affey ; m. Alexander Stephens (or Stevens).  
1783. De Voor, Ally ; m. William Adam.  
1812. Devoe, Ann ; m. Lawrence Van Cott, N. Y. C.  
1859. Devoe, Benjamin O. ; m. Louisa Scott, Rochester, N. Y.  
1856. Devau, Caroline ; m. Hubbell B. Alvords, Tarrytown, N. Y.  
1873. Devoe, Catharine, widow ; widow of James Devoe, N. Y. C.  
1677. De Vos, Catharine ; m. Nicholas Du Pre, N. Y. C.  
1849. Devoe, Charles ; m. Mary Hadden in N. Y. C.  
1861. Devoe, Charles E. ; m. Maria L. Martin, N. Y. C.  
1866. Devoe, Charles (age 26) ; m. Elizabeth N. Willington, N. Y. C. (E. 21st St.)  
1869. Devoe, Charles ; wife, Mary Hadden ; has son, Thomas M., m.  
1871. Devoe, Charles ; m. Mary Finn, N. Y. C.  
1879. Devoe, Charles ; m. Annie Beck in 34th St. D. R. Church, Nov. 12.  
1810. Devoe, Daniel ; m. Jeannie Pierson.  
1726. De Voor, David ; m. Annetje Van Breemen.  
1876. Devoe, David ; m. Abigail Cory. He died in 1876.  
1823. Devore, Eliza Ann ; m. Joseph Newcomb in Ohio.  
1830. Devoe, Eliza Ann ; m. David Baldwin.  
1704. De Voore, Elizabeth ; m. Andries Swerver.  
1832. *Devoe, Francis Marion* ; m. Caroline Kirtland. He died in 1841, Long Island.  
1846. *Devoe, Francis*, b. 1823 ; m. Sarah Gorman in 1847. Came from Viller, Sexelle Dept., Haute Leone, France, arrived in New York and settled in Paterson, New Jersey. Had children, Josephine M., John J. (b. 1856), Augustus Dorn, and Frank (b. 1861) ; latter lives in Rahway.  
*Josephine M.*, b. 1853 ; m. Robert Leslie at South Orange, N. J.  
*Augustus D.*, b. 1853 ; m. Teresa Bramley ; had one child.  
1721. De Voe, Frederick, Jr. ; m. Maria Odell.



1760. De Vou, Hanna ; m. Weassell Van Orden.  
 1757. Devoc, Hester ; m. David Evans.  
 1763. Du Fower, Henry ; m. Mary Ferdon.  
 1853. Devoc, Henry (age 78 years) ; m. Mary A. Chumr (age 76 years) in N. Y. C.  
 1802. Devoe, Imogene ; m. N. Norman ; had son, Leander.  
 1854. Devou, Isaac L. ; m. Catharine Starr ; had children, Alfred, b. 1855, and Kate, b. 1861.  
 1871. De Voe, James A. (age 23) ; m. Ellen Carpenter in N. Y. C.  
 1746. De Four, John ; m. Margarita Steg.  
 1761. Devoue, John ; m. Mary Beauvois.  
 1764. Devoe, John ; m. Sarah Frasier.  
 1867. Devoe, John H. (carpenter) ; m. Susan Brady (both above 40 years of age).  
 1862. Devaen, Joseph C. E. (age 22) ; m. Lucinda C. Burch.  
 1865. Devoe, Joseph (age 50) ; m. Henrietta Johnson, West 12th St., N. Y. C.  
 1866. De Voe, Leander (in 1870) ; m. Cornelia Birdsall. He was 31 years old.  
 1846. Devoe, Louisa ; m. — Banfield.  
 1868. Devoe, Malinda ; m. David Howell, of Hector, N. Y.  
 1741. Devauw (Tevauw), Maria ; m. Sylvester Morris, N. Y.  
 1670. De Voc, Marinus ; m. Elsgé (Alice) Barens, widow, N. Y.  
 1775. Devoe, Mary ; m. Edward Pell.  
 1809. De Voc, Mary ; m. William Ashley, by Rev. Thomas Lyell.  
 1845. Devoe, Matilda ; m. Henry Leonard, Kingsborough, N. Y. He died in 1850.  
 1832. Devoe, Nathaniel ; m. Laney Lasher, N. Y. C.  
 1867. Devoe, Peter D., and his wife (Maria Bailey) attend marriage of his son, John H., N. Y. C.  
 1706. Devoe, Rachel ; m. Joseph Dyckman.  
 1761. De Von, Rachel ; m. Michael Wyser.  
 1828. De Vue, Rachel Louisa ; m. Wm. H. S. Bayley, by Rev. Mr. White, N. Y. C.  
 1796. Deveaux, Sally ; m. June 9 to James Alger. She was the daughter of Wm. Deveaux, deceased.  
 1781. Devoo, Sarah ; m. Nathaniel Golding.  
 1813. Devoe, Sarah ; m. Capt. Samuel W. Greene, of Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., L. I.  
 1820. Devoe, Sarah ; m. John Lloyd, of Petersburg, New York.  
 1720. De Vue, Susanna ; m. Staats Storms, New York.  
 1853. Devoe, Theodore F. (age 21) ; m. Caroline R. Parson, New York. He died in 1875.  
 1818. Deveaux, Theodosia ; m. William Petit, N. Y. C.  
 1838. Devoe, Thomas T. ; m. Mary Parker in 1835, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1869. Devoe, Thomas (age 25 years) ; m. Mary Bagerlay (age 20 years), N. Y. C.  
 1844. Deveau, William W. ; m. Josephine Burns in N. Y. C.  
 1800. Devoe, Wing ; m. Clarissa Hart, of Wethersfield, Conn.

- 1803. Devors, Abigal; died in N. Y. City.
- 1856. Devoe, Abigal, widow, Canal St., N. Y. C.
- 1789. Devou, Abraham, carpenter, Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
- 1816. Devor, Abraham, died in N. Y. City.
- 1865. Devou, A. C., widow, 96 Richmond St., Cincinnati.
- 1835. Devoe, Adelaide, widow of Jaques Devoe, of N. Y. C.
- 1870. Devoe, Adeline, widow, Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1871. Deveau, Agnes C., widow, Sing Sing, N. Y.
- 1851. Deveau, Albert S., clerk, N. Y. C.
- 1873. Devaux, Alexander, Third Street, N. Y. City; came from Alsace, Germany, County of Strasburg, in 1873. Father's name was Oslem Devaux, who married Franciscoc Messer in 1834; had three children.
- 1840. Devoe, Alfred, grocer, Commerce St., Newark, N. J.
- 1868. De Voc, Allen P., Farmington, N. Y.
- 1872. Devoe, Almira, N. Y. C.
- 1858. Devoe, Althea, died at Port Jefferson, L. I.
- 1815. Devoe, Amelia, Duane St., N. Y. C.
- 1841. Deveau, Andrew, carter, Grove St., N. Y. C.
- 1821. Devoe, Ann B., died aged 71 years, Chrystie St., N. Y. C.
- 1834. Deveau, Ann, widow, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1866. Devaugh, Ann, Baltimore, Md.
- 1825. Devoe, Ann, died aged 82 years, Forsyth St., N. Y. C.
- 1821. Devou, Ann B., died 71 years old, Chrystie St., N. Y. C.
- 1844. Devoe, Ann, died in hospital, N. Y. C.
- 1855. Deveau, Anna, Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.
- 1833. Devoe, Anthony, received pension, 70 years old, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
- 1881. Devue, Archie N., died at St. Joseph, Mo.
- 1867. Devoe, Arsborough, Brooklyn (Lorimer n. Jackson), N. Y.
- 1662. de Vos, Balthazer, from Utrecht (arrived in the *Hope*).
- 1789. Devor, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1831. Devoe, Benjamin, painter, N. Y. C.
- 1834. Devoe, Benjamin, chair-maker, N. Y. C.
- 1835. De Voe, Benjamin, mason, N. Y. C.
- 1864. Devoe, Byron, turner, Ogden St., Newark, N. J.
- 1851. Devoe, Mrs. C., Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1818. Devoe, Capt. of the ship *Erin*, sails for New Orleans.
- 1819. Devoe, Capt. of the schooner *Undaunted*, for Mobile on the 2d of October, New York.
- 1719. Devocs, Carol, Albany, N. Y.
- 1816. Devoe, Catharine, died aged 28 years, Vesey St., N. Y. C.
- 1816. Devoe, Catharine, died aged 32 years; widow Benjamin Devoe, mason, N. Y. C.
- 1820. Devou, Catharine, widow, died aged 53 years (Gold St.), N. Y. C.
- 1835. Deveau, Catharine, widow, N. Y. C.
- 1836. Devoe, Catharine, died aged 24 years.
- 1873. Devoe, Catharine, widow of James, Sixth Av., N. Y. C.

- 1877. Devoe, Charity, died aged 71 years, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1850. Devoe, Charles, mariner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1859. Devoe, Charles S., merchant, N. Y. C.
- 1863. Devoe, Charles P. (Greenwich Av.), N. Y. C.
- 1871. De Voe, Charles M., in Yonkers, N. Y.
- 1877. Devoe, Charles, Bergen Heights, N. J.
- 1875. Devoe, Charles, First Av., N. Y. C.
- 1879. Devue, Charles, College Point, Long Island.
- 1809. Devoe, Coates, boatman, N. Y. C.
- 1826. Devoe, Coles, foundry, died of cholera in 1832.
- 1826. Devoe, Cornelius, 1830, shoemaker, N. Y. C.
- 1789. Devoe, Cornelius, shopkeeper in N. Y. C. (Warren St.)
- 1832. Devoe, Cornelius, Forsyth St., N. Y. C.
- 1769. Devoor, Cornelius, boundary line of New Jersey.
- 1695. De Voo, Daniel, a Freeman.
- 1724. Devore, Daniel, Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J., wills to his children, Cornelius, Martha, Hendrick, Jonaca, Daniel, Jacobus, William, David, Mathew, and to his wife, Angelica, certain articles and money.
- 1757. De Voo, Daniel, a Freeman in N. Y. C.
- 1769. De Voe, Daniel, on a poll-list.
- 1759. Deffoe, Daniel, deceased, executor to settle his estate, N. Y. C.
- 1785. Devoe, Daniel, wounded in the thigh during the Revolution.
- 1775. Devew, Daniel, of Cornwall Precinct, Orange Co., N. Y. ("*de l'ere Association*").
- 1791. Devou, Daniel, Great George St. (Broadway).
- 1807. Devou, Daniel, teacher in Hudson St., N. Y. C.
- 1812. Devoe, Daniel, cartman, Bowery near Jones St., N. Y.
- 1807. De Voe, Daniel, appointed a fireman in N. Y. C. (Elizabeth St.)
- 1817. Deveau, Daniel, tailor, moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1822. De Voe, Rev. Daniel, petition to the Legislature of N. Y. to exempt ministers from road-tax.
- 1836. Devoe, Daniel, died aged 66 years in N. Y. C.
- 1842. Devoe, Daniel D., Allen St., died in 1847; left widow, Susan.
- 1868. Devoe, Daniel, soda-water, Stanton St., N. Y. C.
- 1869. Deveau, Daniel, died aged 65 years in Allen St.; buried at New Rochelle.
- 1873. Devoe, Daniel G., butcher, N. Y. C.
- 1698. De Voor, David, yeoman, made a Freeman.
- 1821. Devoe, David Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., died; bequeaths his estate to Daniel Rowe.
- 1821. De Voe, David, cordwainer, died in 1855; left widow, Abigail, in N. Y. C.
- 1840. Devoe, David, drover, Railroad cor. Paul St., Newark, N. J.
- 1858. De Voe, David W., died aged 26, East 38th St., N. Y. C.
- 1872. Devoe, David L., mason, Perry St., N. Y. C.
- 1849. Devoe, Ebenezer, foundry, Hammond St., N. Y. C.

1842. De Veaux, Edward A., died aged 16, Beaver St., N. Y. C.  
 1854. Devoe, Edward, sash and blind maker, Washington St., Newark, N. J.  
 1858. Devoe, Edward, paper, West 35th St., N. Y. C.  
 1870. Devoe, Edwin F., merchant, Broadway, died aged 42 years.  
 1861. Devoe, Effie, widow of Epenetus Devoe, Fourth St., N. Y. C.  
 1839. Devou, Elenor, died aged 65 years, Harlem, N. Y.  
 1871. Devoe, Elisha, died aged 45 years, sunstroke, Centre St. Hospital, N. Y. C.  
 1871. Devoe, Elisha, died aged 18 in Rhynder St., N. Y. C.  
 1816. Devense, Eliza, Washington St., N. Y. C.  
 1818. Devoe, Eliza, wife of James, died, Third St., N. Y. C.  
 1818. Devou, Eliza, died aged 18 years, Rhynder St., N. Y. C.  
 1818. Devaux, Eliza E., Franklin St., N. Y. C.  
 1836. Devoe, Eliza, widow of John, Greene St., N. Y. C.  
 1836. Devoe, Eliza, wife of James, died aged 44 years, N. Y. C.  
 1839. Devoe, Eliza, widow of John, Greene St., N. Y. C.  
 1868. Devoe, Eliza L., widow of Frederick, Newark, N. J.  
 1871. Devoe, Eliza, widow of Jacob, died in 1871 aged 76 years, N. Y. C.  
 1818. Devoe, Elizabeth, Lombardy St., N. Y. C.  
 1818. Devoe, Elizabeth, died aged 28, Gold St., N. Y. C., in 1820.  
 1821. Devoe, Elizabeth, died aged 86 years, Spring St., N. Y. C.  
 1832. Devoe, Elizabeth, died aged 40 years, East River, N. Y. C.  
 1836. Devoe, Elizabeth, died aged 36 years, Third St., N. Y. C.  
 1847. Devoe, Elizabeth, died aged 77 years, Wooster St., N. Y. C.  
 1860. Devoe, Elizabeth Lyon, widow, Summit Av., Newark, N. J.  
 1861. Devoe, Elizabeth, Tarrytown, N. Y.  
 1871. Devoe, Elizabeth, rubber goods, Broadway, N. Y. C.  
 1841. Devoe, Ellen, widow of Nathaniel, Carmine St., N. Y. C.  
 1851. Devoe, Ellen, widow, Cross St., Newark, N. J.  
 1861. Devoe, Ellen, widow, North 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1860. De Voe, Emily, dressmaker, West Farms, N. Y.  
 1855. Devoe, Emma, died aged 30 years, 19th St., N. Y. C.  
 1867. Devoe, Emma S., died aged 42, First Av., N. Y. C.  
 1874. De Voe, Emma Louisa, died aged 24 years, N. Y. C.  
 1848. Devoe, Epenetus, boiler-maker, died in 1860 aged 69 years, N. Y. C.  
 1874. De Voe, Eugene M., photographer, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1805. Devou, Eunice, widow, in First or Chrystie St., N. Y. C.  
 1843. Devoe, Eve, widow of Nathan, Perry St., N. Y. C.  
 1832. Devoe, Francis Marion, died at Williamsburgh, N. Y., in 1841.  
 1843. Devoe, Francis, East 14th St., N. Y. C.  
 1873. Devoe, Frank, builder, Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.  
 1865. Devoe, Franklin M., cooper, Brooklyn.  
 1815. Devou, Frederick, died aged 19 years; buried in St. Paul's Yard, N. Y. C.  
 1792. Devou, Frederick, cordwainer, Warren St., N. Y. C.  
 1815. Devou, Frederick, died aged 62 years, N. Y. C.

1823. Devoe, Frederick, died aged 38 years in Chapel St. (West Broadway), N. Y. C.
1827. Devoe, Frederick, Bowery n. 8th St.
1832. Devoe, Frederick, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, L. I.
1835. Devoe, Frederick, shoes, Washington St., Newark, N. J.
1836. Devoe, Frederick M., clerk, died aged 20 years; Bowery, N. Y. C.
1851. Deveaux, Frederick, died, Walker St., N. Y. C.
1853. Devoe, Frederick G., agent, Canal St., N. Y. C.
1870. Devoe, Frederick, blacksmith, Fulton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1880. Devoe, Frederick, attempted suicide, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1868. Devoe, Garret, carpenter, Newark, N. J.
1842. Devoe, George, died aged 36 years at City Hospital, N. Y. C.
1863. Devoe, George, carpenter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Devoe, George W., sail-maker, South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1870. Devoe, George H., trunks, Nesbit St., Newark, N. J.
1871. Devoe, George, cutler, 123th St., N. Y. C.
1825. Devoe, Gilbert, grocer, Whitehall St.; died of cholera at Detroit, age 31 years.
1846. Devoe, Gilbert, ship-carpenter, N. Y. C.
1873. Devoe, Hamilton, engineer, Prospect St., Newark, N. J.
1851. De Vou, Hannah, died aged 52 years in 35th St., N. Y. C.
1868. Devoe, Harriet, Wilson St., Brooklyn.
1872. De Voe, Harriet Parker, daughter of William T., Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y. C.
1858. Devoe, Helen F., widow, Bennet n. Debevoise Sts., Brooklyn.
1871. Devoe, Helen, widow, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1857. Devoe, Henrietta M., 284 Third St., N. Y. C.
1867. Devoe, Henrietta, teacher, Newark, N. J.
1870. Devoe, Henrietta, widow of Joseph, 7th Av., N. Y. C.
1766. De Voee, Henry, died; wills to his wife, Catharine, and children, Henry, Daniel, John, James, Elizabeth, Rachel, Catharine, Sary, Leah, Ann, and Margaret.
1786. Devour, Henry, land and tide-waiter, Golden Hill (John St.), N. Y. C.
1800. Devou, Henry, Reade St., N. Y. C.
1812. Devoe, Henry, carpenter, Thomas St., N. Y. C.
1816. Devoe, Henry A., ship-carpenter, Vandam n. Macdougall St., N. Y. C.
1830. Devoe, Henry, died aged 25 years, Rivington St., N. Y. C.
1845. Devoe, Henry, pressed into British service on board *Theban*, N. Y.
1853. Devoe, Henry, salesman, Anthony St., N. Y. C.
1859. Devoe, Henry, bookbinder, Brooklyn.
1863. Devoe, Henry H., Corporal Co. K, 6th N. Y. S. Vols., died of wounds at Cogswell Hospital, Richmond.
1875. Devoe, Hester, died aged 85 years, N. Y. C.
1803. Devoe, Isaac, shipwright, Mulberry n. Hester St., N. Y. C.
1822. Devoe, Isaac, cabinet-maker, Nassau St., N. Y. C.
1824. Devoe, Isaac; had child die, Jay St., N. Y. C.



- 1833. Devoe, Isaac, Rev., Army in Saratoga Co., N. Y. ; then 70 years of age.
- 1834. Devoe, Isaac, grocer, cor. Fulton and Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1849. Devoe, Isaac. one of the soldiers wounded at the Astor Place riot in the month of May.
- 1853. Devoe, Isaac, died aged 72 years, N. Y. C.
- 1865. Devoe, Isaac, died 73 years old in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1840. Devoe, Isabella, letter advertised in *Evening Post* April 21.
- 1775. Devo, Jacob, of Cornwall, signs the Association in June, 1775, N. Y.
- 1843. Devoe, Jacob, died aged 36 years, Bank St., N. Y. C.
- 1859. Devoe, Jacob M., teas, etc., 315 Bowery, N. Y. C.
- 1861. Devoe, Jacob F., binder, East 16th St., N. Y.
- 1878. De Veaux, Jacob, lace curtains, from Tarare, France, West 53d St.
- 1834. Devoe, Capt. J., of the steamboat *Convoy*, from Delaware to New York.
- 1755. De Voe, Jacobus, admitted a Freeman in N. Y. C.
- 1811. Devoe, James, cabinet-maker, Cross and Mott Sts., N. Y. C.
- 1819. Devoe, James, mariner, Chapel St., N. Y. C.
- 1827. Devieu, James, had child to die in Leonard St., N. Y. C.
- 1835. Devoe, James, shoes, etc., Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
- 1836. Devoe, James, wife, Eliza, died aged 44 years, Third St., N. Y. C.
- 1836. Devoe, James, died aged 34 years, Hudson St., N. Y. C. ; left widow, Frances.
- 1844. Devoe, James, weaver, Ferry St., Newark, N. J.
- 1845. Devoe, James L., shoes, etc., Plane St., Newark, N. J.
- 1847. Devoe, James, pattern-maker, Pearl St., N. Y. C.
- 1849. Devoe, James, carter, East 13th St., N. Y. C.
- 1850. Devoe, Capt. James (in 1843), of steamer *Portsmouth* ; bursted her pipe, killed several.
- 1851. Devoe, James A. ; chair-maker, Norfolk St., N. Y. C.
- 1852. Devoe, James W., hatter, Renwick St. ; died aged 29 years.
- 1871. De Voe, James B., died aged 53 years at Tarrytown, N. Y.
- 1858. Devoe, James Smith, Washington St., N. Y. C.
- 1868. Deveau, James H., secretary, Pine St., N. Y. C.
- 1865. Devou, James A., secretary Ohio Valley Insurance Co., Cincinnati.
- 1812. Devou, Jane, died in Bowery, N. Y. C.
- 1818. Devou, Jane, died aged 67 years, Division St., N. Y. C.
- 1821. Devoe, Jane, died (in child-bed) aged 39, Eldridge St.
- 1828. Devoe, Jane, died aged 60 years, Ridge St., N. Y. C.
- 1877. De Voc, Jane, died aged 86 years, Eighth Av.
- 1835. Devoe, Jaques, deceased ; widow, Adelaide, Chapel St., N. Y. C.
- 1847. Devoe, Jay, Suffolk St., N. Y. C.
- 1720. De Voe, John, a Freeholder in Half Moon, Albany, N. Y.
- 1744. de Vouw, John, belonged to the Protestant Church, Philips' Manor, N. Y.
- 1769. Devou, John, on a poll-list, Chambers St., N. Y. C.
- 1775. De Voe, John, 1st Lieut. 2d Company 4th Regt., Capt. Wm. P. Winne.
- 1798. Devou, John, died of yellow fever in Mott St., N. Y. C.

- 1802. Devoe, John, Warren St., died in 1804, N. Y. C.
- 1806. De Voe, John, private Revolutionary Army, pensioned, N. Y. C.
- 1813. Devoe, John, in Capt. Lyndes' Company 29th Regt. N. Y. State.
- 1814. Devue, John K., died of measles, age 22, in Greenwich, N. Y.
- 1817. Devoe, John, mariner and rigger, Elm St., N. Y. C.
- 1820. Devoe, John, shoes, Spring St., N. Y. C.
- 1820. Devoe, John, ship-carpenter; house burnt Columbia St., N. Y. C.
- 1823. Devoe, John, died aged 43 years, Canal St., N. Y. C.
- 1827. Devoe, John, died aged 65 years, Sullivan St., N. Y. C.
- 1830. Devoe, John, died aged 49 years; belonged to Reformed Dutch Church, N. Y. C.
- 1832. Devoe, John, turner, Hudson St., N. Y. C.
- 1842. Devoe, John, merchant, Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
- 1843. Devoe, John, Jr., shoes, etc., Love Lane, Newark, N. J.
- 1843. Devoe, John J., mason, Orchard St., N. Y. C.
- 1846. Devoe, John M., dock-builder, Concord St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1847. Devoe, John, mason, Cammack Alley, Newark, N. J.
- 1848. Devoe, John, wheelwright, Perry St., N. Y. C.
- 1864. Devoe, John, Oakland Av. n. Messerole St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1868. Devoe, John H., bookbinder, South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1873. Devoe, John S., clerk, Humbert St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1876. De Veau, John W., insurance, Broadway, N. Y. C.
- 1775. Devoe, Johannis, refused to sign Association, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
- 1813. Devoe, Joseph, died aged 22 years, Washington St., N. Y. C.
- 1828. Devoe, Joseph, Christopher St., N. Y. C.
- 1830. Devoc, Joseph, died aged 47 years, Greene St., N. Y. C.
- 1841. Devoe, Joseph, shoes, etc., Kinney St., Newark, N. J.
- 1842. Devoe, Joseph T., carpenter, Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
- 1860. De Voe, Joseph, teacher, Tarrytown, N. Y.
- 1868. Devoe, Joseph, died aged 68 years, Bleecker St.
- 1874. Devoe, Joshua, machinist, Van Dyke St., Brooklyn.
- 1870. De Voe, Leander, plumber, Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1872. Devoe, Leander P., dry goods, Lexington Av., N. Y. C.
- 1830. Devoc, Leonard, shoemaker, Varick St., N. Y. C.
- 1870. Devoe, Leonora, widow, Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1870. Deveau, Leonora, died aged 17 years, East 38th St., N. Y. C.
- 1769. De Voe, Lewis, on poll-list, N. Y. C.
- 1795. De Vou, Lewis, grocer, Division St.
- 1808. Deveau, Lewis, N. Y. *Gazette*, Jan. 13, died 1809; wills his wife, Mary.
- 1860. Devoe, Lewis, lamps, N. Y. C.
- 1867. Devoos, Lewis, wholesale grocery, Halsted St., Chicago.
- 1821. Deveau, Louis, and wife, Mary, transfers property near "Fresh Water," N. Y. C.
- 1834. Devoe, Louisa, widow of James, seamstress, Madison St., N. Y. C.
- 1866. Devoe, Louisa H., Perry St., N. Y. C.
- 1841. Devoc, Lydia, nurse, Washington St., Newark, N. J.

- 1853. Devoe, Margaret R., dressmaker, Plane St., Newark, N. J.
- 1862. Devoe, Margaret, widow, Newark Av., Newark, N. J.
- 1872. Devoe, Margaret, widow, Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1876. Devoe, Margaret, widow, died aged 62 years, Rende St., N. Y. C.
- 1836. Devoe, Maria, died aged 26 years, Hudson St., N. Y. C.
- 1851. Devoe, Marla, widow, Van Brunt St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1851. Devoe, Maria, died aged 53 years, Norfolk St. (widow of John).
- 1848. Devoe, Maria, died aged 75 years, West 20th St.
- 1851. Devoe, Maria, widow of Christopher, Van Brunt St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1812. Divoue, Mary, died aged 36 years ; buried Westchester, N. Y.
- 1833. Devooe, Mary, died aged 78 years, Macdougall St., N. Y. C.
- 1844. Devoe, Mary, widow of James, Sixth Av., N. Y. C.
- 1848. Devoe, Mary, widow of Daniel, Eldridge St., N. Y. C.
- 1851. Devoe, Mary, widow of William, Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1851. Devoe, Mary, died aged 72 years, N. Y. C.
- 1852. Devoe, Mary, widow of John, Perry St., N. Y. C.
- 1857. Devoe, Mary, died aged 87 years ; buried in New Jersey.
- 1857. Devoe, Mary, Allers n. Leiper St., Philadelphia.
- 1858. Devoe, Mary, widow, Columbia n. Bowne St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1859. Devoe, Mary E., widow of Isaac, died aged 73 years, East Broadway, N. Y. C.
- 1860. Devoe, Mary Ann, Frankford, Philadelphia.
- 1861. Devoe, Mary Ann, North 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1862. Devoe, Mary, widow, Dean n. Underhill St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1866. Devoe, Mary E., died, Av. A and 120th St., N. Y. C.
- 1871. Devoe, Mary, Cortlandt n. Beckman Av., N. Y. C.
- 1872. Devoe, Mary, died aged 73 years, East 105th St., N. Y. C.
- 1872. Devoe, Mary, widow of James L., Nesbit St., Newark, N. J.
- 1874. Devoe, Mary, died aged 89 years, N. Y. C.
- 1874. Devoe, Mary E., widow of William ; died in 1877. Franklin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1875. Devoe, Mary, widow of John, Pitt St., N. Y. C.
- 1795. Devoe, Michael, cartman, in 11th Class, N. Y. C.
- 1880. De Veaux, M. Paul, the Belgian politician, died, aged 79 years, at that place.
- 1843. Devoe, Nancy, died aged 53 years, Ninth St., N. Y. C.
- 1843. Devoe, Nathan, Perry St., N. Y. C.; died, left widow, Eve.
- 1846. Devoe, Nathan, ship-carpenter, Morton St., N. Y. C.
- 1820. Devoe, Nathaniel, morocco-dresser, died in 1839, Suffolk St., N. Y. C.
- 1823. Devoe, Nathaniel G., sail-maker, died on frigate *Cyane*, June 28.
- 1833. Devoe, Nathaniel, umbrella-maker, Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
- 1839. Devoe, Nathaniel, died, aged 40 years, in 1839, N. Y. C.
- 1812. Devou, Nicholas, cartman, Spring and Hudson Sts., N. Y. C.
- 1822. Deveu, Nicholas, died in 1829 ; left widow, Catharine, Spring St., N. Y. C.
- 1691. De Vaux, Peter, with wife and daughter, landed at Boston, Mass.

1739. Devoe, Peter, a French servant-man, about 30 years of age, in Chester Co., Penn.
1790. Davoue, Peter, chair-maker, 89 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
1802. Devoe, Peter, in Capt. Barron's Company, 2d Regt., born in N. Y., aged 20 years, Navy-Yard.
1835. Devoe, Peter, in Washington St., Newark, N. J.
1852. Devoe, Peter, india-rubber, Nesbit St., Newark, N. J.
1812. Devoe, Peter, stone-cutter, No. 3 Provoost St., N. Y. C.
1825. Devoe, Phebe, died, aged 55 years, near East River, N. Y. C.
1831. Devoe, Phebe, widow, store in Division St., N. Y. C.
1867. Devoe, Phebe A., widow, Patchen Av. n. Hickory St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1839. Devoe, Rachel, died aged 37, Forsyth Methodist Episcopal Church.
1859. Devoe, Rachel, nurse, Washington St., Newark, N. J.
1845. De Voe, Rachel, died aged 104 years, 40th St., N. Y. C.
1864. Devoe, Rachel, widow, Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1816. Devoe, Rebecca, widow, in Allen n. Stanton St., N. Y. C.
1857. Devou, Rebecca, Apple and Manayunk St., Philadelphia.
1852. Devoe, Richard, harness-maker, Cammack Alley, Newark, N. J.
1853. Devoe, Richard H., plater and locksmith, Fair St., Newark, N. J.
1872. Devoe, Richard M., salesman, Grand St., N. Y. C.
1866. Devoe, Rouvel, East Houston St., N. Y. C.
1822. Devoe, Samuel, died of yellow fever, Water St., N. Y. C.
1845. Devoe, Samuel, died aged 40 years, Anthony St., N. Y. C.
1878. Devoe, Samuel, corn-merchant, Centre Market, Newark, N. J.
1879. De Veau, Samuel, died aged 19 years, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1791. Devoue, Sarah, midwife, in 1801, Warren St., N. Y. C.
1832. Devoe, Sarah, died aged 32 years, N. Y. C. (Centre St. German Lutheran Church).
1869. Devoe, Sarah, died aged 45 years, Delancey St., N. Y. C.
1871. Devoe, Sarah, widow, Talman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1869. Devoe, Sarah A., widow, Ogden St., Newark, N. J.
1841. Devoe, Sarah Elizabeth, died, daughter of Mary Parker, Bowery, N. Y. C.
1843. Devoe, Sarah F., tailoress, Orchard St., N. Y. C.
1856. Deveau, Sophi M., widow of Peter, Second St., N. Y. C.
1857. Devoe, Sophia, seamstress, East 35th St., N. Y. C.
1876. Devoe, Spencer H., Third Av., N. Y. C.
1859. Devoe, Stephen, South 1st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1875. Devoc, Susanna, died aged 82 years, N. Y. C.
1821. Devoe, Thomas Bennet, Chrystie St., N. Y. C.
1838. Devoe, Thomas T., furnishing goods, Main St., Brooklyn.
1842. Devoe, Thomas II., brush-maker, West 17th St., N. Y. C.
1847. Devoe, Thomas A., tailor, Thomas St., N. Y. C.
1860. Devoe, Thomas R., carpenter, Washington St., Newark, N. J.
1812. Devoe, Widow, Crosby n. Broome St., N. Y. C.

- 1801. Deveaux, William F., Lt. Commandant at Fort Stevens n. Hell Gate, N. Y.
- 1805. Devou, William, carpenter, Bedlow St., 1809; fireman, killed at Mount Ida Falls in 1824.
- 1808. Devow, William, cabinet-maker, Reade St., N. Y. C.
- 1821. Devoe, William, drowned aged 22 years; buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, N. Y. C.
- 1824. Devoe, William, died aged 28 years, Hester St., N. Y. C.
- 1824. Devoe, William, carpenter, killed near Troy, N. Y.
- 1827. Devew, William, measurer of grain, Mercer St.; drowned foot of Broad St., age 35.
- 1833. Devoe, William, pensioner War of the Revolution, N. Y., 72 years old.
- 1847. Devoe, William H., carpenter, Forsyth St., N. Y. C.
- 1848. Devoe, William H., hatter, Fulton St., N. Y. C.
- 1850. Devoe, William H., boatman, 28th St. n. 11th Av., N. Y. C.
- 1851. Devoe, William, dock-builder, West 20th St., N. Y. C.
- 1853. Devoe, William P., storage, Stone St., N. Y. C.
- 1852. Devoe, William W., hatter, Plane St., Newark, N. J.
- 1854. Devoe, William, Jr., carpenter, Deane and Underhill Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1857. De Voe, William, conductor, Graham Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1857. Devoe, William, grocer, King and Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1858. Devoe, William C., died, Williamsburgh, L. I.
- 1859. Devoe, William H., trunks, Summit St., Newark, N. J.
- 1861. Devoe, William, carpenter, Hammond St., N. Y. C.
- 1863. Devoe, William, died aged 48 years, Houston St., N. Y. C.
- 1864. Devoe, William T., engineer, Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1864. Devoe, William T., machinery, Ferry St., N. Y. C.
- 1865. Devou, William P., merchant, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1866. Devoc, William, died aged 30 years, West 26th St., N. Y. C.
- 1866. Devaugh, William, Gnugh St., Baltimore.
- 1872. De Voe, William T., died, aged 36 years, at Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y. C.
- 1872. De Veau, William W., died aged 45 years, New Rochelle.
- 1873. Deveau, William B., hatter, Clinton St., N. Y. C.
- 1866. Devoe, Wing, butcher, Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.





# Index of the de Veaux Family.

*Representing various modes of the name as found spelled both in public and private documents, and those adopted by different branches and generations of the family. (The figures before the names refer to pages; those after names distinguish the individual. Figures following names in parentheses indicate mistakes in numbering.)*

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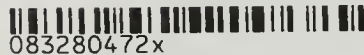
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